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**AMERICAN WOMEN  
AND THE WORLD WAR**





# AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

BY  
IDA CLYDE CLARKE

AUTHOR OF "RECORD NO. 33"



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no 1



A poor Scandinavian woman in Iowa cheerfully signed a food pledge card, believing it meant that the Government agents would confiscate her canned fruits and vegetables, and asking only for more time so that she could get more done for her country. To this patriotic, self-sacrificing woman, and to many, many others in quiet homes, far from the vast sweep of the world's tragic events, whose names do not appear in this or any other written record, I dedicate this book.



## FOREWORD

The purpose of this book is twofold: first, to discover to American women themselves their tremendous opportunities and responsibilities in the present world conflict; second, to record in a form that is in some degree permanent the actual beginnings of the greatest massed effort of women the world has ever known. History has not been attempted, because history has not yet been made; events of engaging interest, often of international import, follow each other with lightning-like rapidity, and scarcely can a situation be described before one more vital, more interesting, develops. But if this book shall serve as an inspiration, or shall form the groundwork of a future history of woman's part in the war, one of its chief purposes will have been accomplished.

I wish particularly to emphasize one fact. The basis of the story I have used of the work in the various states is the organization of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. In every state, the work of individual organizations has been of supreme value—the Federated Clubs, Daughters of the American Revolution, Young Women's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association, Council of Jewish Women, National League for Woman's Service, and scores of other great organizations of women have worked intelligently, unceasingly, and to fine purpose, in every state. But in each



## FOREWORD

case I have sought information only from the State Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, because this Committee was appointed by the Council of National Defense, and was charged with the duty of coördinating the war work of existing organizations of women, and therefore its authority and its province are not to be questioned. Where reports from the states seem to be brief or inadequate, it does not signify any lack of patriotism or enthusiasm either on the part of individual organizations or individual women. It usually means that, because of some uncontrollable local condition, organization of the Woman's Committee was delayed, or that the State Chairman was "too busy doing things to write about them."

The book was made possible because of the unfailing courtesy and the kindly personal interest of the officials of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and the Committee on Public Information, of which Mr. George Creel is Chairman and Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor Director Division of Woman's War Work. These and other national centers of war activities in Washington were always open to me, and to them as well as to hundreds of women from Maine to California, I wish to make grateful acknowledgment.

As an American woman, I feel a sense of distinct pride, of high privilege, in presenting to the public this wonderful story—a story transcribed by me but written in golden deeds by twenty million loyal-hearted women in every state of our great American Union.

IDA CLYDE CLARKE.

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PART I  
THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

AMERICAN women of the year 1917 are no braver, no more patriotic, no more self-sacrificing than women have been in all wars of all times. "Earth's women of every generation have faced suffering and death with an equanimity that no soldier on a battlefield has ever surpassed and few equaled," says Olive Schreiner, "and where war has been to preserve life, or land, or freedom, rather than for aggrandizement and power, unparasitized and laboring women have in all ages known how to bear an active part, and die."

The spirit of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton lives today in the Red Cross—kindled into a flame of love that warms the heart of the whole world. It is said that the calm and poise with which Martha Washington met the great crisis in her life was in a measure due to her constant habit of knitting; and her tender ministrations to the sick and to the suffering are part of the history of those memorable days at Valley Forge. Gay and frivolous Dolly Madison gave "twenty dollars and a good cow" to the first orphanage in Washington established for the children of the soldiers and the sailors, and was the inspiration and the staunch supporter of that institution.

The Congressional Record of the United States

contains the names of three women who distinguished themselves for bravery in battle and who were pensioned for military service. These were "Molly Pitcher," Margaret Corbin and Deborah (Janette). The brave deeds of these women stand out against the background of history, and yet no one doubts but that the same dauntless courage, the same selflessness, that inspired their acts lives in the souls of thousands of American women of today, waiting only to be expressed in action by the call of love or duty. It is recorded that upon report of Molly Pitcher's act by General Washington the Continental Congress voted her "a sergeant's commission and half pay for life." And on February 21, 1822, an act passed in the State Senate of Pennsylvania gave to Molly Pitcher "The sum of forty dollars immediately and the same sum half yearly for life." In the British attack upon Fort Washington, John Corbin was shot and killed while serving his gun. His wife, Margaret, saw him fall and, running to the officer in command, begged to be allowed to serve the gun. Her request was granted and she continued to serve the gun until seriously wounded. Her heroism was reported to the authorities at Philadelphia and the State promptly provided for her. Later the Executive Council referred the case to the Continental Congress and on June 29, 1779, there was this entry, "That Margaret Corbin, wounded and disabled, while she heroically filled the post of her husband who was killed by her side while serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or continuance of such disability, one-half the pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these States, and that she now receive out of the pub-

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lie stores one suit of clothes, or the value in money.” Deborah Janette, alias Robert Shurtleff, was officially recognized for enlisted service covering a term of years.

When our hearts beat high and our pulses thrill over Russia's grand old woman, Catherine Breshkovskaya, known as the “Grandmother of the Revolution,” and over the stories that come to us of the “Battalion of Death,” let us not forget our own Molly Pitcher and Margaret Corbin and Deborah Janette; and let us not forget instances of woman's heroism during the Civil War—stories that many of us have heard first hand. If the so-called “histories” of the women of these days read, for the most part, like funeral notices, the charge should be laid at the door of the historians and not to their subjects.

And still, the achievement of American women in the world war of 1917 will stand out in no shadowy and uncertain outline against the background of the history that the future generations will read; for woman's share in the nation's task in this gigantic struggle for the freedom of the races is to mark a new era, both in the conduct of war and in the history of the woman movement.

There seem to be two outstanding reasons why American women, more than the women of any other country, in the present war, are to furnish an example to the world of woman's efficiency and woman's power. First, the fact that so large a proportion of American women are organized; second, the fact that the value of woman's work in the prosecution of war was immediately recognized by the United States Government, and by individual national leaders. This

recognition on the part of the Government was expressed in the prompt creation of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, which, theoretically at least, bears the same relation to the main body as do the other sub-committees. The writer fully agrees with many of our national women leaders who would be glad to see women more definitely represented in war work; who would like to see the Woman's Committee empowered to *initiate* instead of merely to *advise*; who believe that the genius of the women composing the committee is practically paralyzed so long as the committee is expected to act only in an *advisory* capacity; who would like to see a woman at the head of the conservation department of the National Food Administration, since women are the natural conservators of the human race; who agree with Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, that "we can not win this war by shutting up women's energies in a garbage can." A great leader of Napoleon's day bewailed the fact that out of millions of people there could not be found two men. America was more fortunate. Our national leaders had no difficulty in finding ten women—real ones, capable of generaling any army of women.

When the Government created its war body, at least, it followed the precedent set by the Creator of the universe, in that it created its man body first and made woman a *side* issue, extracting or subtracting nothing whatever from the man body in the process—not even a rib or a piece of governmental backbone. That is why the Woman's Committee—for all the intelligence and experience and executive ability that comprise it—cannot stand alone; that is why it is so



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frequently reminded by its superior body that it is not expected to *initiate* but should only *advise*. It was a consummation devoutly to be wished that the Government, having created the woman body of its war machine, should have breathed into it the breath of life.

But out of the doubts and questionings, the wondering and the speculation, there looms this bright and shining fact, *the Committee was created*—the impulse in the right direction was there, and its resultant act will be as a white guide-post to other governments of future days as they stand on the gray uncertain roads of destiny—a guide that points a straight, ascending way to a larger, surer victory than any other generation has achieved.

It would seem that this impulse was well grounded, for no sooner had this country been forced into the conflict, than national leaders, as individuals, began to pay high tributes to the value of woman's work in the prosecution of war, and to ask for the coöperation and assistance of the women in formulating the war emergency program.

President Wilson pays this tribute to the women of America: "I think the whole country has appreciated the way in which the women have risen to this great occasion. They have not only done what they have been asked to do, and done it with ardor and efficiency, but they have shown a power to organize for doing things on their own initiative, which is quite a different thing and a very much more difficult thing. I think the whole country has admired the spirit and the capacity and devotion of the women of the United States. It goes without saying that the country de-

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pend upon the women for a large part of the inspiration of its life. That is obvious. But it is now depending upon the women also for suggestions of service, which have been rendered in abundance and with the distinction of originality."

The Secretary of War, speaking of the national plans for safeguarding the health and morals of the men in the training camps, said:

"I think there is a significance in the fact that the department of the Government especially charged with the making of war should appeal to the women for the success of such an undertaking. One does not ordinarily associate the making of war with the activities of women. Ordinarily, I think one's mental picture of women in a country at war portrays them as the principal sufferers. And so I think there is a certain significance, perhaps an indication of the extent to which our civilization has gone, when a Secretary of War says to the women that the success of the United States in the making of this war is just as much in the hands of the women of America as it is in the hands of the soldiers of our army."

On August 2, 1917, the Secretary of the Navy said: "In my opinion the importance of the part which our American women must play in the successful prosecution of the war cannot be overestimated.

"Not only those heroic women who, as Red Cross nurses, will accompany our soldiers to France, and those who at home are devoting their time, talents and energies to work specifically connected with the war; but all of our women can and must do their part if this war is to be brought to a successful conclusion. The part which the home-makers can do in their



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homes by careful and intelligent planning, for the most economic and wise use of food supplies, is one of the most important services of the entire war. The question of food conservation is one which we must depend upon the women of America to solve.

“American women have always been ready to answer the call of service and have cheerfully undergone the untold sacrifices and burdens which war places upon them so much more heavily than upon men. They are already making sacrifices and enduring hardships with a spirit which commands our intense admiration.”

The Secretary of the Interior in June, 1917, said: “This war cannot be won without the help of women. I do not mean their help as mechanics or laborers, as farmers or nurses. The help that they can give of supreme value is their moral support, their spiritual stimulus. Unless our women feel the greatness of the moral issues involved in this contest, and unless they have raised their boys to fight, if necessary, for the things for which we stand, the war can not be won. This war from its beginning has been a challenge to our chivalry, as well as to our interests, and I think too little stress has been laid upon the fact that, in a time of such intense national strain, reliance must be placed upon the insight and moral greatness of our women. They have not raised their boys to be soldiers, but they have raised them to be chivalrous gentlemen who can not see the weak attacked and force acknowledged as the guiding principle of civilization without a burning resentment and willingness to champion the cause of the weak and the maintenance of the principle of justice.”

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The Honorable George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said: "The women of America up to this day have been more active, have rendered a greater service, and have more carefully fitted themselves for hardship and future effort than ever before in the history of our country. And I say this without disparaging the splendid work that has been done by our mothers, wives and sisters in every prior war.

"One reason for the supreme effort that is being made is the broader recognition that is given to woman, and her status as a citizen. She feels more at liberty to act now in the sterner affairs of life than ever before, and by the same token she is placed in a position where she can do more, and well she is performing the allotted task. In my opinion she will in this war, as she has done in the past wars, make the slacker impossible and drive the coward to his duty at the front.

"But her great sphere is in the field of tender effort in the relief of the distressed and the afflicted. In this field no one can take her place, and I look to see the women of America make a record for themselves in the pending war that will stand far and above the work of any organized effort in the world."

Mr. Lemuel D. Padgett, of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, said on August 1, 1917: "Inspired by purpose, zeal, and enthusiasm which challenge the admiration of all patriots, the women of America in unison are working not alone for alleviating sufferings and burdens of our soldiers, sailors and marines, but in an intelligent way are striving to place about the Army and the

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Navy environments which will conduce to improved military morale and efficiency of our fighting forces and place the Army and Navy upon a higher standard. Moreover, their zeal, enthusiasm and unity of purpose in their ideals and work are an inspiration to the whole nation.'"

In a letter to the writer dated August 7, 1917, Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, said: "Personally, I do not believe the value and importance of woman's work in the present struggle can be overestimated. Of course, it will be only a few of our women who will be so fortunate as to have the opportunity of rendering service at the front, so that in the front ranks of the women workers we must place those nurses of the American Red Cross and of the Army medical service who will minister to the wounded at the base hospitals in France.

"But there will also be important work for those of the nursing profession who remain in this country. The public health nursing to be performed by private and Red Cross nurses under federal, state and local health authorities must be continued throughout the war in order that the sanitary balance may not be disturbed. Child welfare work, especially in the families of soldiers who are at the front, should not only be continued, but extended wherever possible.

"Women physicians might also be employed for service at convalescent hospitals at home in the treatment of soldiers who have been returned on account of chronic conditions, in this way relieving medical men for service at the front.

"There will also be many positions in civil life

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which can be filled by women, thus releasing men for war service. The work that has been accomplished by the women of our allies in business and industrial lines stands as a wonderful demonstration of the ability of woman to 'do her bit' in this direction.

"And for the many without business or professional training, or for the spare moments of those who have family duties or are self-supporting, there remains the great work of collecting and distributing useful articles for our soldiers and sailors. Through the many organizations being conducted for this purpose, there will be work for all."

There can not be the slightest doubt that such sentiments as these, coming from the men who are guiding the nation's affairs in the greatest crisis of its history, have had a most stimulating effect upon the women of the country.

As it is given to comparatively few men to serve as officers in the front ranks of our armies on the battle fronts, so it is given to but few of our women to lead in the battles we in the home ranks must fight. But to the "dove-colored women" in the quiet homes, far from the tragic sweep of the world's great events, will belong a share in the honor of the final victory just as surely as that honor will be shared by the private soldier in the ranks who offers his life for a cause that is just.

It would be well for the women in the millions of average American homes, and it would be well for their country, if they could come into a full appreciation of how much their individual effort adds to the final sum of our national effort. It is because of these women and their patriotic interest that the



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National Commercial Economy Board was able to announce at the end of a few months that the campaign for the elimination of waste bread had resulted in a saving of enough bread each day to feed a million people. It was because of their patriotic interest that crops to the value of \$350,000,000 were raised in back yard gardens in 1917. It was because of their patriotic interest that Mr. Davison, head of the American Red Cross, said that the value of garments made by American women for troops abroad in 1917 was valued at over \$36,000,000. And it will be because of the patriotic interest of these average American women, who may be tempted sometimes to believe that they lack the opportunity to serve, that the final victory will come, and that peace will reign in the whole world. It would indeed be well if the very humblest of American women could realize how important a part they have to play in the great world tragedy of today. There comes to mind this picture of the charwoman sketched by the pen of Arnold Bennett: "The wind played with the gray wisps of her hair and with her coarse brown apron, beneath which her skirt was pinned up. Human eyes seldom saw her without a coarse brown apron. Itself and a pail were the insignia of her vocation. She was accomplished and conscientious. She could be trusted. She was thoroughly accustomed to the supreme spectacles of birth and death and could assist thereat with dignity and skill. She could turn away the wrath of rent collectors, rate collectors, school inspectors, and magistrates. She was an adept in enticing an inebriated husband to leave a public house. She could feed four children and do it on seven pence

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and rise calmly to her feet after having been knocked down by one stroke of a fist. She could go without food, sleep, or love, and yet thrive. She could give when she had nothing and keep herself sweet in the midst of every contagion. She had never had a holiday and almost never failed in her duty." There are many women like that in America, and these also constitute a valuable national asset.

In every state in the Union women of the highest type, experienced in dealing with people and skilled in leadership, have given of themselves freely as volunteer workers in America's great army of women. That is why the war work in the different states is so varied and so interesting; it reflects the ideals of the best and the bravest of our women, and emphasizes what is most important in their respective fields.

It is to be regretted that reports are incomplete from many of the states, but it should be borne in mind that, even while the material for this book is being collected, little children crowd together at a roadside at the end of a dreary day in France and watch a long khaki-colored line crawl toward them. A woman pushes a little girl forward, and in the gray mist she hangs a wreath of bright colored flowers on a mud-bespattered American gun! For today American boys are having their first baptism of German fire in front line trenches on the battle front!

Soon after Mr. Hoover came to America after his great work as the head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium he said: "America is only beginning to allow the awful burden of suffering and destitution to rest upon her conscience." Between this day and

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the day upon which those words were spoken less than a year has elapsed, and yet Mr. Hoover would doubtless be the last person to say them now.

The story of the great relief work undertaken and accomplished by the American people is the greatest story of the kind that has ever been written into any history of any time. At one time in the fall of 1917 there were in progress in America fourteen national campaigns in the interest of raising money for war relief work in foreign lands and among our own troops for the year 1918. The funds sought in these various campaigns for purposes of war aggregated more than \$300,000,000, and not one failure has yet been recorded. The latest available figures show that total funds raised for foreign relief in America up to 1918 amounted to more than \$20,000,000, and that supplies have been shipped valued at more than \$10,000,000, making a total of \$30,000,000! That looks as if America is awake. Over five thousand different organizations and branch organizations are doing war work, and more than two million persons are actively enlisted as members of these organizations. These figures, impressive as they are, do not begin to represent the magnitude of the activities carried on by the allied war relief organizations in America. While they are not given as final it is safe to say that they underestimate rather than overestimate the funds raised and the value of supplies sent abroad. In all of this work women have had an important share. Again I quote from Olive Schreiner's classic, "Woman and War": ". . . On this one point, and on this point almost alone, the knowledge of woman, simply as woman, is superior to that of man; she



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knows the history of human flesh ; she knows its cost ; he does not. . . . We have in all ages produced, at an enormous cost, the primal munition of war, without which no other would exist. There is no battlefield on earth, nor ever has been, howsoever covered with slain, which has not cost the women of the race more in actual bloodshed and anguish to supply, than it has cost the men who lie there. *We pay the first cost on all human life.*''

Although it is far too early to write even the first chapter of America's part in the present conflict, the brief outline of what American women are trying to do, as given in this book, should stimulate the pride and stir the ambition of every loyal American, to the end that the superstructure of this remarkable work should be as great and as enduring as its foundation justifies.

## CHAPTER II

### WOMAN'S COMMITTEE CREATED

The creation of the Woman's Committee—Its purpose, as set forth by the Secretary of War—Its general plan of organization and operation—Some of its early activities

AMERICA was the first country in the world to give formal official recognition to women in the construction of its war machine, and to recognize immediately, upon a declaration of war, its woman power as one of its most valuable assets.

On April 21, 1917, fifteen days after Congress formally declared that a state of war existed between this country and Germany, the Council of National Defense gave out this statement: "Realizing the inestimable value of woman's contribution to national effort under modern war conditions, the Council of National Defense has appointed a committee of women of national prominence to consider and advise how the assistance of the women of America may be made available in the prosecution of the war. These women are appointed as individuals regardless of any organizations with which they may be associated. The body will be known as the Committee on Women's Defense Work. Its membership is as follows: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, President of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, of California,

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President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Organization; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Atlanta, Georgia, President of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York, Publicist and Writer." At a later meeting the name of Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, President of the International Glove Workers' Union, was added. And early in October, 1917, the Council of Defense notified the Woman's Committee of the appointment of Miss Hannah Jane Patterson, as the eleventh member of the Committee. Miss Patterson immediately assumed the duties of resident director. The women composing this committee are, without exception, women of distinction in their respective lines of public work, and this wholly unsought and unexpected call to volunteer national service, involving as it did sacrifice and added responsibilities, found them in the midst of the performance of their individual duties. Dr. Shaw was congratulated, at the close of a lecture she had given, on the new honor that had come to her, and she had to ask what that honor was, as she had not received the telegram announcing her appointment. There was no "slacker" among them. Every one answered "Present."

The governmental authority of the Woman's Committee is unquestioned. The Council of National Defense is a body authorized by Act of Congress in August, 1916, consisting of the Secretary of War,

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the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. This Council was directed to nominate to the President, and the President to appoint an Advisory Commission of not more than seven persons, believed to be especially qualified to assist in its work. The purpose of the Council of National Defense is the coördination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare and the creation of a new and direct channel of intercourse and coöperation between men and women and all departments of the Government. The Council has power to organize subordinate bodies and committees. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is such a creation. The purpose of the Committee is to coördinate the activities and the resources of the organized and unorganized women of the country, that their power may be immediately utilized in time of need, and to supply a new and direct channel of communication and co-operation between women and governmental departments.

All government departments are open to the Woman's Committee. Experts of these departments are advisors of the Committee, and through the Committee go out to women, direct, the prompt and authoritative requests and information which the Government wishes to pass on to them. The members of the Committee serve without compensation. The Council of National Defense provides headquarters, an executive secretary, clerical help and franking privilege. The headquarters provided by the Government are at 1814 N Street, N. W., Washington,



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D. C. This was formerly the Playhouse Club and Theater and is owned by Mrs. Henrietta M. Holliday, who had previously offered it to the Government, rent free, to be used during the war in helping to relieve the congestion which national defense work had caused.

Shortly after the Woman's Committee was created the Secretary of War, who is chairman of the Council of National Defense, wrote to Dr. Shaw as follows:

The creation of the Advisory Committee on Women's Defense Work was prompted by an appreciation on the part of the Council of the very valuable service that the women of the country can and are anxious to render in the national defense, and the desire to establish some common medium through which the Council might be brought into closest touch with them and into the fullest utilization of their services.

Prior to the formation of the Women's Advisory Committee, a great variety of work had already been undertaken by various organizations of women throughout the country independently of each other; much of which work was, in part at least, in duplication of efforts undertaken by other organizations, and the Council determined upon the formation of the Women's Advisory Committee in order that this constructive effort might be coördinated and directed, duplication being avoided and valueless work discouraged through its activities. Primarily, of course, the Committee on Women's Defense Work is an Advisory Committee to the Council, as are all other committees created under the Council.

The Council of National Defense is charged with the responsibility of taking whatever action is deemed wise upon consideration of the best advice obtainable from all sources, and the power to take affirmative action beyond the mere



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advisory coördinations which can be brought about through persuasive and explanatory means, rests in the several officers of the Government whose duties are made definite by law and are duties which cannot be delegated. The Women's Advisory Committee, therefore, should consider plans and projects of all kinds which, in their judgment, would be effective in the coördination of the activities of women harmoniously with the needs and aims of the Government. Such plans and undertakings as meet with the approval of the Women's Advisory Committee should thereupon be reported with that approval to the Council. When the Council approves such a project, it will select an agency for its execution; that is to say, if the project is one which can be executed best through one of the established Governmental agencies, the Council will indicate that agency, place it in coöperative relations with you and direct it to carry out the plan. If, on the other hand, the project is one which can best be carried forward by some particular voluntary or unofficial agency, or is such a project as in the opinion of the Council could most effectively be pursued by the independent action of the Women's Advisory Committee, that course will be indicated.

I realize that this letter is necessarily somewhat indefinite, since it must deal in general phrases with varying, complicated and different situations. In general, however, I think it states the relationship which the law establishes between the Committee and the Council, and in the working out of this intent, I feel sure there will be found great opportunity for initiative on the part of the Committee, and work which will be of high value to the country.

With scarcely more than this letter to guide them the Woman's Committee held its first meeting on May 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Washington and formulated a tentative plan of organization which was approved by the Council of National Defense and immediately sent

out to leading women in each of the forty-eight states. The plan of organization proposed to coördinate women's organizations and their working forces in order to enlist at once the greatest possible number in the service which the national crisis demanded. The Committee, in its initial announcement, urged that no defense work of any kind already done be lost; leaders in each state were asked to investigate the work under way and so to coördinate activities as to eliminate duplication and overlapping. It was realized that each state and city would find problems peculiar to itself, and the good judgment of the women was relied on to find the solution to these problems. The Committee directed attention to the importance of conserving everything useful in the way of work already started and in organization, and advised centralization in the interest of higher efficiency.

The Committee, at this first meeting, began its work of organization by the appointment of a *temporary* chairman in each of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia. These temporary chairmen were instructed to call into conference at the earliest possible date the presidents or representatives of all women's organizations having state-wide scope, state branches of women's national organizations, and such individuals as they cared to select to represent the state at large and unorganized women. It was suggested that the invitation to participate in this conference be most democratic, and that recognition be given to clubs, religious denominations, fraternal societies, philanthropies, and patriotic and protective associations of all sorts.

The plan of organization provided that these

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groups, with committees in counties, cities and towns, should constitute the state divisions, and become the official representatives of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense for the States. The state divisions were charged with the duty of seeing that all necessary forms of patriotic service or of defense programs, as outlined by the National Woman's Committee, were actively carried forward by organizations or individuals. The state divisions were planned to continue during the war and as long thereafter as the Council of National Defense may direct. The name given to the state division was "Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, [name of state] Division."

Thus, within a short time after it was created, the Woman's Committee had perfected a temporary working organization in every state, and women were mobilizing throughout the country under governmental direction.

The wisdom and foresight of the women composing the Woman's Committee has been demonstrated in no more striking way than in the promulgation of this general plan of organization for women's war work. With no precedent to guide them, and with little time to work out and develop ideas, these women, at their first meeting, decided upon a program which has stood the test of time and in the working out of which no radical changes have been necessary—only expansion and development.

As later revised and enlarged, this plan provided that each state division should elect a permanent chairman, a vice-chairman or vice-chairmen, an honorary vice-chairman (if desired), a secretary and a

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treasurer, and such other officers as were found necessary. Each state was left free to adopt such by-laws or rules as it found desirable for the conduct of its business. The elected officers, together with additional members, selected by the division, composed an executive committee, authorized to do business for the division under conditions which the division was expected to define. Each state division was advised to departmentalize its work with a competent chief or chairman for each department. It was suggested that the chairmen of departments be elected as members of the Executive Committee. They were to be selected for such chairmanships because of special fitness or training for such work, and were not necessarily heads of state organizations. The following departments were suggested as those which the Committee believed would prove necessary to coördinate and make effective the work of the women of the state: Registration; Food Production and Home Economics; Food Administration; Women in Industry; Child Welfare; Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies; Health and Recreation; Education; Liberty Loan; and Home and Foreign Relief. It was suggested that committees on finance and publicity be appointed. State Divisions were asked not to appoint chairmen for Food Administration, Women in Industry, or Liberty Loan, without consultation with the Woman's Committee in Washington, as these chairmen were to work directly with or under national committees dealing with the respective subjects.

The general method of organization for a city or town was the same as that for the state. The officers



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of the state division, or committee deputed by it, were expected to appoint in each city and town a competent woman to serve as temporary chairman. Her duty was to call into conference the presidents or representatives of all local organizations as soon as possible. City (or town) committees were formed composed of the president, or one representative, of each coöperating organization and certain women chosen from the city at large. This committee in all towns is known as "[name of town] Unit of the Woman's Committee." The committee, in cities of over twenty-five thousand population, is known as the "Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of [name of city]." The city or town committees elect their own officers and executive and act under direction of the state division in all matters relating to the general defense program, as outlined in the departments; each community is allowed, however, to work out the details of the plan in accordance with local conditions.

The city committees were urged to proceed as rapidly as possible to establish auxiliary units in each ward. The same process of the appointment of a temporary chairman as was followed in the organization of state and city was suggested as the most promising plan. The ward organization conference, however, was usually a general meeting of the women of the ward, and the unit is composed of individual members, the idea being to reach all women of every class and make the defense program comprehensible to them.

This plan, which rapidly began to operate in the various states, sought to link together in complete



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working coöperation existing organizations of women. The Woman's Committees of the states and cities were designed to be a federation of all organizations of women. Women, however, not members of any organization were entitled to representation in the city and town committees. For the benefit of such women, freedom to form or join other units was allowed, and they are eligible to serve on all committees of state, city or town; the primary object being to coördinate and make effective the patriotic service of as many women as possible.

The advantages of the plan were many. By this plan no organization lost its identity; existing machinery was utilized and centralized; duplication was to a large extent prevented and individual effort was made more far-reaching. It proposed to women, not that they join any new organization, but that they work in self-selected groups, along lines of their chosen activities; no work was to be interrupted, but all work was to be coördinated and directed. Because of the governmental authority under which the Woman's Committee operates, expert governmental advice was made available for local conditions and needs. The state divisions were to be financed by state funds, when available, by personal contributions, and by benefits of various kinds. Economy of administration was a natural consequence of such co-ordination and direct distribution to all divisions of authoritative standards and methods. The headquarters of the Woman's Committee serve as a clearing house of women's activities throughout the country, and the Committee itself is the agent to transmit promptly any demands of the Government which

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might concern women's organizations. The plan was an elastic one and each community was left free to work out the details according to its own needs, being asked only to follow the general plan as outlined.

In order to further this plan, and to carry out the duty with which it was charged, the Woman's Committee, on June 9, 1917, issued a call to the heads of about two hundred national organizations of women to meet in Washington with the Woman's Committee on June 19. The object of the conference, as stated in the call, was "to engage the understanding and hearty coöperation of all these organizations in the work of the Woman's Committee, and to present the plan for the careful coördination of the work already in operation under the direction of the various organizations."

In response to this call representatives of more than fifty national organizations of women met in Washington on June 19, 1917, and gave brief reports of the work already under way or completed.

This meeting, remarkable at once for the surprising variety of interests it represented and for the unanimity of sentiment it expressed, was made further significant because it was then that the first definite task was imposed upon American women by Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, the National Food Administrator. Mr. Hoover outlined his plan for enlisting the women of the country in the first nation-wide food conservation campaign and asked the fullest coöperation of the Woman's Committee in the development of this plan. This coöperation was heartily pledged.

A number of national organizations having given assurance of their willingness to coöperate in every

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possible way with the Woman's Committee, the heads of these organizations were appointed to constitute an Honorary Advisory Committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The personnel of this committee is as follows: Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, American Fund for French Wounded; Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Nathaniel Harris, Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Garden Club of America; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Emma C. Ocobock, General Grand Chapter O. E. S., Eastern Star; Mrs. Theodora Booth, Girls' National Honor Guard; Mrs. Juliette Low, Girl Scouts; Mrs. W. H. Brown, International Child Welfare; Miss Clara I. Cogan, International Federation of Catholic Alumnae; Miss Stella Wood, International Kindergarten Union; Kate Davis, International People's Aid Association; Mrs. A. J. Ochsner, National Federation of Music Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, National League For Woman's Service; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, National League of Women Workers; Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, National Library for The Blind; Miss Anna A. Gordon, National American Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D., National Woman's Medical Association, Committee on War Relief; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, National Woman's Press Association; Mrs. Raymond Robins, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. J. R. Lamar, National Society of Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, National Society United States Daughters

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1812; Mrs. William Alexander, National Special Aid Society; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, National Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Needlework Guild of America; Miss Maude Wetmore, Woman's Department of National Civic Federation; Mrs. W. P. Thirkield, Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; Miss Belle H. Bennet, Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South; Mrs. Francis King, Woman's National Farm and Garden Association; Mrs. George Dewey, Woman's Section Navy League; Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Young Woman's Hebrew Association; Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Frances E. Burns, Ladies of the Maccabees; Mrs. Isaac Pearson, League of American Penwomen; Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers Association; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, National Council of Women; Mrs. Myra K. Miller, National Federation of College Women. All other organizations were cordially invited to coöperate and thus maintain a vital affiliation with the Woman's Committee.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, writing in the *Government Bulletin* of the status of woman's war work at this time, gives a faithful analysis of the seeming unrest and uncertainty that was apparent among women everywhere. Miss Tarbell said:

Quietly, almost unconsciously, there is going on in this country, an extraordinary gathering of its woman power. Multitudes of organizations and of individual women are



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flowing together in a great union. This movement is a natural response to a need which was scarcely recognized until it was suggested. What is behind it?

Under an impelling sense of the awful suffering which the great war was causing in Europe there has been for the last three years a constant increase in the relief efforts of women. They have knitted and they have raised money. They have formed societies and occasionally they have gone to the other side to offer their services. Probably the most important thing they have done, however, has been to keep the suffering in Europe before the country's eyes. They have refused to forget or let the world forget.

As the shadow of the great tragedy stretched its dark lengths toward us, women everywhere multiplied their efforts. Before war was declared we had great organizations of women, and many unorganized groups, offering themselves for active service. It was inevitable that these efforts, springing mainly from a desire to do something, and quite undirected by any authority, should be more or less wasteful. It was inevitable that many things should be undertaken for which at the moment there was no need and that other things which were needed should be overlooked.

These groups, eager for service and also, it must be said, more or less eager to be leaders, soon ran athwart one another. Confusion grew and they finally began to appeal to Washington for advice and recognition. Out of this pressure there came, naturally and possibly without much realization of what was being done, a government order that a central committee of representative women should be called to Washington to sit through the war and to do what it could to pull the woman power together.

It is now two months since the women chosen, known officially as the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, first met. When they gathered there was more or less mystification about what was wanted of them.



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They were told that they were to act as a clearing house for the war work of women. There was probably a doubt in the minds of most of the appointees as to whether the great groups of women which were already in action would be willing to recognize their authority; but orders are orders, and the Woman's Committee accepted theirs.

They sent out right and left all over the land a call to all sorts of associations and societies, no matter what their creed, no matter what their purpose, no matter what their color, to merge their war work under one direction. What was proposed was an organization so all-inclusive and so flexible that not only the most powerful organized bodies would find themselves at home in it, but the remotest woman on the Kentucky mountains or the plains of the West.

It sounds quixotic. The wonder of it is that no sooner had the call gone out than the forces of the women began to flow together. States which had been already organized for patriotic services promptly and cheerfully put themselves under the direction of the Woman's Committee. Great societies whose work was well developed and which had had the ambition themselves to be leaders in patriotic work quickly promised allegiance. That is, what most observers probably would have said was impossible, immediately began to happen.

We have been saying that we are not a nation, but this gathering together of the woman forces of the country seems to argue an amazing sense of nationality. Could it have happened if there had not already been a growing consciousness everywhere that this great enterprise for democracy which we are launching is a national affair, and if an individual or a society or a state is going to do its bit it must act with and under the government at Washington? Nothing else but some such sense can explain the action of the women of the country in coming together as they are doing today under one centralized direction.

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While working steadily but quietly to perfect the organizations in the various states and to coördinate the efforts of the existing societies, the Woman's Committee was being used as the channel through which many national messages were conveyed to the women of America.

One of the first things undertaken by the committee after its first meeting was that of assisting to make registration day on June 5th a day of patriotic service on the part of the women as well as of the men of the nation. On May 29, 1917, the Committee sent out to the chairmen of the various State Divisions letters urging all organizations of women to utilize that day for patriotic service by stationing women at each registration booth. These women were asked to distribute copies of President Wilson's great war message to every man that registered. "It is a well known fact," to quote from this letter, "that thousands of men are fighting in the armies of Europe who have no well defined idea of the causes which led their countries into the war. Let us see to it that no man enters our army who has not a true understanding of the ideals which have led his country to take up arms in defense of the things we hold dear as a nation." Women were urged to put all available machinery to work at once to secure the distribution of this message at every registration booth throughout the country. Through the generosity and coöperation of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, the Woman's Committee was able to furnish copies of the President's address to the various State Divisions. In this work the Committee had the approval of the President and the Secretary of War.

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At frequent intervals during the trying first months of war the Woman's Committee sent out helpful and inspirational letters and bulletins to the various state chairmen and to their sub-chairmen, as well as to the heads of women's organizations everywhere. It turned the full power of its organization toward forwarding the National Food Administrator's first drive for food conservation. It began very soon after its creation a systematic plan for registering both the volunteer and the wage-earning women of the country for national service. In coöperation with existing agencies already at work to solve the problem of women in industry it forwarded many helpful plans. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury it put the machinery of its organization at the disposal of the Liberty Loan Committee. At the request of the Secretary of War it became active in enlisting the interest of women of the country in the effort to safeguard the morals of enlisted men in the camps. Bulletins were sent out giving valuable figures and information concerning the cost of deliveries, and at the request of the National Economy Board it aroused the women of the country to a sense of their duty along this line. As the fall approached the Committee interested itself and sought the coöperation of women throughout the country to keep the children in school. It also favored and sent out broadly among women a bulletin from Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the National Children's Bureau, in the interest of the enforcement of the new Child Labor law; with equal enthusiasm the Committee favored and worked in the interest of the bill pending in Congress providing insurance and indemnities for

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our soldiers and sailors. And it concerned itself vitally with the questions of health and recreation for men of the camps.

By October 1, 1917, the Committee had so far perfected its organization that the work was divided into twelve divisions as follows: Food Conservation; Food Production and Home Economics; Education; Woman in Industry; Social and Welfare Work; Liberty Loan; Health and Recreation; Child Welfare; Organization; Registration; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies; Home and Foreign Relief.

The work of these divisions, under their respective chairmen, will be described in subsequent chapters. An account will also be given of how the plan formulated and promulgated by the Woman's Committee has been worked out and developed in the various states.



## CHAPTER III

### ORGANIZATION

The current of inspiration is turned on from the Woman's Committee at Washington—Wheels of organization begin to turn in the states—A model town—General plan of work adopted by Woman's Committee

HAVING formulated a general plan for organizing the women of the country, the Woman's Committee set about to assist in the organization of the various state units. The plan of organization left each state free to perfect its organization in the way its leaders thought best. There was no stipulated manner of doing the work and no settled plan for establishing headquarters. The state organizations are financed in various ways. In some instances the coöperating organizations furnish the funds; in others voluntary contributions are used; in many places entertainments are given to raise funds; and in several states the appropriation of the State Council of Defense covers the expense of the women's district organization. While these preliminary arrangements were being made in the various states the Woman's Committee was fulfilling its mission as a clearing house, and continued its efforts toward a general coördination of all organized societies of women, the states being encouraged and stimulated to work out their plans in their own way.



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It is most interesting to follow the work of the various states and to note how each has handled its individual problem. Alabama began early to center its efforts on social service; Connecticut specialized in medical service; Virginia took up public health; Nebraska went to work early for food production and conservation; Wisconsin did effective home work for county and town; Kansas, besides conducting the wonderful work done by farmers' wives, was very active in a work organized by the wife of Brigadier General C. Martin, who marshaled the women of her state for war work under an organization called the Military Sisterhood; in Illinois the women organized butlers serving wealthy families, culinary experts, cooks' unions, hotel and club stewards, etc.; prizes were offered for the best wheatless, meatless menus, and food conservation meetings were held everywhere in the state. Meetings for women of foreign birth were held throughout Illinois, at which the women were taught to speak and understand English. They were invited to bring their babies to the class and it soon became necessary to ask for voluntary nurses to take care of the babies. It was in Chicago that a woman conceived the idea of establishing a flag hospital, and she called for volunteers to assist in keeping the flags of Chicago clean and mended.

The organization of women initiated by the Woman's Committee not only extended through the forty-eight states but spread to the entire territory over which float the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. E. Arnett Smith, of Christobal, Panama Canal Zone, was asked by the Woman's Committee to represent the district in which she lived in mobilizing the great

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army of women for war work. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were also asked to organize. A temporary chairman was appointed in the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska kept pace with the other states in perfecting its organization under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas J. Donohue.

By June 15, 1917, six states had fully organized and had reported permanent chairmen. These states were South Dakota, Texas, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa and Colorado.

What may be considered a mile post in the progress toward the coördination of the women's organization for war work was the conference held in Washington on June 19, 1917, between the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and heads of fifty-nine national women's societies. The delegates came to Washington at the call of the Woman's Committee to present their views to the end that war work might be carried on systematically and harmoniously throughout the nation. This was perhaps the most notable gathering of women ever held in America, and during the all-day session many plans of far-reaching influence were initiated and many valuable experiences and ideas were exchanged. The organization of vigilance committees was suggested, to watch for violations of ethical laws governing labor and to prevent the employment of women in the place of men at half the men's salaries. It was decided to oppose any attempts to annul laws governing the employment of women and children in industry as well as the exploitation of children. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, declared this to be

the greatest problem of the war and made a strong plea that the women stand for equal pay for equal work. Another important feature of this meeting was the announcement of the organization of women physicians of the National Woman's Medical Association for maternity service and to fight infant mortality. Dr. Esther Pohl-Lovejoy, of Portland, Oregon, represented the Association in Washington. Dr. Lovejoy had been authorized by her organization to go to France to study conditions there, and the Woman's Committee gave her letters of introduction to the American officials in France. Dr. Lovejoy's reports from time to time to the Woman's Committee and to her own society will form valuable data upon which to base serious work of the future, and will constitute an important chapter in the history of the work of American women in the World War.

Even in these early days of war thousands of women were already mobilized as was shown by the report of the representatives of the Needlework Guild of America, who stated that more than two hundred and fifty thousand women were ready to engage in war work. Spontaneous pledges of earnest efforts along many avenues constituted an inspiring feature of that meeting. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae reported that its chief interest would lie in safeguarding moral conditions at the camps, and the National Special Aid Society reported that it had already sent sixty-five nurses to France, was giving French lessons to nurses, training aviators, and having books printed for them in order to get them into the hands of the enlisted men more promptly. Miss Mabel Boardman reported that to

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that date the American Red Cross had enlisted more than nine thousand trained nurses. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its president, Miss Anna Gordon, reiterated its strong stand for national prohibition and declared its belief that the greatest waste in America comes from alcoholic beverages. The United Daughters of the Confederacy agreed to care for the children of women engaged in war industry by turning their homes into day nurseries, and the National President, Mrs. O. D. Odenheimer, reported that some members had volunteered to take as many as ten or fifteen children into their homes. Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer of the National League for Woman's Service made the remarkable report that progress for constructive preparedness were under way in thirty-nine states. Mr. Lester Scott, representing the Camp Fire Girls, was the only man delegate at the conference. He said that more than ninety-five thousand girls were coöperating with the Department of Agriculture, working with the Red Cross, adopting Belgian babies, and canning vegetables and fruits. From this meeting radiated in every direction a stimulating and powerful influence of incalculable benefit.

As a further stimulus to the work of state organization the Committee sent its executive secretary, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, for a tour through the states of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, with the view to the perfection of the organization of the Committee in these states. The survey made by Mrs. Wood proved interesting and valuable and her direct message from the Woman's Committee to the leaders in these states



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was helpful and inspiring to them. Later, members of the Committee personally assisted in the organization work of other states, Mrs. Lamar in North Carolina, Miss Wetmore in Texas and Mrs. Moore in Indiana. Not only did these women give their personal attention to state organizations when their assistance was needed, but the Woman's Committee continually sent out information and assistance from its headquarters in Washington, leaving nothing undone that could aid the states in their work.

Perhaps the most striking example of prompt and efficient organization came from a thriving and energetic town in the Middle West. The men and women in this town of about five thousand people were animated by the desire common to all Americans to be of real service to the nation. They came to the conclusion that the best way to begin was to make their community life as fine and serviceable and uplifting as it could be.

A democratic group of representative men and women canvassed the situation thoroughly, and made up their minds as to what, in general, needed to be done to carry out their purpose. The War Emergency Union was formed, the men choosing certain lines of work, the women certain others. A joint committee was provided for and headquarters established in the Community House, with a paid secretary and volunteer help. The men devoted themselves to finance, recruiting, drills for home defense, food production. Vacant areas were plowed by tractor and assigned to citizens; home gardens encouraged; lectures on gardening given; and seeds and fertilizer furnished to boys and girls, who were un-



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der responsible leadership. They held organized sales of surplus garden produce in the village, through one of the markets, and established a co-operative central delivery for all the stores. They started an Honor Roll placed in the center of the village for all men entering the Army and Navy.

On July 4th, on the village green there were reproduced, with full detail of costumes and wording, two dramatic scenes from American history—"Washington Receiving his Sword and Commission from the Continental Congress," and "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." Those proved a splendid stimulant to patriotic endeavor. The Boy Scout organization was developed to great usefulness and sports and entertainments for men at an adjacent training station were organized.

The women called together all the presidents of the local organizations of women in the village, and some women to act for the unorganized women, and formed a local unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. A permanent chairman was elected, who, with two other women chosen by the central group, became members of the joint committee of the War Emergency Union.

The women undertook the registration of village women for service; then centered their interest in food conservation, which included lectures and demonstrations by several home economics experts on all aspects of food preservation and substitution, household and personal economy, budget making, etc. All those lectures were given in the Woman's Club house, and were free to women in the village, the Club assuming all expenses. Actual canning, dry-

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ing and preserving were carried on in the school house kitchen in charge of an expert, women bringing their own vegetables and fruit, and paying the actual cost of jars, etc. Certain days were set aside in the school for the members of the Relief and Aid Society to can surplus vegetables donated from private gardens to be used the following winter in charity work.

Red Cross work was a part of their program. One parish house was kept open every day for the making of surgical supplies, hospital garments and comfort bags for soldiers at home and abroad. A branch of the Navy League worked every day at the Woman's Club house, making supplies and comforts for the sailors.

Every sewing society and church guild or fraternal group in the village agreed to keep in session all summer to make garments for the women and children of our Allies. Money to buy materials for the work was raised by a systematic collection of waste paper twice a week. This was marketed with a substantial profit in a city sixteen miles distant; delivery trucks, otherwise returning empty, were the means of transportation.

A group under the direction of the Relief and Aid Society undertook to see that all local charities were maintained. Volunteers are assigned from the registration lists to help at playgrounds, parks and beaches; a number are taking social service training in a School of Civics and Philanthropy, and receiving practical experience in neighborhood visiting, under the direction of the Community Nurse; others have volunteered for service in a near by city settlement and a day nursery, and a city infant welfare

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station is supported. Three groups of Camp Fire Girls were organized who are giving splendid community service.

The women joined others in neighboring towns to maintain a "Khaki Teahouse" for officers in the training camp. They entertain soldiers and sailors at beach parties, at the Community House and in private homes. One parish house is opened one night a week for dances for the men from the training camp. Magazines and newspapers are collected for the soldiers, and one sewing society undertook to mend their clothes.

There was a joint committee of men and women, on public health and sanitation, which undertook a complete survey of village conditions. This resulted in a better system for the disposal of garbage, purification of the water supply, and a campaign for the elimination of all standing water, rubbish piles, tin cans and other breeding-places for flies, mosquitoes and microbes.

Altogether it is as busy a village as one could wish, showing the finest kind of constructive patriotism, defined in terms of work close at home. The patriotic program planned and carried out to the letter by the men and women of this town could be followed in every town in America with profit to the nation, the town and every individual in the town.

Having seen the wheels of organization begin to turn, one by one, in the states, and having seen the beginning of what promised to be successful coördination in each of its forty-eight sections, the Woman's Committee turned its attention to the closer organization of its own work.

## CHAPTER IV

### REGISTRATION

Registration of America's woman power begun by many private organizations—Confusion results—That taken by Woman's Committee recognized as official by Government—All organizations then coöperate for common good and work proceeds throughout the nation

ENGLAND found it necessary to register its women for war service, and both France and Canada later took such a registration. Therefore the Government and the women leaders of America realized very early in the struggle that it was highly advisable, if not absolutely necessary, for the country to know to what extent it might depend on its women should they be needed in large numbers to meet the new situation. The proportion of men to women being much greater in this country than it is in England, it is extremely doubtful if women will ever be called upon here to the extent to which the women of England have been called. However, the demand created in the early days of the European war for increase of workers in certain of our industries was immediately felt among the women industrial workers and this demand has been steadily increasing since 1914.

Confusion resulted regarding registration in various parts of the country because many private organizations were registering women for war service.



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Some of these registrations were taken for the benefit of the organization taking the registration and others were intended to help the Government. In the chapter devoted to "Women in Industry" and also in that containing the history of the National League for Woman's Service, mention is made at length of the registration taken by that organization. This was begun soon after war was declared in Europe and was of such practical value that the Secretary of the Department of Labor approved of the registration and made use of the information the National League for Woman's Service was able to furnish. This registration was designed purely to facilitate the work of the government and to help the women, by ascertaining from the firms holding government contracts the number of women workers needed; it sought to register the women of the country who wanted paid work under government contracts; and then to bring the job to the woman and the woman to the job. That the registration was of the highest value to all concerned is shown by the fact that the Committee in charge of registration in six months received from firms holding government contracts more than nine thousand calls for women workers. The practical value of the registration is also shown by the wide use the Department of Labor has been able to make of it, and by the recognition of the work by Government officials in a position to judge of its value. This registration should not have been confused with the more general registration of women for war service which was undertaken by other organizations, and which included both voluntary and paid service of all kinds.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs very



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early began to take a complete registration of its women for war service, and the Daughters of the American Revolution likewise made a thorough registration of its members, as did other such organizations. All doubtless were of great value to their respective organizations. It was very natural, then, that when the Woman's Committee, at the request of the National Council of Defense, announced in July a general registration of the women of the country, that there should have arisen much confusion. In order to clear up the situation the Woman's Committee, on July 2, 1917, sent out a letter to the state chairmen as follows:

We send you herewith a correct form for the registration card, which has been approved by the Council of National Defense and the Woman's Committee. The Registration for the service of women, which will be taken on these cards, is not intended to be a census in the government meaning of the word, because it will not be obligatory and will not be undertaken by the national government but through the states. The aim of the registration of women is, however, to record in definite form, the training, capacity, and the willingness for service of as many women as can be reached throughout the country. This registration is, we repeat, entirely voluntary, but every woman should be given an opportunity to register for patriotic service if she so desires. This card has been prepared after consultation with the Census office so that if later the government wishes to take a census of its woman power, these cards can be utilized for this purpose.

Much confusion has resulted in many states from private organizations of all kinds taking a registration, either of their own membership or for general purposes. The issuance of this official registration card should clear up this

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situation, because this card will supersede all others for women's service. It may be possible that women having registered once, or even many times, with private societies may not wish to register again. In this case some arrangement should be made in each state whereby the registration taken by the private societies may be so summarized and placed in the state, or local headquarters of the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee, it may be utilized in conjunction with these registration cards. It would be preferable to have all previous registrations reëntered upon the official cards, or invite all women, whether or not they have registered elsewhere, to register again on these cards. This matter will have to be worked out according to the best judgment of the women in the several states. The official card will be retained in the local headquarters and summaries of the registration sent to State and National headquarters.

The Council of National Defense has agreed to print \$2,000 worth of these cards at the Government Printing Office in Washington. They figure this will amount to about half a million cards, with instructions to accompany them. This, of course, will be only a beginning. Therefore, Mr. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, has requested that in such states as have appropriations for defense work, the State Councils be asked to print these cards for recording the service of women. If the coöperation of the State Councils can be secured in this matter, it will make it possible for the government to supply immediately such states as have not yet made any appropriations for defense work.

Several states, where the Woman's Committee has not sufficient funds to carry out this work, will adopt the plan of asking every woman who registers for voluntary contribution; in some cases, from one cent to one dollar; others, leaving the contribution entirely unlimited. In still others, a request will be made to each woman register-

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ing that she pay ten cents to help cover the expense of the registration throughout the state. You are at liberty to adopt any financial plan which your State Division and the State Council of Defense approves.

We shall send you also complete instructions as to just how to file this card, but in order to make it perfectly comprehensible, we will add a few words now.

The idea is, that after filling in the upper half of the card with the personal qualifications of the woman who applies, she should select below either the occupation in which she has already had training, and wishes to serve, or in which she desires training. Let us suppose, for instance, that she is volunteering for gardening, under the general heading of Agriculture. After she has made her choice, encircle No. 4 to show that she has had training in this line, or underline *Gardening* if she wishes to learn this branch. Then, in the tab at the top marked *Agriculture*, if her service is trained, the "U," meaning untrained, will be stricken out, leaving the "T" and No. 4 entered after it indicating the woman is trained in the No. 4 division, or Gardening, under the general heading of Agriculture. If she is untrained and wishes to study this branch, the "T," indicating trained, will be stricken out and the "U" left, followed by the No. 4, showing that she wishes training in Gardening, under the general heading of Agriculture. This having been entered, if the woman offers no other service, either in the form of contribution or in training that she may have had, all of the other tabs are cut off on the line below this heading, leaving the one tab of Agriculture standing up on the card. If the woman should also offer some other service, under Domestic or Industrial, for instance, then the tabs for the two services she offers will be left standing, and all the others will be cut off.

The registration card is as follows:

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Source</b> .....  | Date registered.....                |
| (Organization or firm registering woman)   |                                     |
| If registered before, give name of organization and character of service for which registered..... | Fee..... Contribution.....          |
|  | Correspondence regarding woman..... |
|  | .....                               |

**PERSONAL EQUIPMENT:**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Health .....           |  |
| Physical defects ..... |  |
| Voice .....            |  |
| Sight .....            |  |
| Hearing .....          |  |

## REMARKS:

Registrar's name .....

Address in full .....

| DATE | SENT TO— | RESULT | REMARKS |
|------|----------|--------|---------|
|      |          |        |         |







| T<br>U         | T<br>U         | T<br>U                    | T<br>U        |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Public Service | Social Service | Red Cross & Allied Relief | Miscellaneous | Contributions |

## COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

.....Division.....Unit

Present occupation .....

By whom employed .....

Where employed .....

References .....

Education (graduate or length of time attended):

Grammar.....College (give name).....  
 High or Specialized  
 private.....training .....

Emergency service (specify whether volunteer, expenses only, or paid)

Will you go  
 anywhere?.....Home town only?.....In United States?.....

How soon can you start? .....

### OCCUPATION IN WHICH YOU ARE TRAINED. UNDERLINE SERVICE OR TRAINING

|                              |                             |   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 94 Languages (for-<br>eign): | 116 Telegraphy              | VIII. Red Cross and<br>Allied Relief    |
| Read well.....               | 117 Wireless                | Instruction:                            |
| Speak well.....              | 118 Telephone               | 150 Surgical dress-<br>ings             |
| 95 Lawyer                    | Transportation:             | 151 Dietetics                           |
| 96 Lecturer                  | 119 Aviatrix                | 152 Elementary hyg.                     |
| 97 Librarian                 | 120 Horse                   | 153 First aid                           |
| 98 Musician                  | 121 Motor car               | 154 Garments—<br>Hospital<br>Civilian   |
| 99 Osteopath                 | 122 Motor cycle             |   |
| 100 Pharmacist               | 123 Power boat              |   |
| 101 Photographer             | 124 Railroad                |   |
| 102 Physician                | VII. Social Service         | IX. Miscellaneous                       |
| 103 Publicity                | 130 Camp work               | X. Contributions                        |
| 104 Statistician             | 131 Charities—Which? .....  | A. Ambulance                            |
| 105 Surgeon                  | 132 Club executive          | B. Driver for car                       |
| 106 Teacher (sub-<br>ject):  | 133 District nursing        | C. Duplicating mach.                    |
| Of adults .....              | 134 Hospital                | D. Funds                                |
| Of children.....             | 135 Industrial wel-<br>fare | E. Home for conva-<br>lescent hospital  |
| VI. Public Service           | 136 Investigator            | F. Hospital                             |
| 110 Inspector                | 137 Playgrounds             | G. Laboratory                           |
| 111 Institutional mgr.       | 138 Protective assoc'n      | H. Motor boat                           |
| 112 Mail carrier             | Recreational:               | I. Motor car                            |
| 113 Police patrol            | 139 Dancing                 | J. Typewriter                           |
| 114 Postmistress             | 140 Music                   | K. Share home with<br>widow or children |
| 115 Signaling                | 141 Reading aloud           | L. ....                                 |
|                              | 142 Relief visiting         |   |
|                              | 143 Settlement              |   |
|                              | 144 Social clubs            |   |

## AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

In order further to assist the women to understand clearly the full meaning of registration the Woman's Committee issued another letter on September 22, 1917, containing the following:

### OBJECTS OF REGISTRATION FOR WOMEN

1. To give every woman an opportunity to offer to her country such service as she is best fitted to render.
2. To interpret to the Government the possibilities of the woman power of the country.
3. To furnish accurate information to the Government of the capacities in which women are now serving, whether in their own homes or in paid pursuits, trades, or professions.
4. To have in every community lists of women carefully classified, who are willing to be called upon for trained or untrained service to the State or the Nation.
5. To ascertain which women are available for service outside the home, and which are not.
6. To list the women who wish to take training in order to give more efficient service.
7. To be able to furnish women for local paid positions, whether in Government service or not.
8. To be able to place women who can volunteer their services in positions of usefulness in many fields.
9. To have a registry of the capacities and training of the women of the country as the basis of the work of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

### SUCCESS OF REGISTRATION

The Registration for Service of the women of any state will be successful in so far as—

1. It reaches all classes of women.
2. Distinguishes accurately between trained and untrained service.

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3. Suggests possibilities for lines of service and training which are of the greatest value to the Government at the present time, or are new to women.

4. As it has sufficient publicity to secure its complete understanding by women.

5. As it has the full approval of the State authorities as it has of the Council of National Defense.

6. As it fits women to the needs of the Government and the community.

7. As the cards are so filed as to enable the state or local committees to respond promptly and adequately to any Government calls for the service of women.

These objects can only be attained by careful study of the registration card itself, with its many possibilities, and of the Government "Instructions," and after organization of the Woman's Committee in any State has been extended to reach the women in every part of it.

### METHODS OF CONDUCTING REGISTRATION

Registration may be conducted in two ways:—

1. On a special day or during a period of time (one or two weeks), set aside by proclamation of the Governor or the State Council of Defense; or

2. Conducted gradually as the work of the Woman's Committee grows. The former is advised as it makes the Registration official (though not obligatory) in the State, makes a good "Talking point" for publicity and work of the Committee and serves to get the Registration started.

The general chairmen of counties, cities, wards and precincts may serve as Chairmen of Registration, but preferably there should be a special Chairman of Registration selected for the local work. It should be definitely assigned to some one, as it requires much study and care to produce the inspiring result of a successful registration.

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Registration may be conducted either by school districts or voting precincts, depending upon the best manner of reaching the women in the individual state. It should, however, be undertaken by means of one or the other of these units whose confines are known, so that overlapping and duplication may be avoided. Assigning definite places for registration is a preferable method to a house to house canvass for several reasons. The latter requires too many women as registrars for all to be well trained. Registration is a privilege which should be sought by women—not forced upon them—and there is a fine psychological effect in all women doing the same thing at the same time of their own volition.

The State Chairman of Registration Department should choose her Committee very carefully, securing, if possible, some prominent librarians on it, as they are experts in classification, and taking care to include women from all classes of the population and from some of the larger women's organizations in the State. The Chairman of "Women in Industry" and "Training Classes" for women should be members of this Committee. This Central Committee on Registration should plan the work of the state with the approval, of course, of the Executive Committee of the State Division.

The local Chairman of Registration in counties and cities may either be chosen by this Central Committee on Registration, or the choice left to the General Chairman of the county. The city Chairman of Registration will, of course, choose the ward and precinct registrars, or "captains and lieutenants of registration" as they have been called in some states. From five to eight women should be trained for each precinct or school district registration. These registrars should be responsible for furnishing all supplies for the registration posts, tables, chairs, pens, ink, blotters, etc.



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## TRAINING OF REGISTRARS

The Central Committee on Registration will of course make themselves thoroughly familiar by careful study with the registration cards, the official "Instructions," which will be found a good guide, the methods of filing, the particular needs of the State or the Government for the service of women, the professions or trades open to women, the particular points upon which opposition may possibly be met, the localities which need more special education, the general methods of local publicity, etc.

This Central Committee should then designate certain places in the State where the county chairmen of Registration can be assembled for training, expert leaders or teachers being provided. In some states one expert goes from place to place holding these classes in registration. In others a group is first trained, and these women go to different localities throughout the State to hold these classes.

The County Chairmen of Registration then take up the work of passing on their training to the city ward and precinct registrars. In all the larger cities open meetings should be held where the registration is explained in detail, the women being gathered to such meetings by adequate publicity, general announcements at club meetings, etc. The training should be conducted in groups, and questions particularly encouraged. The queries of the prospective registrars represent fairly well the questions which will be asked them on registration day and uniform interpretation should be given. The registrars should be drilled in actually making the registrations, as this practice work will greatly facilitate the filling of the cards at the registration booths. In certain states it has been found advisable to have the large organizations of women register their own membership, but this should be done by a member especially trained as a registrar, meeting the club members at a special time and place. The cards should not be sent out to



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the members to fill. Though the cards are arranged so that they may be filled out by the individual woman who is registering, that is not a good plan, as so many questions arise which should have a uniform interpretation given by the trained registrars.

### POINTS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Certain misconceptions concerning the cards are certain to be met, and the following items should be *emphasized in the clearest and most definite way possible*.

1. Registration is voluntary; women will *not* be drafted in the Government service.

2. Women will *not* be taken from their homes for Government service either here or in Europe, unless they definitely offer themselves for such service.

3. If a woman registers as "trained" and capable of self-support this will not give cause for her husband to be drafted.

4. If a woman registers for service at this time, and when called later finds herself unable by changed conditions to respond to the call, no punishment or criticism will fall upon her.

5. Women should register for what they are doing now and for what they have been trained to do, whether or not they can give any extra service now.

6. Registration along industrial lines is not intended to remove women from their present positions, nor to permit them to be exploited by *unauthorized* appeals for "war service."

7. Registration is intended for women loyal to America, whether or not they are naturalized citizens, and should not be forced on unwilling or disloyal women.

8. Children under 14 (or under the age of the Compulsory School Law) are considered as "dependent" upon the mother whether or not she provides the actual money for their support.

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9. Whereas experience for many years may be considered equivalent to "training" in some trades, or occupations, the experience must be carefully weighed as to its value before a woman registers as trained. In other words a woman who has fed a few chickens at the back door, can hardly be called a "trained" poultry raiser. If she has raised chickens for profit for some years, and conducted a business, she might be considered trained.

10. Women will not be forced to give their exact age, but are advised to do so, as certain Government positions are open only to women between certain ages. The age should at least be given in decades "over 30 or under 40," etc.

### ITEMS TO BE SPECIALLY NOTED

1. The cards should not be numbered (in left hand upper corner) until after the registration day, or period, is over and then numbered consecutively for the precinct or school district, and entered on the summary card. Further registration cards filled at later periods should be numbered by the person making the summaries and to whom is assigned the filing and care of the cards.

2. The reverse side of the card is not to be filled necessarily at the time of registration. This is to be filled when the woman desires or takes a definite position either paid or voluntary.

3. The classification of "Graduate Nurse" is omitted on the card at the express request of the American Red Cross Nursing Bureau. It was felt that as the Red Cross was taking its own registration of graduate nurses, another would be confusing. If it is desired to register a graduate nurse (as it will be in some cases) the vacant space at the end of the "Professional" class may be used and the title written in.

### PUBLICITY

Methods of Publicity should include coöperation of all newspapers in the State, daily and weekly. Some larger

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daily papers will undoubtedly consent to stereotype the face of the registration card, and then after use in its own paper give the form to the Committee for general use. Copies can then be printed very inexpensively and used for publicity in other papers and for general information. Announcements of the plans and objects for registration in the churches, schools, and of all meeting of women's societies. Patriotic rallies and meetings should be held to popularize registration; the movie theatres should be used; and every possible means taken to spread knowledge of the purposes of registration and the meaning of the classifications on the card. Local officials and men generally should be interested so far as possible in the registration and should be used as speakers in many cases.

### COÖPERATION

As previously suggested in our second letter on registration, the closest coöperation should exist between the Departments of Registration, Education, Maintenance of Social Agencies and Women in Industry. Only through such association can the talents and training of the women as revealed through the registration be brought to fit and fill the need of the community, the state, and the National Government. A wise and experienced woman as Director of volunteers will be found of the greatest service in connection with the registration, and after it, to give counsel and advice to women seeking the best avenue of service.

The states, being left much freedom in the working out of the suggested plans, developed many novel and clever ideas. In Louisiana, registration was made compulsory by proclamation of the Governor. The governors of Arkansas and Missouri named July 28 as Registration day, and Wyoming held its registration July 17. Many of the states registered

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women in the food campaign at the same time they registered them for service. In many of the states registrars were trained in schools created for this instruction. In Ohio and Illinois these schools were systematically organized. Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Wyoming, Connecticut, California, New Mexico and Oregon printed their own cards. Each of the other states had its proportion of the half million cards printed by the government at Washington.

As an evidence of the coöperation on the part of the various large organizations with the Woman's Committee in this nation-wide registration of the women, the following resolution, passed in October, 1917, is of interest:

### RELATION OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

WHEREAS: The function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, appointed by the Council of National Defense, is primarily to act:

First, in an advisory capacity to the Council, and,

Second, to be the official clearing house of all organizations of women to coördinate their activities in a coöperative manner throughout the United States, and,

WHEREAS: The Woman's Committee is recognized as the official Government agent through which all women's organizations may work out their own programs, in no way losing their identity or curtailing their activities thereby, and,

WHEREAS: Through the Woman's Committee, the Government may at any time require concerted action of the women's organizations to carry out a specified piece of work according to uniform instructions laid down by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; therefore, be it



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RESOLVED: That the undersigned Presidents and Chairmen of National organizations, and members of the Woman's Committee, urge upon their State Presidents and Chairmen the importance of getting in direct relationship with the Chairmen of the Woman's Committee in their respective States, so as to express through this Service their unfailing loyalty to their country in this time of crisis,

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED: That all unofficial registrations made for the purpose of enrolling women members in the individual association shall be called *enrollment of members*; and that all registrations taken by the Woman's Committee acting through the State Divisions, under the authority of the Council of National Defense, shall be known as *official registration*.

### SIGNED

MAUDE WETMORE, Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, President National Council of Women.

MRS. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President, National Woman Suffrage Association.

MRS. JOSEPH R. LAMAR, President of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.



## CHAPTER V

### FOOD CONSERVATION

Food production, food conservation and home economics—"Food will win the war," says Mr. Hoover—Gigantic task is assigned to women—Back yard gardens yield crop valued at \$350,000,000—Secretary Houston's appeal—Mr. Pack's great work.

EARLY in the war David Lloyd George said that 100,000,000 pounds sterling might determine which nation would win. Lloyd George believed with many others that financing the war would present the greatest problem that would be developed by the conflict. It was Herbert Hoover, the national food administrator, who perhaps came nearer the truth when he said "Food will win the war."

Experience has proved that nations can go ahead almost indefinitely financing their military establishments, that problems of finance can be worked out and manufacturing difficulties overcome; but all assets become valueless from a military point of view unless there is a food supply sufficient to sustain the armed forces and the civilian population. American women almost invariably find their place in every great movement and begin work before the men who are piloting our great ventures realize that there is a place for women that women only can fill, and that

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there is an important work to be done that only women can do. American women recognized the weight of their responsibility in this war almost as soon as war was declared, but it is doubtful if even the most prophetic among them realized that one of the fundamental war problems that was early to confront the nation was to be committed almost entirely to the women of the country.

When it became evident within the first few months of war that the production and conservation of food was one of supreme military consideration, every food producer and every consumer of food products in this country became a factor in the military situation. Every American housewife was expected to take her place in the ranks of those serving their country.

The mother in the kitchen, alone with her conscience and her memories, became a food administrator in her own right. We have become surfeited with statistics. We have talked in terms of millions and billions so long that figures have lost their significance, but the fact that "food will win the war," and that every woman had been drafted into the ranks of the Army of American Housewives, sank deeply into the consciousness of every loyal American woman.

The President said "Every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation." As early as May 5, 1917, Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture, foreseeing the importance of women's share in the nation's task, issued the following appeal:

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### *To the Women of the United States:*

Every woman can render important service to the Nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.

Every ounce of food the housewife saves from being wasted in her home—all food which she or her children produce in the garden and can or preserve—every garment which care and skilled repair make it unnecessary to replace—all lessen that household's draft on the already insufficient world supplies.

To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals, which, while nourishing each member of the family properly, do not encourage overeating or offer excessive and wasteful variety. It is her duty to use all effective methods to protect food from spoilage by heat, dirt, mice or insects. She must acquire the culinary ability to utilize every bit of edible food that comes into her home. She must learn to use such foods as vegetables, beans, peas, and milk products as partial substitutes for meat. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutritious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted.

Waste in any individual household may seem to be insignificant, but if only a single ounce of edible food, on the average, is allowed to spoil or be thrown away in each of our 20,000,000 homes, over 1,300,000 pounds of material would be wasted each day. It takes the fruit of many acres and the work of many people to raise, prepare and distribute 464,000,000 pounds of food a year. Every ounce of food thrown away, therefore, tends also to waste the labor of any army of busy citizens.

Clothing is largely an agricultural product and represents the results of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is need-

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lessly discarded, material needed to keep some one warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view.

Leather, too, is scarce, and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. There are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animals for leather as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes and make them last longer, means that so much more leather is made available for other purposes.

Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country and should put into their tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their product warrants.

While all honor is due to the women who leave their homes to nurse and care for those wounded in battle, no woman should feel that because she does not wear a nurse's uniform she is absolved from patriotic service. The home women of the country, if they will give their minds fully to this vital subject of food conservation and train themselves in household thrift, can make of the housewife's apron a uniform of national significance.

Demonstrate thrift in your homes and encourage thrift among your neighbors.

Make saving rather than spending your social standard.

Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

Recognizing that the various problems involved in the production, conservation, distribution and consumption of food constitute one of the nation's most vital war considerations, the President appointed Mr. Herbert C. Hoover as National Food Administrator, and one of the first official acts of Mr. Hoover was a call to the women of America. At the meet-



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ing of representatives of national organizations of women called by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and held in Washington, June 19, 1917, Mr. Hoover made his first appeal. On this occasion he announced his intention to ask the women to sign a food pledge card and he sought to use the machinery that had been created by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for distributing, signing and delivering these pledges. The spirit of that meeting, as voiced by the leaders present, was one of cordial interest in Mr. Hoover's plan, and the assistance of the women of the country through the organizations was immediately pledged. However, Mr. Hoover had set a date so near the time of this meeting that women experienced in nation-wide campaigns feared that there was not time enough to stir the women of the country to a sense of their duty, and to bring them to a perfect understanding of what the National Food Administrator expected of them. This fear, and some doubt of the complete success of the campaign, was expressed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who spoke out of a wide experience in such matters, and who asked that more time for preparation be given. That this fear and this doubt were justified, subsequent events showed. But too much cannot be said in praise of the way the leaders in every state in the Union responded to the request from national headquarters, and if the first campaign in the interest of the signed pledge cards was not as complete a success outwardly as was hoped for, it was not because the women all over the country did not do their utmost to carry out Mr. Hoover's



wishes. Furthermore, if the actual number of signed pledge cards was less than national leaders had hoped for, it is impossible to calculate the enormous educative value of the campaign, and there is no doubt but that through this campaign, a firm foundation was laid for more thorough and more constructive work that was to follow.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense used every wheel in every machine in each of the states to make this campaign successful, and from national headquarters at Washington letter after letter went out filled with illumination and inspiration to the women all over the country. Not only in this campaign did the committee use this machinery with telling effect, but at the request of the Commercial Economy Board the committee sent out numerous letters in the interest of various campaigns inaugurated by that branch of the Council of National Defense. Notable among these was the bread saving campaign. Miss Ida Tarbell, one of America's most brilliant and influential writers, wrote, and the Woman's Committee sent out, some extremely interesting and instructive letters on this subject. Miss Tarbell also made voluntary contributions to the magazines and newspapers of the country in the interest of this campaign, the success of which is evidenced by the statement from the Commercial Economy Board to the effect that great quantities of bread formerly wasted are now saved.

The elimination of waste in all directions has occupied the attention of the Woman's Committee, as well as the individual women of the country, and the cam-

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paign in the interest of cutting down the cost of deliveries has also been considered extremely efficacious. The points involved in this campaign were complicated and it was difficult in the beginning to show how the reduction in the cost of deliveries was to mean a saving to the individual consumer. Immediately women began to ask, "I am willing to carry small parcels home if by so doing I can help the Government; but if I have to pay the same price for goods I take home that I do for goods delivered, how does this help me and how does it help the Government?" The question involved was a deep one, but all over the country business men individually and through commercial organizations, as well as through national committees appointed for the purpose, have been busy working out readjustment plans to meet the new situation. There is no doubt but that in the near future, through the coöperation of the women of the country, the cost of deliveries will be reduced, to the profit of the consumer and to the benefit of the Government; while men, motors and horses in large numbers will be released for important work of value to the Government in the prosecution of war.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense appointed Miss Tarbell chairman of its committee on Food Administration, and, until overwork compelled her to take a complete rest, Miss Tarbell worked early and late at her desk at the Woman's Committee headquarters, at the same time giving several hours a day of her valuable time to the National Food Administration. Only those who have been close to Miss Tarbell, and who have seen

her working despite physical frailty, day after day and week after week, can appreciate the value of the service she has rendered, and the spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism that has inspired her.

There have been various efforts to estimate correctly the amount of food that has been canned, dried and preserved in America during the first year of the war. One fourth of our country's diet consists of vegetables, and yet, next to Australians, Americans are the world's greatest meat eaters. Census returns show that we produce, exclusive of potatoes and sweet potatoes, vegetables to the value of \$216,000,000. The tomato takes first rank with a \$14,000,000 production to its credit; the onion contributes one-half as much to the total, while corn is third in the list. The annual production of watermelons is valued at \$5,000,000, and cantaloupes at \$4,000,000. These figures are based on products that reach the city markets and do not include vegetables raised for private consumption. The Food Administrator made an urgent and definite appeal to the women of the country to preserve as much of these products for winter use as possible in order to save wheat and other food stuffs so badly needed by our allies. Modern machinery has made the canning, drying and preserving of fruit and vegetables comparatively simple. There are hulling machines which will take green peas out of the pods at the rate of one thousand bushels per day; there are separators which will grade the peas according to size; there are corn cutters which remove the grain from the cob at the rate of four thousand ears an hour, and silking machines which will work at equal speed

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—to say nothing of the automatic machine which will fill twelve thousand cans a day.

Perhaps no feature of the national food conservation program in which women had a share has been productive of more practical results and has meant more saving in actual dollars and cents than has that of saving the hundreds of tons of food that are annually wasted because of the condemnation by health authorities of the larger cities. Much of this is sound. Often boxes of fruits or vegetables are condemned because the cartons have become damp or insecure, or because top layers of fruits or vegetables have become spoiled because of careless handling. The cost of resorting such products to the merchant makes impracticable his rehandling them. In New York City where tons of such food are dumped in the river every day, the women secured permission to reclaim that part of this salvage which was good. With voluntary labor they sorted fruits and vegetables, which were resubmitted to the public health authorities, and which were passed by them. They opened community canning centers, and women who could spare a few hours a day to help pick, sort, prepare or can the food were paid for their labor by a system of time cards, redeemable with either fresh fruits and vegetables at the time, or in canned goods later when the food shortage began to be felt. By this means an enormous amount of wholesome food was saved, not only in New York but throughout the country.

Closely related to the problem of food conservation was that of food production, and the Woman's Committee appointed as its chairman for this work, Mrs.



Stanley McCormick. The division is known as that of "Food Production and Home Economics." At the request of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee, Miss Helen W. Atwater of the Home Economics office of the Department of Agriculture was assigned to coöperate with the Woman's Committee. Miss Atwater spends some time each day at her desk at the Woman's Committee headquarters. Her work consists in making available for the committee the services of the Home Economics specialists in the Department of Agriculture and in the various State Agricultural Colleges. Miss Atwater is well qualified for these important duties. She is the daughter of the late Dr. W. O. Atwater, a pioneer in food nutrition investigations of the Department of Agriculture, the results of which are being utilized today by Great Britain and France in their war operations.

Parallel in importance with the subject of food conservation is that of food production, and in this also the women of America have been conspicuously successful, and have made a contribution of inestimable value to the national war program. Not only have the farm women of America participated in this highly patriotic work, but the city women have done unheard-of things with most spectacular success. Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the National Emergency Food Gardens Commission, and president of the American Forestry Association, is responsible for the statement that the value of the crops raised on back yard lots is \$350,000,000, and when asked as to what part women had in achieving this stupendous result, Mr. Pack said, "The women did it all." As

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the result of Mr. Pack's personal interest in this movement, and the expert way in which the campaign conducted by the Emergency Food Gardens Commission was managed, 1,100,000 acres of city and town land were cultivated in 1917—and much of this had been previously non-productive. It is estimated that 3,000,000 food gardens were planted in 1917. Mr. Pack called attention to the fact that in 1917 the glass jar manufacturers of this country had delivered to September 1 approximately 119,000,000 quart glass jars. A survey of the household supply of jars in some twenty typical towns throughout the country shows that the housewives of America in 1917 used but one new jar to over three and one-quarter old glass jars on hand. This makes possible the statement that the home women of America in less than one year after war was declared had responded to the call to conserve food to the extent of 460,000,000 quarts. In addition to this it is said that the value of dried fruits and vegetables is several million dollars.

The slogan of the National Emergency Food Gardens Association which originated with Mr. Pack is "Food F. O. B. the Kitchen Door." The members of this commission are Luther Burbank of California; Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard; Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale; Fred H. Goff; John Hays Hammond; Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway; Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; Dr. John Grier Hibben, of Princeton; Emerson McMillin of New York; A. W. Shaw, of Chicago; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Chicago, chairman conservation department General Federa-

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tion of Women's Clubs; Captain J. B. White of Kansas City; James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture; and P. S. Ridsdale, editor of the *American Forestry Magazine*.

Through Mrs. Sherman, the General Federation of Women's Clubs worked industriously in the efforts toward food conservation. In Kentucky, the National League for Woman's Service carried "The Battle Cry of Feed 'em" to every newspaper. The Women's Suffrage Organization of Virginia, with its one hundred and fifteen branches, did the same. The Boys' and Girls' Club of the Agricultural Extension Service of the various states coöperated enthusiastically, and the Indian schools of the country also enlisted.

The war bureaus of the countries at war figure that there are 38,000,000 men under arms. At a cost of forty cents a day to feed a soldier, the daily food bill of the armies of the world is \$15,240,000. This does not touch the thousands of others who have suddenly been drawn from productive enterprise to enter war work. This staggering board bill must be met. Mr. Pack says "Camouflage may deceive a soldier's eye, but you cannot deceive his stomach—he must have real food." The world is looking to the United States for that food.

Early in November, 1917, under Mr. Hoover's direction, a second campaign was inaugurated in the interest of enlisting in active service the housewives of America in the nation's great army of food conservers. In this campaign none of the machinery of the national organizations of women was specifically used. The campaign was managed through a special

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campaign committee at Washington, headed by Mr. W. E. Ward and Mr. Harvey Hill, men of wide experience in such matters. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Ward organized with signal success the great Red Cross campaign, which was inaugurated earlier in the year. Workers were enlisted through the State Food Administrators. Every organization of women in the country responded when called upon, as did the individual women everywhere, and half a million workers were soon engaged in enrolling the housewives of America for this great army of food conservers. The second campaign was successful from every standpoint, and as a material evidence of the patriotic spirit of American women, between ten and twelve million household enrollment pledge cards have been signed.

From the foregoing the magnitude of our task may be imagined and women's part may be calculated, for indeed, women are convinced that the main part of this burden is theirs. That they have met with a high spirit of patriotism every single obligation that has been imposed upon them, no one can deny; and that they will measure up to every responsibility the future may bring, no one doubts.



## CHAPTER VI

### CHILD WELFARE

Children's Bureau under Miss Julia Lathrop, General Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations intensify work in interest of Nation's children—  
—Women work to make Federal Child Labor Law effective—New department of Children's Bureau under Miss Abbott.

It did not take a declaration of war to bring the Government of the United States to a realization of the importance of caring for the moral and physical welfare of its children, nor did it take a declaration of war to direct the attention of women to this work, much of the responsibility of which naturally fell on their shoulders.

For many years the General Federation of Women's Clubs, through a special department, and many of its coöperating organizations, such as the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, had been giving a great deal of attention to this all important subject.

The Government had also given recognition to its importance by the creation of a Children's Bureau under the Department of Labor of which Miss Julia Lathrop of Illinois is chief.

It was logical that the child welfare work that developed directly because of the war should be

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definitely linked with this great governmental agency and that the emergency plans for meeting the situation should merely involve an expansion of the existing machinery for looking after the welfare of the nation's children, and an intensification of its efforts. The Woman's Committee promptly asked Miss Lathrop to act in the capacity of Executive Chairman of its Child Welfare Department. The Committee was happy to be guided by her experienced hand and trained mind.

The aim of this Department is to safeguard the character and the education of the children of the United States during the war, by helping to make the Federal Child Labor Law effective; by aiding teachers and superintendents of schools in the care and welfare of children; by visiting through its state organization, school authorities and labor officials, and coöperating with them in an effort to keep children under fourteen in school, decently clothed and well nourished.

"The least a democratic nation can do, which sends men into war, is to give a solemn assurance that their families will be cared for—not kept from starvation, but kept on a wholesome level of comfort," Miss Julia Lathrop said soon after war was declared.

When the United States declared war the Children's Bureau under Miss Lathrop at once began a study of conditions in foreign countries. "As we studied infant and maternal mortality," said Miss Lathrop, "delinquency and dependency, child labor and school exemptions, the relation of all those evils to the economic status of the family became increas-

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ingly plain, and it was clear that in a country with a vast number of men in arms, the first question in a review of social conditions is what protection will the Government afford the family. Canada is our next door neighbor, and her standard and ideals are so analogous to our own that her methods of dealing with her soldiers are of especial interest."

Captain S. Herbert Wolfe generously offered his services to make a special study of the Canadian provisions and this study was published by the Bureau under the title "Care of Dependents of Enlisted Men in Canada." At the request of the United States Secretary of Labor, Captain Wolfe aided in making a similar study of the laws for soldiers' pay in the United States and upon these two reports was based the bill for soldiers' compensation which was subsequently introduced into Congress.

Believing this bill to be of the most vital import the Woman's Committee, through its Chairman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, sent a letter to the Chairmen in the various states asking their interest in the support of the bill. Dr. Shaw stated that she considered it a great opportunity for women to urge the maintenance of the families of the soldiers, to prevent untold sufferings and to bring us through this war with families stronger than they otherwise could be. The Woman's Committee made a thorough drive to bring about a complete understanding of this measure among the women of America. Accompanying each letter to the state chairmen were fifty copies of Secretary McAdoo's digest of the bill, to be sent to county chairmen. The Committee urged women to

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write or telegraph Congressmen urging prompt passage of the law.

In an effort to assist in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law, which became effective September 1, 1917, the Woman's Committee, on August 17, 1917, sent to each state chairman the following letter:

Will you help to make the Federal Child Labor Law effective? This law goes into effect on September 1, 1917. It provides that no child under fourteen shall work in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment which ships in interstate or foreign commerce. Thus it sets free children under fourteen who are today at work in any of these industries. It sets them free to give them a better chance in the world—so that they may go to school. Children under fourteen who have been at work have already lost time that can never be made up to them.

The full benefit to be gained from the new Federal Child Labor Law cannot be secured merely by its complete enforcement. The final responsibility rests with the citizens of each locality and demands a service outside of the law itself. If every child released from work can be sent, well nourished and decently clothed, to a good school, under a good teacher, then the full benefit of the Federal Child Labor Law will be reaped for the country's children.

This will cost money. It means sacrifice on the part of older people; it means taxes for more schools and better schools. It means unstinted effort in communities where poverty may necessitate scholarships. There is reason to believe that comparatively few scholarships will be required, and that the important matter is to provide the schools and see that the children attend them.

No words can be too strong to express the importance of giving to the nation's children nurture and education in the fullest possible measure as a war time protection of our



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last reserves. It cannot but stir American women to know that England, after three years of war, is urging through the Departmental Committee on Education, a new law, keeping children in school until fourteen, allowing no exemptions and including all rural children and thus going far greater lengths than the United States law.

Indirectly our new law will help rural children in those areas where the greatest problem of illiteracy now exists, for the nation will not long permit rural children to grow up untaught if the education of all other children is secured.

If children are not decently clothed and properly fed they cannot get the full value of school. Scholarships are raised for college and university students to help pay living expenses for those who could not otherwise attend the highest schools. These scholarships have proved an investment of incalculable value to the citizens of the United States.

Scholarships in elementary schools will lay the foundation for perhaps a greater addition to national power.

Here is something to do: Please visit your school authorities and labor officials and find out whether all the children in your community under fourteen years of age are in school. If the school census and the attendance records differ greatly something is wrong.

Will you find out where the children under fourteen are if not in school?

If you wish to help, please begin to help by filling in the accompanying blank as soon as practicable after September first and returning it to the Woman's Committee.

Through answers to the questions on the accompanying blank much valuable information was secured.

The Committee strongly urged the appointment of a chairman for Child Welfare in every state and in a

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second letter to the state chairmen, Dr. Shaw said: "No other patriotic service should be permitted to take the place of the care and welfare of the children in our own country. This should be our first consideration. The future of our country depends upon the character and intelligence of its citizens. Already the claim is made that juvenile crime is increasing since the declaration of war and the mobilization of our armies. If this is true, we should need no greater incentive to seek to protect our children than this danger with which as a nation we are confronted.

"If you have not yet appointed a chairman for the Department of Child Welfare, do not delay it longer, that each county may be equipped to safeguard the future of our country by safeguarding the character and education of our youth. Do everything through your committee possible to secure the coöperation of superintendents and teachers to advise and aid you in the common interest of the home, the schools and the country."

After the Child Labor Law went into effect September 1, 1917, the Secretary of the Department of Labor caused to be created a new division of the Children's Bureau, in order that the country may reap the full benefit of the law.

With the beginning of the fourth year of the war in Europe and the unceasing preparations still going forward, which are swallowing up billions of dollars, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany have found that in spite of the woeful need of economy along every line, now boiled down to the last dregs, there must be no economy exercised when it comes to

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the care of babies, young children and mothers. These are the bulwarks upon which the warring nations must rest after the carnage has ceased and normal conditions must be reëstablished.

America, already awake to the danger, and to the necessity of continuing and strengthening the prevention measures then in operation, believed that the new Federal Child Labor Law was vital to the upbuilding of the new generation. This law forbids the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the product of a manufacturing establishment or of a mine or quarry in the United States in which within thirty days prior to the removal of the product from such establishment, mine or quarry, children have been employed contrary to the following provisions: First, no child under fourteen to be employed at any time in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment; second, no child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years to be employed in establishments specified in the first provision for more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.; third, no child under sixteen to be employed at any time in any mine or quarry.

The Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor constitute a board to make regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. The problem of enforcement is complicated and inadequate; provisions in many states have had a tendency to frustrate the very purpose for which child legislation has been willingly passed.

In six states child labor laws have been passed which do not call for the appointment of an enforce-

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ing official, and the result is wholesale violation of the law. While some states recognize the need of such enforcement to the extent of providing one official, with a clerk, to administer the labor law, to collect and publish manufacturing and agricultural statistics and to perform other varied and numerous duties which render it impossible to do justice to the work, the result is that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law is fulfilled.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has not only been far-reaching in its work for the woman and child welfare of the present generation, but has been far-seeing in its plans for resulting good to those who will come later. The new child labor division is the logical outcome of this work. The young woman who has been placed at the head of it is one whose life work has been spent along the practical lines, a knowledge of which will go far toward making the enforcement of the new federal law a success.

This woman is Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, who brings to the work a broad experience in industrial matters, both in this country and abroad; executive ability of a high order, and an interesting and compelling influence over those with whom she comes in contact. For a month or more before the law went into effect she was at work on the details of the administration of the division, with a staff of temporary assistants, in order that there might be no delay in enforcing the law. The permanent assistants will be taken from those experts passing a competitive examination in child welfare.

Miss Abbott lived for many years in an industrial



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neighborhood and was a resident of Hull House, Chicago, for seven years. She has visited Europe repeatedly to observe industrial conditions, especially in countries from which immigration has been large in recent years. Since 1908 she has been actively engaged in work on industrial problems as they have affected immigrants, part of the time as executive secretary of the Massachusetts immigration commission, and more recently as director of the Immigrant's Protective League of Chicago.

In northern and western Hungary and Cracow, Miss Abbott lived among the people, studying their habits, their environment and religious and social conditions which had a bearing on their daily lives, thus making it easier for her to help immigrants from those places to learn to readjust themselves to conditions in America.

When studying the districts in Galicia, northern Hungary and Croatia, she, in company with the village priest, visited the people in their homes, went to the parish church where they worshiped, to the public square where their amusements were carried on, and to the fields where they worked long hours of the day.

The new law will reach the following conditions as set forth by the national child labor committee: "Three states, permitting children under fourteen to work in factories and mills at all times, and nineteen more states permitting it by exemption; sixteen mining states permitting children under sixteen to work in mines; three more by exemption; nine states allowing night work of children under sixteen, five more by exemption; twenty-four states allowing chil-

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dren under sixteen to work more than eight hours a day in factories, four more by exemption.”

With the national departments actively enlisted to safeguard its children; with such women as Miss Lathrop and Miss Abbott at the head of the work; with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense standing squarely behind the Children's Bureau in everything it undertakes; and with leading women in every state in the Union on guard for the safety and welfare of the children, America need have nothing to fear for the generation of its citizens now being developed amidst the difficulties and dangers of war.

## CHAPTER VII

### HEALTH AND RECREATION

Moral and physical welfare of enlisted men the government's first consideration—Woman's Committee, Y. W. C. A., and other organizations assist Commission on Training Camp Activities—How women have helped in many states.

ADDRESSING a company of women war workers in Washington in September, 1917, the Secretary of War said: "Never before in the history of any people has an army been assembled under conditions so wholesome, so clean, and so stimulating to the personal pride and to the national credit as the army we are now assembling in the United States. The old stories of soldiers' camps, with their perils, their disasters, their temptations, are in a large degree past, and because we are a civilized people, because our civilization is more than a matter of collars and cuffs, because we are a moral people, we have determined to surround our army, not with a system of prohibitions and restraints, but with a system of wholesome environments and stimulating inducements to self-improvement and high conduct, of such character that everybody who visits one of our camps will come away thrilled with the thought that at last this sort of business can be carried on in a manner highly creditable to a great nation."

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As early as May 18, 1917, the War Department was authorized by Congress and the President to make such regulations as seemed advisable concerning conditions surrounding the camps. Accordingly, Secretary Baker organized a commission to advise on questions relating to the moral hazards in training centers; as well as the promotion of rational recreation facilities within and without the camps. Of this commission Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick was appointed chairman.

It would be a long story indeed if all of the work women have done in the interest of the health and happiness of our American soldiers were recorded, for in practically all of the splendid plans that have been set on foot for safeguarding the health and morals of the soldiers on land and sea, women have been asked to contribute a large share.

On Mr. Fosdick's commission under the Navy Department are two women, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, former state senator from Colorado, and Mrs. Daisy McLauren Stevens. The authorized organizations working within the camps are, the Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus; and there are authorized directors of theaters, libraries, athletics and music. The authorized organizations working outside the camps are, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, in coöperation with all organizations both of men and women. In addition to these organizations there are two others of special interest, which consider in their plans the care of girls. These also are under the special authority of Mr. Fosdick. They are the sub-committee on Protective Work for Girls, Miss Maude E. Minor,



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chairman, and the sub-committee on Proper Chaperonage of Girls under Miss Katherine Scott. The latter has charge of the "Hostess Houses."

The Surgeon-General has sent out special communications addressed to the men in the camps, and the Army Medical Department, the United States Public Health Service, the War Department Commission and Civil Authorities have all been active in the interest of the health and well-being of our soldiers.

The Secretary of War asked that the Woman's Committee coöperate in all of these activities and Mrs. Philip N. Moore was appointed chairman of the Department of Health and Recreation of the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Moore is eminently qualified to serve as chairman of this committee. She has long been prominently identified with national movements looking to the betterment of conditions among which we live. She was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and is now president of the National Council of Women, America's largest and most far-reaching organization of women.

In addition to asking the assistance of the women of the country through the Woman's Committee, the commission of which Mr. Fosdick is chairman asked the coöperation and assistance of women's organizations wherever they are willing to give their services.

Mrs. Moore asked that each state chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense appoint a member to represent her state in this important work. In each state in which there is a military camp the name of the man in charge of the recreational activities outside of the camp was

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sent to the state chairman with the request that she communicate with him and offer the services of the Woman's Committee in the state. Inside the camps the work is all to be done by the Young Men's Christian Association. In the beginning no plans seem to have been made by the Navy Department for the recreations and protections around the naval camps, Mr. Fosdick not having charge of these, and the Y. M. C. A. having charge only of the outside of the camps. The Woman's Committee, through its chairman of Health and Recreation, took up the matter of influences surrounding the naval camps in the interest of an arrangement similar to that regarding the military camps.

In every state where camps of soldiers are in training the Woman's Committee has been grappling with the grist of problems that they create. First, there is the problem of hospitality. What will be practical and acceptable for them to undertake? One worker divides the work into retail and wholesale hospitality. The former consists of inviting the boys into the homes, taking them on motor drives, and furnishing them healthful amusements and wholesome company. Wholesale hospitality is defined as that undertaken by the big organizations where soldiers and sailors are invited en masse to lectures, entertainments, or dinners.

As soon as the North Carolina Division of the Woman's Committee learned that there was to be a cantonment of some sixty thousand men near Charlotte, the women at once began to lay their plans to coöperate with the city authorities in making the camp what they would desire it to be. The State

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Chairman, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, said that the Committee on Health and Recreation was most active in arranging with all the women's organizations of the community to provide entertainment for the soldiers. They arranged that every organization in the town should adopt or stand sponsor for one company of men, furnishing them with amusements, magazines and books, inviting them to church and to dinner, opening their club or society rooms to them, and in every way possible surrounding them with wholesome and friendly influences. The Committee Chairman said that the women were just as attentive to the soldiers who come to them as strangers from New England as they are to their own boys, "and," she adds, "we expect that strangers will do the same for our boys."

Certainly Massachusetts reciprocated this thoughtfulness. A special committee from the women's colleges provided club houses and homes outside the camp. Their purpose is to have as many of these homes as possible where soldiers will find recreation, friendly interest and refined surroundings; the kind of homes from which the majority of them have come. Each home will be provided for by a separate college group, either *alumnæ*, undergraduates, or both, and each will have a college "mother." The college mother will be permanent or as nearly so as possible, but the helpers may vary from week to week. A few will give their services in the home itself and others will provide the things needed to make it attractive—furnishings, games, books, pianos, victrolas. Such an undertaking is particularly practicable in the case of the reserve officer training camps made up

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largely of college men. With modifications to suit local needs the plan could be worked out to advantage in connection with almost any camp.

A helpful camp service in which many of the State Divisions are preparing to coöperate, is that undertaken by the American Library Association. It is organizing committees to collect and distribute reading matter in the training camps and has even prepared to put up libraries in some of the camps. The Missouri Division took hold of this work with particular zest, giving the matter wide publicity and arranging for the collection of books at local libraries throughout the states. It has even furnished boxes of the proper dimensions in which to pack the books collected.

Several of the groups of women involved have echoed the word laid down by the Library Association, that only worth-while books are wanted. "Do not go up to the garret and pick up material that has been discarded because it is too dull to be kept on the library shelves—give the boys the best. They want good fiction. They are keen for scientific books and periodicals. They want everything you can give them about war, about sports, they want the news of the world. Because a thing has been printed and bound it does not follow that it will be useful to send to a cantonment." No woman, either, need have any doubt about her contributions being well taken care of. The American Library Association is directly responsible to the Government in this work.

Where soldiers are temporarily camped in a town, or where they are traveling, one much appreciated attention is supervising the food that the boys get.



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This seems to have been managed very well by the women of the Woman's Committee in Grand Rapids, Michigan. They responded immediately not only to the call of furnishing good wholesome amusements for the boys mobilized at their gates, but during the two weeks when the camp of eight hundred boys was at Grand Rapids they furnished their meals. The different days of the week were assigned to various organizations so that while hundreds of women were engaged in the feeding of the soldiers, no one group was in constant service. In the two weeks the women furnished thirteen hundred meals, including breakfasts, dinners and suppers. They did it so economically that from the allotment of twenty-five cents per head a meal, they had a surplus to go into the mess fund of the Grand Rapids Battalion, and the boys were satisfied, for when the camp broke up the praise came to the women from all sides for the catering they had done.

The greatest of all problems that confront the women in the vicinity of the camps is that of guarding the young girl. Where soldiers are stationed either temporarily or permanently, the problem of preventing girls from being misled by the glamour and romance of war and beguiling uniforms looms large. Maryland has proposed a Patriotic League of Honor which will inspire girls to adopt the highest standards of womanliness and loyalty to their country. From New York comes the suggestion that the teachers of girls may be invaluable in making girls realize the dangers. In clubs formed for war service guidance could be given incidentally with instruction. Girls employed in the big industries are most in

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danger, but if some happy slogan should be found which would in itself constitute a sort of badge of courage and loyalty, it would be far better than depending on supervision. The number it is possible to chaperone carefully is necessarily limited.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Chairman of the Health and Recreation Department, made the following recommendations which were adopted by the Committee as part of the plan of work for that Department: "The Health and Recreation Department of the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee will work outside the camps and where men are in very small groups. The Committee suggests training schools for protective officers, resembling those of England, to be established in two or three cities in the United States and to be run in connection with Schools of Philanthropy. The Committee will ask these divisions to assist in developing the neighboring communities with adequate facilities for providing entertainment, comforts and recreation. The request will also be made that they attempt to co-ordinate all organized and individual work that may be offered. The plan includes conferences with community organizations, such as churches, lodges, local Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., etc., with a view to a composite program. It will also include a request to the women of the country to throw open their homes and clubs to soldiers and enlist the aid of religious, social and fraternal organizations."

The United States Government has spoken in no uncertain terms as to what it expects of the existing philanthropic and charitable agencies, the women's organizations and the machinery of the various state

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organizations in the matter of providing every protection for the men in the camps. The result of a general survey of the philanthropic agencies of the country was very carefully tabulated; the needs of the charities or protective associations were formulated; charts showing opportunities for service were prepared; and the strength of the plans was reënforced by publicity in the daily papers. Women who were willing to do social service work were asked to aid in this Department and to take a course in training for the work. The Department asked state chairmen to see to it that lists of the training classes in philanthropy and social service should be posted side by side with the charts showing opportunities for service in the local charities, and that they be given equal publicity.

The attitude of the Government on this subject is best shown by a letter which was sent by the Secretary of War to the Governor in each state and to each state chairman of the Council of National Defense. In this letter the Secretary said,

I am very anxious to bring to the attention of the State Councils of Defense a matter in which they can be of great service to the War Department. In the training camps already established or soon to be established large bodies of men, selected primarily from the youth of the country, will be gathered together for a period of intensive discipline and training. The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not yet become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic and generous period of life when their service to their country should be surrounded by safeguards against temptations to which they are not accustomed.

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Our responsibility in this matter is not open to question. We cannot allow these young men, most of whom will have been drafted to service, to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralizing environment, nor can we leave anything undone which will protect them from unhealthy influences and crude forms of temptation. Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but, from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army, we are bound, as a military necessity, to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps.

I am determined that our new training camps, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be places of temptation and peril. The amendments to the Army Bill recently passed, a copy of which I enclose herewith (Sections 12 and 13), give the War Department more authority in this matter than we previously possessed. On the other hand, we are not going to be able to obtain the conditions necessary to the health and vitality of our soldiers, without the full coöperation of the local authorities in the cities and towns near which our camps are located, or through which our soldiers will be passing in transit to other points.

Will you give earnest consideration to this matter in your particular state? I am confident that much can be done to arouse the cities and towns to an appreciation of their responsibility for clean conditions; and I would suggest that, through such channels as may present themselves to you, you impress upon these communities their patriotic opportunity in this matter. I would further suggest that as an integral part of the war machinery your Council make itself responsible for seeing that the laws of your State and of Congress in respect to these matters are strictly enforced. This relates not only to the camps estab-



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lished under Federal authority, both the present officers' training camps and the divisional training camps soon to be opened, but to the more or less temporary mobilization points of the national guard units. It relates, too, as I have indicated, to the large centers through which soldiers will constantly be passing in transit to other points.

As I say, the War Department intends to do its full part in these matters, but we expect the coöperation and support of the local communities. If the desired end cannot otherwise be achieved, I propose to move the camps from those neighborhoods in which clean conditions cannot be secured.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Nation-wide plans are set on foot to induce 3,000,000 immigrants to attend night schools—"America First" Campaign launched—Women's organizations asked to help—Woman's Committee appoints Mrs. Catt Chairman of Education—Foreign women flock to night schools in Chicago, bringing their babies—Volunteer nurses called for.

A CAMPAIGN of vital importance and one in which women have played conspicuous parts is that called "The America First" Campaign in the interest of reaching the 3,000,000 non-English-speaking immigrants in America. Participating in this campaign of patriotic education are chambers of commerce of various cities, educational associations, religious and philanthropic organizations and a large number of miscellaneous societies. The campaign is being directed by the Division of Immigrant Education. United States Department of Education. In normal times this division pursues activities which may be classified as follows: surveys, field investigations, and research to ascertain conditions, facilities, and needs, in order to establish the basis for constructive national, state, and local work; publicity through news letters, circular letters, bulletins, articles in the daily and periodical press, exhibits, special reports, and by

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lectures and addresses; organization of coöperation among public and private agencies, by serving as a clearing house, by projecting plans of work, and by developing organized facilities upon request; counsel, given through conferences, committee meetings, personal interviews, and correspondence.

On the first of September, 1917, there was begun through the coöperation of educators and various industrial and social agencies of the United States a systematic campaign, (1) for the improvement of existing agencies, (2) for the creation of such agencies where they do not exist, (3) for giving to foreign-born persons in the United States the fullest and best opportunities for such instruction as will fit them for American industrial, social and civic life and for citizenship, and (4) for inducing all such persons to make the fullest possible use of the opportunities offered. This is the "America First" campaign, the ultimate object of which is a unified and intelligent American life and citizenship.

One object of the campaign has been to induce the 3,000,000 non-English-speaking immigrants to attend night schools and learn the common language of America.

To achieve this purpose and to insure complete coöperation and organization on a nation-wide basis, Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, upon the request of school authorities and others interested, has designated men and women who deal with the immigrant and his problems to serve upon a National Committee of One Hundred. Federal officials, representative industrial leaders, educators, state labor and immigration officials, editors, offi-

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cials of patriotic, civic, and racial organizations, and interested private citizens generally, have accepted with evidences of an eager readiness for national service. The Honorable John Price Jackson, Pennsylvania State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, has been appointed chairman of the Committee and Harrison H. Wheaton, Specialist in Immigrant Education of the Bureau of Education, has been designated chairman of the Executive Committee. Under the direction of Mr. Wheaton, a complete plan of activities has been outlined and put into execution.

The forces coöperating in this campaign embrace not only educational institutions and organizations of every kind, but industrial organizations like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, individual chambers of commerce, manufacturing, transportation, commercial and financial interests of the country, working through organized bodies and through individuals; labor unions and labor leaders; social service organizations covering every field of welfare and philanthropic endeavor as well as religious organizations and parochial institutions; native patriotic and fraternal societies, and societies of foreigners. The news-disseminating agencies, such as the daily and periodical press—both English and foreign language—and the motion-picture theaters, have shown patriotic willingness to assist in forwarding the campaign.

Among the great national organizations entering into the undertaking may be mentioned the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the General Federation of Women's Clubs with its affiliated State



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Federations, the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, the National Americanization Committee, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Association of Patriotic Instructors, the Council of Jewish Women, the American Library Association, the Committee for Immigrants in America, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Americanization of the foreigner has been directed almost exclusively toward assimilating the foreign man. The foreign woman has hitherto received scant consideration. Two points deserve to be noted, however, which should force this woman's question upon public attention.

In the so-called suffrage states, the man of the family determines to become a citizen of the United States. He complies with the naturalization law by learning English and demonstrating his fitness to have citizenship conferred upon him. By the same judicial fiat which makes the man a citizen, the wife automatically becomes a citizen. Thenceforth, she stands upon an equality with the American woman, and enjoys the same franchise, rights and privileges. Yet the foreign woman may be absolutely ignorant of English, and totally unfitted for exercising the right of suffrage. In these states, therefore, Americanization of the foreign woman is a civic and political necessity. This argument is only less potent in the case of the independent woman wage-earner, for she, too, may retain her independence, and become a naturalized citizen under the same conditions as her brother.

Experience has shown that where the children of

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foreign parents acquire the English language and the parents remain ignorant thereof, a disintegration of the family unit is almost sure to follow. Children in their impulsiveness look down upon the linguistic limitations of their elders, in some cases even ridiculing covertly or openly this disability. Parental discipline and control are dissipated, and the whole family fabric becomes weakened. Thus one of the great conservative forces in the community becomes inoperative. Inasmuch as the maternal control of the young is or should be dominant, Americanization of the foreign woman through language is imperative.

Furthermore, it is well known that the foreign home is much more exclusive than the American home. Only a woman can effectively break through this national reserve. It is important, therefore, that American women's organizations consider this question seriously, for they can be of invaluable assistance in overcoming this ultra conservatism. Parent-Teachers' Associations, which have been largely promoted by women's organizations, are already doing effective work along this line. California has taken a long stride forward through the passage of its "Home Teacher Act" (1915), legalizing the appointment by boards of education of a teacher who shall spend her time in the homes. A sentence of this act reads thus:

It shall be the duty of the home teachers to work in the homes of the pupils, instructing children and adults in matters relating to school attendance and preparation therefor; also in sanitation, in the English language, in

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household duties such as purchase, preparation and use of food and clothing, and in the fundamental principles of the American system of government and the rights and duties of citizenship.

Knowledge of English is the open sesame by which the foreigner comes into contact with our wonderful American civilization. It is likewise the way of approach for the foreign woman to American acquaintanceship and American friendship. Without this the alien woman will be a stranger in a strange land, shut off from the enjoyment of the privileges of American social life, and compelled to confine her social relations to those of her own nationality.

Women's clubs have a marvelous opportunity to make their influence effective in Americanizing the foreigner. They can join in the "America First" Campaign of the Bureau of Education to induce three million non-English-speaking immigrants to learn our language and fit themselves for participation in American life. By their interest and participation in this movement, they can demonstrate to the foreigner that he is welcome in our great national family, and that after all there is a human side to this extending the welcoming hand of fellowship, quite apart from the selfish appreciation of his worth as an economic asset. They can stimulate local school authorities to provide adequate facilities for the foreigner to learn English. (This means afternoon classes for women as well as evening classes for men and women.) They can encourage the citizenship reception which goes far toward making both men and women feel that their entrance to

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American citizenship is humanly worth while. They can form groups, as has been done by the Women's City Club of Chicago in coöperation with the Infant Welfare Society, to teach foreign mothers how to feed and clothe their children properly, how to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and can instruct them as to the legal status of themselves and their children under our civic code. They can co-operate with the Bureau of Education in the employment of women physicians (following the plan inaugurated so successfully by the Chicago Board of Education in the winter of 1912-13) to work with foreign mothers on a general health side, this instruction to be given in public school buildings after school hours. They can provide nurses for the babies while these mothers are at school. They can see that "Block Matrons" are appointed, as at Erie, Pa., who learn to know the foreign families of their neighborhood, who stand back of school authorities in urging the men and women to learn English, and who become neighbors, friends, and veritable mother confessors to the foreign women of the block. They can organize Americanization committees to study the whole problem, and work out other means of local application to combat this non-assimilation situation which is confronting every community having any considerable number of foreign born inhabitants.

In these and other ways which the collective ingenuity of the Women's Club members will readily devise, the organized women of this country can play an important part in making ours a country with a common language, a common purpose, a common set of ideals—a unified America.



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The United States Bureau of Education has varied facilities for promoting this Americanization work, and will gladly put these at the disposal of organizations or individuals who are sufficiently interested to write for further specific information or suggestions. Such correspondence should be addressed to the Bureau of Education, Division of Immigrant Education, Washington, D. C. It is the aim of the Division to be of national service in dealing with the complex problem of immigration and to coöperate with every possible agency in effecting its solution.

In order that women may appreciate the Americanization problem as it applies to women, figures have been compiled from the U. S. Census Report for 1910, which give for each state, certain statistics relating to the number of women of twenty-one years of age and over; (1) total number of white women; (2) number of foreign-born white women; (3) number of foreign-born white women unable to speak English; and (4) number of foreign-born white women attending school.

Comparison of the figures under 3 and 4 will give the problem for each State, as far as non-English-speaking adult foreign women are concerned.

For the country as a whole, 1.2% of the non-English-speaking white women are attending school, or were attending school during the period covered by the 1910 Census Report. The corresponding figure for both sexes is 1.3%, showing that slightly fewer women in this category attend school than men. In either case, the number of these non-English-speaking adults in school is insignificant. The problem which the "America First" Campaign is designed to

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attack is, therefore, a problem of adult education for both men and women, and it is likely to tax our best efforts for its solution.

Organized women's clubs can bend their energies to no other task where the need is so crying or the reward of accomplishment so satisfying.

Dr. Charles Eliot said: "The United States have made a great contribution to civilization in demonstrating that the people belonging to a great variety of races or nations are, under favorable circumstances, fitted for political freedom."

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, realizing at once the need of aggressive effort toward the "patriotic education" of the immigrant population, and especially of immigrant women, created a committee on education as one of its divisions of work and appointed Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt chairman. In the interest of patriotic education the Woman's Committee planned public mass meetings of women all over the United States. These meetings formed the initial part of the plan of the Educational Department of the Committee of which Mrs. Catt is chairman. Soon after her appointment Mrs. Catt stated to the Woman's Committee that millions of people in the United States did not clearly understand why we were at war or the imperative necessity of winning the war if future generations were to be protected from the menace of an unscrupulous militarism. Mrs. Catt said there was evidence on every side of ignorance and apathy on the part of the people. Women, she said, are the greatest sentiment makers of any community. They have time to talk, time to read, and

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time to go to meetings. "There is no machinery in our country now," said Mrs. Catt, "which can carry a message to the remotest hamlet quite so successfully as can the Woman's Committee with its fifty-two divisional chairmen, including one for each of the forty-eight states and one each for Guam, Alaska, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. Each state has its county, city and rural community chairman, so there is hardly a school district which cannot be reached.

"In a general way the men of our country have realized that women have many and large organizations, but they have not comprehended how easy it has been to unite all these organizations in this tremendous machinery which has been perfected and adjusted with amazing efficiency. There are probably one hundred thousand women now officering this great woman army, and through them we propose to spread to at least twenty millions of women the message we get here in the Capital of the nation. The first message we want to send to the women now is that whether the nation likes it or does not like it we are in war, and that whether the sacrifices necessary to win it are made willingly or unwillingly they must be made, or the generation that follows us will find itself drawn into a similar maelstrom to that which now involves all the chief nations of the world. We propose to begin a vast educational movement with lantern slides, movies, lectures and literature, which will carry to the women of the nation the graphic story of the war. When the women understand, all will be fervently enlisted to push the war to victory as rapidly as possible. With the women

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behind it the end will come sooner, and with more certainty this war will prove to be the war to end wars."

In the states where the foreign population is large women have worked indefatigably and with telling effect.

A Department of Naturalization has been started by the Nebraska Division. Nebraska women felt that such a Department would do incalculable good, arousing in women the feeling that there should be no alien in America. They are securing zealous workers of each nationality represented in the state to interest women in naturalization. "These spread the news among the men," writes Miss Hrbkova, the Nebraska Chairman, "and Nebraska already shows some good returns in applications of men for naturalization, for it appears that they do not want to be outdone by the women in making good their chance at American citizenship."

In several other states, the Woman's Committee is either initiating a plan of Americanization, or is allying itself with work already started. Thus, in Maryland, the Division is interesting itself in the data gathered by the General Census Board. They determine the number of foreigners who attend the night school, and from the Court of Common Pleas and the U. S. District Court, are finding out the number who have taken out first and second papers. They are also using the special census lately taken in Maryland. Altogether Maryland's job is to win about 104,000 foreign born. .

In Seattle they are coöperating with a Federal Association, planning a survey of the county.



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Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago settlement and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Women in Industry in the Council of National Defense, has plans to teach English to foreign women who are working in Chicago shops and factories.

The Committee of Women of the Illinois Council of National Defense has received requests for information on this subject from other parts of the country, and the plan may be adopted in many other cities.

A story from Chicago is to the effect that so many foreign women who came to one of the schools to learn English brought their babies that the teachers in charge had to issue a hurry call for volunteer nurses.

In Michigan remarkable work has been done, and in Minnesota also some novel and effective ideas have been worked out.

The National Americanization Committee advises:

Americanize one Immigrant Woman  
Get one Immigrant to become a Citizen  
Teach one Foreign-Born Mother English  
Put one Immigrant Family on your Calling List.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE LIBERTY LOAN

More than 1,000,000 women subscribe in first sale of bonds—One-third of all Liberty Bond buyers are women—Remarkable campaign of organization and education conducted by Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. McAdoo, Chairman.

THE Liberty Loan, to which it is estimated a million women subscribed in the first sale of bonds, was not essentially designed as a woman's activity. As a financial measure required for the raising of money to pay for the food, clothing, shelter and maintenance of American soldiers, sailors and marines, the Loan seemed naturally apart from the usual work of women in war time; but the quick response of the women of the United States to the opportunity to subscribe to the first issue associated women with the work so speedily after its announcement that the President, in order that women should be represented in the councils of undertaking, appointed the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury and daughter of the President, accepted the chairmanship for the Committee, the other members being: Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chicago, vice-chairman; Miss Mary Synon, executive secretary; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; Mrs. George Bass; Mrs. F. L. Higginson; Mrs.

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Frank A. Vanderlip; Mrs. J. C. Miller; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank; Mrs. Guilford Dudley; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

The Committee found that its work divided itself into organization and education. The educational campaign, intended to bring home to the women of the United States the financial advantages and the patriotic duty involved in their purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds, occupied the larger part of the attention of the members of the committee during the first issue. For the following issue of the Loan the committee has been perfecting an organization which includes hundreds of thousands of women as active workers.

The first work of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was the task of bringing home to the women of the United States the fact that the Liberty Loan bond was a good investment, since it was really a mortgage upon the resources of the government of the United States, paying  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest in semi-annual payments and with this income from it not subject to taxation. On its very face a Liberty bond is the safest investment in the world, backed as it is by the assurance of the richest government on earth; but since women have not been accustomed to investment, a large part of the work of the committee was the demonstration to women that investment itself is desirable.

In addition to this, it was necessary to point out that any government has but two means of raising money for the conduct of a war, namely, bond issues or taxation. In an expertly planned and managed campaign the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee also

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brought home to the women of America some striking facts. It reminded them that if the Government should fail to raise money by bond issues, then taxation, both direct and indirect, would be necessary to a degree that would materially affect every household and every individual in the country; that if the government of the United States had to raise money for the prosecution of this war by taxation, then every woman in the country would have to pay taxes upon all the luxuries and some of the necessities of life—there would probably be taxes on shoes, coffee, sugar, tea, hats, gloves, garments, on almost anything and everything women want and use; and it was shown that the money raised thereby, while paid by the individual, would never return to her except in the general good insured by payment of taxes.

On the other hand, a Liberty bond, if purchased in 1917, would be payable in 1947. Through the thirty years of its continuance it would be earning interest for the investor at a higher rate than that given by savings banks. At any time it would be negotiable. The woman who bought one could, if she needed the money, take it to a bank anywhere in the United States and dispose of it at its market value. She could borrow money upon it, for United States government bonds have been for years the world's best security. In short, the purchase of a Liberty bond was practically an insurance for the woman who bought it.

The teaching of these points to the women of the United States engrossed the attention of the Woman's Committee during the progress of the first issue of the Loan. That American women were quick



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to grasp the double opportunity for patriotic service and safe investment was shown by the fact that, as nearly as may be estimated, almost one-third of the total number of purchasers of Liberty bonds were women.

Most of these women had never before invested in any security. Wherever women had invested previously, they literally sprang at the chance of this investment. In Los Angeles, California, where thousands of women of independent means have their banking accounts, the ratio of women to men investors in the Liberty Loan stood seven to three. Even in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where most of the women with money to invest had earned it by hard work, every third investor, barring corporations, was a woman; and thirty per cent. of the total subscriptions in Pittsburgh were those made by women.

The interest taken by the women of the country in the Liberty Loan inspired the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to perfect an organization of women designed to include practically every woman in the United States. Realizing that there was already in existence a gigantic machine of woman's war activity in the state units of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee decided to utilize this organization rather than try to build up an organization that would only duplicate this machine in membership and possibly divide both in effort. For this reason the latter committee chose the state as the unit of organization and secured from the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense authority to have Liberty Loan state chairmen appointed on the

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executive committee of the state units of the defense committee. The practical working out of this arrangement runs thus:

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee chooses Mrs. Barrett Wendell its chairman for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, forwarding Mrs. Wendell's nomination to the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The latter, approving Mrs. Wendell, sends the nomination and approval to the Massachusetts unit of its organization. This unit, accepting Mrs. Wendell, makes her a member of its executive body. Mrs. Wendell then automatically becomes the Liberty Loan agent in the executive body, having at her command the organization which the unit has built for the purpose of uniting the war work of women in the state. She also has power to inaugurate new bodies for the Liberty Loan in districts where such organization has not been established. In short, she is the director of all women's activities for the Loan in her state.

For every state and territory of the nation there is a woman Liberty Loan chairman. These chairmen were chosen by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for their organizing ability, and to them has been delegated the work of organizing the women of their states or territories.

Because the Liberty Loan, however, has financial as well as organization problems, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee found it advisable to choose, in addition to the state chairmen, another group of officers, namely, the Federal Reserve Districts chairmen, one for each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts of the United States. These women are delegates from

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the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to the Liberty Loan Committees of the Federal Reserve Bank Boards of their respective districts. Their work is coöperation with the Liberty Loan Committees in all matters relating to the participation of women in the Loan. They are distributors of publicity from the committees at Washington. They are intermediaries between the Liberty Loan Committees of their district and the state chairmen whose states lie in their Federal Reserve districts. Their work is practically ambassadorial, whereas the work of the state chairmen is largely executive. But, since each Federal Reserve district has its peculiar problem, each chairman must necessarily become executive in so far as the solution of that problem is her vital concern.

In addition to these officers the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has an Advisory Council, composed of the heads of women's organizations of national membership. To this belong nearly all the women representing national societies and fraternal organizations. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Council of Jewish Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Women's Home Missions Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the International People's Aid Association, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, are associations that give some idea of the scope and democracy of the cause. Mrs. George Dewey was made a member of the Council as president of the women's section of the

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Navy League. So was Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The Council is, in fact, one of the greatest representative bodies of women ever united for a common cause in this country; and the magnificent work done by its members, both in publicity during the first issue, and in both publicity and organization since the ending of the first issue, has been one of the primary causes of the success of the Liberty Loan. To facilitate the work of the Federal Reserve district and state chairmen, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has directed all its publicity from Washington, leaving its distribution however, except in certain groups, to the chairmen. These groups covered in the first issue the circularization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, in answer to the appeal sent them by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, their president-general and a member of the Committee, subscribed more than \$1,500,000 to the Loan in the course of four days. The Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan, in addition to its continuous newspaper publicity, circularized millions of women on farms and in factories, and conducted a campaign through the schools of the country that was designed to make every child in the United States conversant with the primary facts of the Liberty Loan. Besides this, the Committee has adopted posters, buttons, dodgers, placards and various special ideas intended to promote general knowledge of the purposes and benefits of the Loan.

It is not to be understood by the fact that the Committee had devised a complete organization that there was no room for women workers in its ranks.



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On the contrary, the Liberty Loan is a governmental activity open to every person in the United States. Every woman in the country could become either a purchaser of a Liberty bond or a promoter of its purchase. It was not even necessary for her to be a citizen. Some of the first purchasers in the earlier issues were women not yet citizens, Slovak women who declared in formal resolution when their organization bought \$50,000 worth of Liberty bonds that no one knew better than did they the meaning of the word *liberty*.

The women of the United States have already shown their understanding and appreciation of the blessings of American freedom by their subscription to the first issues of the Liberty Loan, but in order that the world may know that the women of this country are standing back of our nation's fight for those ideals of government that mean the genuine freedom of womanhood, it is right that every woman in the land should be either purchaser or worker, or both, in the cause of the Liberty Loan. It is the American woman's opportunity to prove her gratitude for the security she has enjoyed so long. It is her chance to register her belief in a lasting, universal peace—for peace will not come until the military aggression of any one nation is made impossible—her chance to speed the ending of the war, her chance to provide food and shelter and clothing for her sons, her chance to do her part for the land that is doing its part for her. That is the message of the Liberty Loan to American women.

The Woman's Committee, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, turned the full power of

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its machinery to help in the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. Every state unit was urgently requested by the Woman's Committee to include "Liberty Loan" as one of its departments of work and to push the sale of the bonds to the limit of its power. This every unit did with enthusiasm, and the result amazed, not only the national leaders, but the women themselves.

The Liberty Loan Department is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Antoinette Funk. This Department of the Woman's Committee collaborated with the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the distribution of 700,000 Liberty Loan primers and handbooks to school teachers, 1,500,000 specially prepared letters calculated to reach farmers' wives, and with a Speakers' Bureau, under the direction of Miss Florence Ward, of the Department of Agriculture, who assigned 1,600 extension workers as speakers. The Department also assisted in distributing literature and posters and in directing work in schools and among groups immediately under their supervision.

It is too early at this writing to give an approximate estimate of the work of American women in carrying out the nation's financial program, but it is certainly not too early to say that that part is far greater and more important than the most far-seeing person dreamed it would or could be.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, as executive chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, displayed a genius for organization and executive that has commanded the respect of every national official who has had occasion to come in contact with her work. Special mention should also be made of the excellent voluntary serv-

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ices of Miss Mary Synon, of Chicago, who handled the publicity concerning the work of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, the high quality of which made much for the success of the undertaking.

The Federal Reserve chairmen are: Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Boston; Mrs. John Pratt, New York; Miss Clara Middleton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, Cleveland, Mrs. Egbert Leigh, Richmond; Mrs. P. J. McGovern, Atlanta; Miss Grace Dixon, Chicago; Miss Florence J. Wade, St. Louis; Mrs. C. A. Severance, Minneapolis; Mrs. George W. Fuller, Kansas City; Mrs. E. B. Reppert, Dallas; Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, San Francisco. The state chairmen are: Alabama, Mrs. Solon Jacobs; Arizona, Miss Alice N. Birdsall; Arkansas, Mrs. C. H. Brough; California, Mrs. E. R. Brainers; Colorado, Mrs. E. S. Kassler; Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan B. Bulkeley, vice-chairman, Mrs. R. M. Bissell; Delaware, Mrs. W. R. Orr; Georgia, Mrs. W. R. Leaken; Idaho, Mrs. Teresa M. Graham; Illinois, Mrs. Howard T. Willson; Indiana, Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch; Iowa, Mrs. Wilbur W. Marsh; Kentucky, Mrs. Donald McDonald; Louisiana, Mrs. Lawrence Williams; Maine, Mrs. John F. Hill; Maryland, Mrs. Robert Garrett; Massachusetts, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Michigan, Mrs. Delphine D. Ashbaugh; Minnesota, Mrs. Francis Chamberlain; Montana, Mrs. W. W. McDowell; Missouri, Mrs. Philip Moore; Nebraska, Mrs. A. G. Peterson; Nevada, Mrs. Samuel W. Belford; New Hampshire, Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield; New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen; New Mexico, Mrs. J. J. Shuler; New York, Mrs. Courtland Barnes; North Carolina, Mrs. R. J. Reynolds; North Dakota, Miss Minnie Nielson; Ore-

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gon, Mrs. Sarah Evans; Ohio, Mrs. Frank J. Mulhauser; Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. O. Miller; Rhode Island, Mrs. Livingstone Beekman (Honorary), Mrs. Walter A. Peck (Active); Tennessee, Mrs. Guiford Dudley; Texas, Mrs. D. E. Waggoner; Utah, Mrs. W. Mont Ferry; Vermont, Mrs. E. C. Smith; Washington, Mrs. Overton Ellis; Wisconsin, Mrs. John W. Mariner; Wyoming, Mrs. T. F. Taliaferro.



## CHAPTER X

### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

More than 2,000,000 of America's Women who work in factories deeply affected by war—Women's Labor Organizations work to maintain standards—National League for Woman's Service renders valuable aid—Value of this work recognized by the Secretary of Labor—United States establishes employment agencies throughout the country—The Gompers Committee.

It is evident to the least observant that Labor's share in winning the war is second in importance only to that of the military arm of the Government. It is also evident that grave dangers will attend the shifting of women into men's places and the readjustment that must be brought about by the withdrawal of millions of men from American industry. It is undoubtedly in the industrial and economic field that the war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women. Even in times of peace women were working in two hundred and ninety-five trades and occupations out of the three hundred and three listed in the census, and we can well imagine what further development of woman's work and woman's power is to be brought about in the near future. Of the millions of industrial workers in America more than 2,000,000 are women, and no sooner had war been declared in Europe than the

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equilibrium of industrial affairs touching women began to be upset in this country. The real problem, however, began to be acute after the first draft, and various agencies have been at work to remedy, in so far as they could, the situation.

The most important phase of the question of women in industry is that concerning standards, and very early in the war the National Women's Trade Union League of America, in annual session at Kansas City, Missouri, adopted certain standards of industry for government contracts. The report of the Committee on Woman's Work in War Time adopted by the delegates to this convention said:

For the first time in our history, trade union women representing their respective trades have been called by the Government into active service in order to meet intelligently the difficulties and complications which will arise in the industrial field as the result of our entrance into the war. It is therefore incumbent upon us to consider the best way of protecting the great mass of women workers from the exploitation that may follow.

Trade union women are serving on committees appointed by the Council of National Defense and on state and city defense committees, thereby in an official capacity representing the interests of the women workers and voicing for the first time the needs of this most exploited group in the country.

We therefore recommend to the proper government committees the following outline of standards to be established for government contracts, and the following recommendations to protect working women in the necessary industrial adjustments that are now in process of development.

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## STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
  - a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
  - b. Equal pay for equal work.
  - c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
  - d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

Regarding the shifting of women into men's places the report continues: "In the adjustment that must follow the call into service of men, women will inevitably take their places. There will be grave danger that they will be paid less wages than men. We therefore recommend:

First—that the Government shall require in its contracts equal pay for equal work.

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Second—that technical and trade training be opened to women in all schools and colleges on equal terms with men.

Third—that in the establishment of local committees of mediation and conciliation of industrial disputes, trade union women as well as men be appointed.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND TRANSPORTATION

It is of the utmost importance at this time that the federal, state and city employment agencies shall be perfected and that a Woman's Department in each of these agencies shall be created. The closest coöperation should exist between these agencies in order that there be the speediest adjustment in the labor market and that women shall find opportunities for work easily without unnecessary delay between jobs.

We urge the Government through the Department of Labor not to send women into any industry unless there be guaranteed the standards of labor set forth in this report. Where women are sent away from their own localities proper housing should be assured them and transportation and wages for the days spent in travel should be furnished.

In order to carry out these provisions so that women workers shall be protected and shall not lose their faith in the integrity of the Government, a Transportation Committee should be established connected with the Government Agencies. The duty of this Committee shall be to direct the workers to decent housing accommodations and to see that the places of employment to which they have been assigned are open on their arrival and conform to the above standards. (Such agencies as the Young Women's Christian Association and the Travelers' Aid under a Government Committee could be effectively used for this purpose.)



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## COÖPERATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

The Committee expresses its confidence in the Secretary of Labor who is in charge of this work and recommends that the National Women's Trade Union League offer him our united support and coöperation in order that we may be of service in helping him meet the difficult problems in connection with the work.

To assist him to establish these industrial standards and make them obligatory upon these employers accepting Government Contracts whether through the Department of Labor or through the Department of War, the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

(Resolution No. 32, introduced by the Chicago Delegation:)

### FEDERAL INSPECTION

WHEREAS, We know that our Government wishes to give its war contracts to those employers maintaining the highest industrial standards, and

WHEREAS, As workers we find that some of these contracts have been given to known exploiters of women and children, and

WHEREAS, The Department of Labor at Washington has no power to make inspections of industrial plants, and the Government therefore is in no position to control such employers, although a corresponding power of control is vested in the Children's Bureau, and the Public Health Service, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the National Women's Trade Union League in Sixth Biennial Convention assembled, ask Congress to enact such legislation as will give full power to the Department of Labor to make inspection of all industrial plants handling Government Contracts, and be it further

RESOLVED, That because of the great increase of women

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workers, women as well as men inspectors be employed.

While the committee heartily endorses Resolution No. 14 introduced by Delegate Mary Anderson of Chicago, a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, we further recommend that this suggestion be adopted for all Government Contracts which affect those industries in which trade organization exist.

### GOVERNMENT SHOE CONTRACTS <sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS, The policy pursued by the War Department in letting orders for army shoes has been and is to place such contracts with non-union shoe manufacturers whose employees do not receive sufficient compensation for their labor, and

WHEREAS, The United States Government has inaugurated a policy in the placing of army shoe contracts to which we must enter an emphatic protest and which is in contrast to the Allied Governments who have placed their orders with union firms, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, respectfully request the Army and Navy Department to place all future Government orders with union shoe manufacturers, where self-government prevails in the workshop which is a necessary development of our free institutions and where the Government will be guaranteed no interruption on this work so that orders will be promptly filled.

The committee further recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 17 introduced by the Resolutions Committee which is as follows:

<sup>1</sup> We are informed by the War Department that on May 29 (too late for such information to be made public at the time of the passing of the above resolution) contracts for army shoes were awarded to twenty-one firms, eight of whom are operating union factories.

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## WOMEN'S WORK IN WAR AND NATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS

WHEREAS, It has been conclusively proved that long hours and the breakdown of legal standards for the protection of working women and children mean a breakdown in health and an increase in industrial accidents, and

WHEREAS, There is danger that in the present excitement the public may lose sight of the importance of maintaining the educational and labor standards which have slowly grown up in these states and which are an essential bulwark of democracy, and

WHEREAS, England's experience under like circumstances has proved on the one hand that increasing the hours of labor actually lessens the output, and, on the other, that the crippling of the schools was accompanied by an increase of thirty-four per cent. in child delinquency, while the small money saving made in this way in two years was only enough to support the armies for FIFTEEN HOURS, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the National Women's Trade Union League in convention assembled protest emphatically against any attempt to lower educational standards or to weaken the laws safeguarding the workers, especially women and children, and that we do all within our power to maintain and help establish as well as guard every other law enacted for the protection of women and children in industry; that we secure equal pay for equal work where women are forced into the positions left vacant by men, and be it further

RESOLVED, That while there is no law protecting mothers with young children from entering industry that we make every possible effort to prevent mothers with young children from being called into industry except as a last resort.

The Committee further recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 18 introduced by the Resolutions Committee

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urging international standards in industry, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, The right to live through work is not to be denied; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of individual nations to raise the standard of life for their own workers are perpetually hindered through the international trade competition of countries with lower standards, it has now become necessary to meet this situation through international agreement; and

WHEREAS, During the war the working class has in every nation contributed its all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League urge that there be included in the treaty of peace to be signed at the conclusion of war, labor clauses, to take effect within a definite time, prescribing standards covering conditions of work, the hours of work, and the wages paid, so that the workers may be insured such elementary rights as the eight-hour day, one day rest in seven, no child labor, the abolition of night work for women, a living wage in proportion to the cost of living in each country, and equal pay for equal work.

The Committee recommends to the National Women's Trade Union League in order to meet effectively the problems that will arise that the National Executive Board work in conjunction with our members on the various Committees of the Council of National Defense and other authorized bodies to obtain the best results possible for the women workers in the country.

We recommend that a Committee be appointed to call upon the President of the United States, Secretary of War, Secretary of Labor, and the appropriate committees of the Council for National Defense and lay before them the recommendations here outlined.

Finally, the Committee appeals to all working women to



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maintain their hard-won standards of hours, wages and conditions through these times that try men's souls and that in the words of the president of the National Women's Trade Union League, "Let us never forget that organization is the heart of it all. In ordinary times industrial freedom is the most important freedom, as industrial democracy is the most important democracy in an industrial age. Now that democracy is declared on all sides to be worth dying for, surely it is worth living by. Industrial freedom requires the trade-agreement workshop, and the trade-agreement workshop requires the organization of the workers. Just as the individual nation cannot alone protect its liberty and life in this world war, so the individual worker cannot alone protect her liberty and life in the industrial struggle.

This report was signed by the Committee on Woman's Work in War Time, which consists of the following:

Mary Dreier, New York, Chairman; Agnes Nestor, First Vice-President, International Glove Workers' Union of America, Chicago; Mary Anderson, International Executive Board Member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Chicago; Melinda Scott, Vice-President, United Hat Trimmers of New York; Emma Steghagen, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Chicago; Elisabeth Christman, Sec'y-Treas., International Glove Workers' Union of America, Chicago; Elizabeth Maloney, Fourth Vice-President, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, Chicago; Olive Sullivan, Office Employees' Association, Chicago; Rose Schneidermann, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, New York; Hilda Svenson, Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Association, New

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York; Nellie Lithgow, Hosiery Workers' Union Philadelphia, Pa.; Julia O'Connor, Telephone Operators' Union, Boston, Mass.; Katherine Lindsay, Office Employees' Association, Baltimore, Md.; Alice Scott, Hat Trimmers' Union of Newark, N. J.; Angelina Berte, United Garment Workers' Union, St. Louis, Mo.; Clare Armstrong, Young Women's Christian Association, Topeka, Kan.; Louisa Mittelstadt, Beer Bottlers' Union, Kansas City, Mo.; Rhoda McCulloch, National Young Women's Christian Association, New York; Mabel Gillespie, Stenographers' Union, Boston; Emma Pischel, Meat, Food and Sanitary Science Inspector, Chicago; Dora Lipschitz, Waist, Silk Suit and Dressmakers' Union, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary Haney, United Garment Workers' Union, Chicago; Fannia Cohn, Vice-President of the National Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, National American Woman Suffrage Association, New York; Mme. Geubel de la Ruelle, Department of Labor, Paris, France,

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, June 4-9, 1917.

At the conclusion of the Convention which adopted this report a special committee went to Washington and presented it in person to President Wilson, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor, after which Secretary Baker wrote to Miss Mary Dreier, New York, chairman of the Committee, as follows:

May I thank you for the report of the Committee on Women's Work in War Time, and express to the League

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through you my hearty sympathy with its spirit and intention. You can rest assured that no attack upon our hard-won industrial standards will receive any comfort from me. Experience during the war has demonstrated beyond possibility of argument that you cannot cheat nature, and that those who have been insisting so many years upon the maintenance of a national minimum are more than vindicated. As Secretary of War I am more than ever concerned, for on the protection of basic standards of life our nation power ultimately depends.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, said: "Trade and technical training of women is of the utmost importance at this time. England recognized this by providing such training to her women after the first months of the war. We must demand that in the new development of public school education girls be given the same chance as their brothers for training in knowledge and mastery of their respective trades. It has been the object of the National Women's Trade Union League to work out plans for a program that comprehends the scope and purpose of industrial democracy.

"America calls for that training which will give to her working women not only the capacity to adapt themselves to the changes that are going on around us, but to the power to shape and direct them.

"To prepare such leadership for working women in America, the National Women's Trade Union League, in the face of what seemed insuperable difficulties, four years ago undertook the establishment of a training school for active workers in the labor movement. Already this school has justified our work and faith

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and the generous support of far-sighted women, who made its foundation possible. Literally millions of women are looking to our organization for help and leadership in the struggle for self-government in their daily toil. America at war opens a new field for its coöperation.

“We are endeavoring to unite in maintaining and extending our hard won standards in industry, and are alert to resist the efforts of ignorance and greed to capitalize a national emergency into dollars coined from the exploited labors of the poor. This war has proved that child labor, the twelve-hour day and seven-day week are economic waste and national betrayal. Exploitation of labor is treason to the state. We women of the Trade Union League are demanding a real economic preparedness. In my opinion an eight-hour day, a living wage, one day's rest in seven, and adult labor, should be a condition in every contract made for Government supplies.

“Under the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, there are being organized in every state committees for the protection of women and children in industry. Here practical knowledge of industrial life and trained service for dealing with industrial conditions is of highest importance for the national welfare.

“Not only are unorganized woman workers in vast numbers used as underbidders in the labor market for lowering industrial standards, but they are related to those groups in the industrial centers of our country that are least Americanized and most alien to our institutions and ideals. These groups cannot be led from the outside. From within the fellowship



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of their daily life and labor must their salvation come.''

Mrs. Robins' interest in the American women in industry began many years ago when, as a trained nurse in New York, her observations of conditions under which women labored led her to endeavor to procure more favorable legislation upon the subject. She was early convinced that working women must have the aid of organization through trade unions. In order to gain the fullest possible knowledge of the real problems of women industrial workers, Mrs. Robins and her husband went in 1905 to live on the top floor of a tenement house in Chicago. In this section of West Olive Street where she lives, there are twenty-three nationalities in a population of 70,000 people living within a square mile.

In England the problem not only of maintaining standards already achieved, but of elevating and improving the conditions of women workers during the war, was met by the influence of men's trade unions. In this country also the protection of the standards of labor will depend upon the effectiveness of the labor union; but in this country the women's trade unions will play as conspicuous a part as the men's unions. The National Women's Trade Union League of America was organized in 1903, with a view to uniting the women workers of the country, whether or not they are already in unions, and those women outside the ranks of labor who sympathize with the labor movement. The League has state branches in various parts of the country and constantly seeks to improve the conditions of working women.

Although closely affiliated with the American Fed-

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eration of Labor, the League is an independent association. Its platform urges the organization of all workers into trade unions, equal pay for equal work, the eight-hour day, the minimum wage scale, full citizenship for women, and all the principles embodied in the economic program of the American Federation of Labor.

The Women's International Union Labor League was organized in 1899 for the purpose of improving labor conditions, and has concentrated its efforts almost entirely on encouraging the use of goods bearing the union label. The direct influence of this organization on the maintenance of high industrial standards during the war may not be especially significant, but the encouragement it has already given to women to join the various trades unions cannot fail to have a favorable effect.

It is the duty of every American woman interested in the maintenance of standards for women in industry to uphold the principles set forth by such organizations, for it is largely through their efforts that industrial legislation has been secured in the United States, that wages have risen, that hours of labor have decreased, and that general conditions have improved within the last quarter of a century. It should be a matter of pride to American women everywhere that these groups of women have been shouldering their industrial burdens with a growing intelligence and effectiveness. The war will be a strenuous test of the strength of their unions.

In no instance has the Government failed to recognize the importance of the problems concerning women in industry. The Committee on Labor, of

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which Mr. Samuel Gompers is chairman, forms one of the seven divisions of the work of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Through this Committee every effort is being made to avoid the unfortunate industrial experiences of England in the first months of war. The chairman and many workers on the sub-committees are giving their time and abilities freely as a patriotic service to the Government. The Committee on Labor, including its national committees and sub-committees, has a membership of about five hundred. There are eight national committees and chairmen, one of which is the Committee on Women in Industry, of which Mrs. Borden Harriman of Washington, D. C., is chairman. The executive committee consists of: Mrs. Borden Harriman, chairman; Miss Pauline Goldmark, secretary; Mrs. George Vanderbilt, treasurer; Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Florence Thorne, Miss Mary Van Kleeck.

There are sub-committees as follows: Location of Workers and Conditions of Labor; General Living Conditions of Transported Workers and Local Transportation Facilities; Industrial Standards (a) hours of labor, (b) weekly day of rest, (c) night work, (d) rest periods, (e) protection from overfatigue and industrial diseases, (f) sanitation, (g) wages, (h) prohibition of tenement house trades; Women doing Work customarily done by Men, (a) suitability of the work, (b) wages; Alien Women in Industry; Colored Women.

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The function of this committee is to concern itself with the standards, hours, wages and conditions of women in industry. State committees of this committee have been organized in twenty-four states.

At the first meeting of the Committee on Women in Industry the following resolutions were adopted:

### I. STANDARD

*Resolved*, That we reiterate the statement of the labor committee of the Council of National Defense, that in the interest of health, output; and peace in industry there should be no movement to relax existing labor standards, especially in regard to hours of labor and weekly day of rest.

### II. MARRIED WOMEN WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

*Resolved*, That we view with alarm the increase of employment of married women with young children, and believe that efforts should be made to stem this movement as far as practicable, especially as regards night work, and that these women should be the last to enter into industry.

### III. NOT TAKING PLACE OF WAGE EARNERS

Since women in their generous impulse to render service are offering to enter industry, therefore be it—

*Resolved*, That their attention be called to the danger of undercutting existing wage standards and of displacing workers dependent on their own earnings.

A United States Employment Service has been established under the Department of Labor as a war emergency measure. It should be a matter of pride to American women that one of their number, Miss Hilda Mulhauzer, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been made assistant director of this important work. Miss Mulhauzer



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will concern herself especially with the problem of employment for women and girls. She was chosen for this responsible position because of her wide experience and remarkable executive ability. Headquarters have been established and officers placed in charge in forty-four zones and there are a number of sub-branches in various cities and towns. In eight of the zones there are (at this writing) divisions for women and girls with women acting superintendents. These are as follows: Newark, N. J., No. 9 Franklin Street, Margaretta Neale, superintendent; Baltimore, Md., Stewart building, Nannie Irvine, in charge; Washington, D. C., Department of Labor building, Grace Porter Hopkins, acting superintendent; Indianapolis, Ind., 319 Federal Bldg., Morna Hickam, in charge; Chicago, Ill., 845 South Wabash Avenue, Estelle Barfield, superintendent; Denver, Colo., 355 Federal Bldg., Katherine M. Herring, clerk in charge; San Francisco, Cal., No. 2 Appraisers' Bldg., Virginia M. Spinks, acting superintendent; Los Angeles, Cal., Post Office Bldg., Elizabeth Blackiston, in charge.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has Women in Industry as one of its ten divisions. Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicago, a member of the Committee, and president of the International Glove Makers' Union, is chairman for this division. The Woman's Committee has held itself in readiness always to make its machinery available in any way suggested by Miss Nestor to help the country and its women in the handling of this delicate and difficult problem.

Elsewhere in this book will be found accounts of the activities of the National League for Woman's

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Service, the Mayor's Committee of the City of New York and other war organizations of women, in the interest of the woman in industry problem.

As has been stated elsewhere, the National League for Woman's Service has been specifically engaged through a very efficient committee on women in industry in registering women of the country who desire employment under government contract. A number of women who afterwards organized the National League for Woman's Service asked Miss Grace Parker of New York to go to England in the fall of 1916 and make a survey of how the resources of women were being used in England's crisis. Miss Parker spent two months in England and upon her return made a comprehensive report of her investigations. Her study was made possible by the cooperation of the Duchess of Marlborough; the Marchioness of Londonderry; Lady Jekyll; Mrs. Lewis Harcourt; Mrs. H. J. Tenant; Mrs. Walter Runciman; Miss Pictor-Turberville; Mrs. Charles W. Furse, Commandant-in-Chief V. A. D.; Miss Lillian Barker, Lady Superintendent Royal Arsenal, Plumstead; Miss F. H. Durham, Chief Woman Inspector, Board of Trade, and many other English women who through their supreme self-sacrifice are helping to meet England's great need in this her greatest crisis.

It was after Miss Parker's return to America, and a short time before this country became involved in the war, that the National League for Woman's Service was formed. Immediately upon a declaration of a state of war by this country the League announced its war emergency program which is being carried out all over the country with such telling ef-

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fect. Its particular work concerning woman in industry was done in coöperation with the United States Department of Labor, the officials of which have publicly expressed their appreciation of the work that has been accomplished by the League.

## CHAPTER XI

### THE RED CROSS

Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross—Its purposes and plans—A general survey—Supply service and Bureau of Standards—Knitting, hospital garments, surgical dressings, comfort kits, etc.—Home service—Volunteer aids—Work organized and canteens established in France—Junior Red Cross—School fund—Red Cross school activities—How to organize.

It would not be possible to tell, even were the space available, anything approaching a complete story of the work of women for the Red Cross. There is probably no community in America in which some women are not expressing their patriotism by working for the Red Cross. The most that can be attempted here is a story of the formation and aims of the Woman's Bureau and a general outline of some of the more important phases of the work in which women are most vitally interested.

The nursing profession has assumed and carried out a noble program of war work, but the great bulk of the women of the country are without professional training of any sort; and it was primarily to direct the energy and eagerness to serve of the millions of wives, sisters and mothers of the Army and Navy that the Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross was created in July, 1917.

Miss Florence Marshall, formerly the Director of



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the Manhattan Trade School, the largest technical school for girls in America, and a member of the Commission on Federal Aid to Vocational Education, was made its director. War work of various sorts, the making of surgical dressings, knitting garments, hospital garments, and in certain parts of the country refugee clothing, was being carried on by the Red Cross chapters and other organizations, some of them indeed having been at work since 1914. But with the new calls for our own men, the demand for supplies leaped hundredfold, and it was apparent that the passionate desire of women to be of service would result in a wasteful chaos if some general scheme were not laid out, and if, at all times, the women of the country did not aim to meet the specific demands of the French hospitals and the French relief organizations.

Almost the first thing that Miss Marshall undertook was to send to France and England two Red Cross agents, to make a careful study of the demands of the doctors on the spot, and to consult with authorities on French relief. Miss Elizabeth Hoyt and Miss Martha Draper of New York sailed in August, 1917, and returned with a report which is an incentive and an inspiration.

The immediate problems at home were those of organization and the manufacture of supplies known to be wanted in great quantities. The chapter and the chapter workroom were to be the units of organization. There, questions were to be answered and materials given to the individual women, inspection of work passed, and gifts received.

As the scheme for the centralization of adminis-

tration in the Red Cross as a whole developed, the Woman's Bureau, too, divided its work into thirteen administrative fields, in America, and a fourteenth covering the American Red Cross Chapters in China, South America, Alaska and Persia. A divisional director of women's work was appointed for each. The business of Miss Marshall's Bureau at National Headquarters became therefore the center where broad questions of policy were decided, the clearing house for information from abroad as to what was needed, and the instrument of standardization.

Not that National Headquarters felt called upon to establish certain rigid standards of work with the idea of rejecting everything that did not come up to the last seam and the last button-hole. For instance in the case of the knitting. The Woman's Bureau was able to consult with the authorities from the British, Canadian and French Red Cross, with knitting experts from the commercial mills and the women's magazines. It had been advised by cable from Major Murphy, head of the Red Cross Commission in France, that there would be imperative need for outfits of knitted garments, sweaters, socks, mufflers and wristlets, for all men in the trenches, before Christmas. French winters are never mild and the fuel shortage was already expected.

The supply service of the Red Cross and the Bureau of Standards reached a decision that the best wool for the purpose and the money, in gray and khaki, was four-ply No. 10's construction. The first piece of work of the Woman's Bureau was to issue half a million circulars with very simple directions for knitting the set of four, a bed sock, an aviator's

helmet, hot water bottle cover and wash rag. The Bureau had designated what things were most needed in France, and the simplest way to make them, and where to obtain yarn. It is quite possible that mufflers just as good might be an inch longer or an inch shorter, purled in stripes or not. The Red Cross never declines to receive work that doesn't follow precisely the instructions, but the standardized instructions have been designated, and the only way for the average woman to be sure that she has come as near as possible to giving what is wanted, is to follow those instructions.

Next, Miss Marshall, dealing always with the latest news from France, established standards for hospital garments, pajamas, bath robes, hospital bed shirts, surgeons' and nurses' operating gowns and masks, bed socks, undershirts, underdrawers, hot water and ice bag covers. Suggestions were made as to the kind of warm materials needed in the convalescent robes, and arrangements made with the various big pattern companies, eight in all, to cut patterns for the authorized Red Cross garments for hospital use; these patterns are placed on sale at the usual retail channels, and at the Red Cross Chapter rooms.

In most of the divisions, the Supply Service working with the Woman's Bureau has put in cutting machines and made master patterns so that twenty garments can be cut at once, and perfectly. Chapters can then purchase the material for garments already cut. Cutting machines are also used in preparing the gauze for the surgical dressings work.

The Surgical dressings work has been a tremendous task in itself. Under Dr. Hartwell of New York,

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twenty-three standard dressings were passed on and the Woman's Bureau was able to issue two circulars, one describing each dressing in detail, with diagram, and one for instructors. The problem of organizing those competent to give instruction in the making of surgical dressings, and using laywomen wherever possible in order not to draw too heavily on the nursing profession; the process of selecting from those who were competent teachers and workmen, those who could best be used to instruct other instructors for the rapidly increasing number of Red Cross Chapters, and those who could best be used in the chapter workrooms to bend their every energy on increase of output—these things have been one phase of the surgical dressings work.

As a problem in manufacture, the world has never seen the like of what the laywomen of America have put their shoulders to. Home work and shop work in thousands of chapters and auxiliaries have been undertaken. The work is being constantly interrupted by new workers who do not know what it is all about—women who want to knit and have to be taught to knit, women who want to sew and have to be taught to sew. There have been problems in packing and inspection, problems in personal relations, problems in sheer education as to why Headquarters should be trusted to have put in the surgical dressings manual, for instance, those dressings which military hospitals most wanted. Every letter that some woman in Kentucky or New York received from France saying that Doctor X or Y or Z used such and such a bandage, opened up fresh controversy as to what should be made. The average business man,



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set to sink or swim, with the job of delivering hospital supplies to thousands of hospitals, and dependent on volunteer labor working part time, would have many times preferred to sink. But the women of the American Red Cross, from Miss Mabel Boardman, the veteran woman worker on the advisory board of the Woman's Bureau, down to the little chairman of a chapter that had only three members somewhere in Nevada, took up the burden with an energy and an eagerness that will never be known until the end of the war. Millions of dollars' worth of volunteer labor will be shown in the story then.

Figures available now cannot hope to give the picture. But a memorandum of six weeks' shippings in the fall of 1917 showed that women furnished 3,681,895 surgical dressings; 1,517,076 pieces of hospital linen; 424,550 articles of patients' clothing; 301,563 articles of miscellaneous supplies; 240,621 knitted articles. And each six weeks brings in more workers than the last, better trained, every day learning more competent and less wasteful methods, and gradually increasing output.

Further, the women of the Red Cross chapters undertook to make a comfort kit for every soldier in France and for as many of those in the cantonments as possible. The comfort kits, which General Pershing found so useful to his men when they were on the border, are bags made in three styles with pockets, containing various sorts of comforts, buttons and sewing outfits, games, soap, socks, and the like. There were hospital bags made so that the hospital patient had some cheery little place to keep his treasures and private letters.

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These things seem simple. But made in the numbers which are needed, the task has been enormous. The women, too, undertook to prepare for every soldier in the Army and Navy a Red Cross Christmas package, to buy and wrap and pack sweets and tobacco and extra holiday comforts, that no man should be without some tangible sign that his comfort and safety and Christmas cheer were dear to the women of his country.

Other Red Cross tasks have been of infinite variety. Many women social workers have been among those to organize the Home Service Institutes under the Department of Civilian Relief, where six weeks' courses will be given, to train women who are the Red Cross good neighbors in the best ways of helping the wives and children of soldiers on service to keep the family unit together, and in good health.

The Volunteer Aides have in many places formed motor corps. Women everywhere have put their automobiles at the service of the chapters for errands, to convey organizers into the country districts to teach, to move bundles and to serve local military hospitals as ambulances. Refreshment corps have established canteens in some of the cities along the general lines of transportation, so that soldiers en route to the camps, cantonments, and to transports should have hot drinks and sandwiches, and a chance to mail letters as they passed through. Women in Washington, for instance, have been on service from six in the morning until late at night, with their soup kitchen, steaming with broth or coffee. No train has ever come too early or been too late to find them on duty. Women have volunteered for clerical work,

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for library work; they have operated model jam kitchens, under supervision, and made thousands of little individual jelly treats for use in hospital wards abroad.

To promote the close coöperation of American women in England and France, the American Red Cross formed the Woman's War Relief Corps in France. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, Director of the Red Cross Commission to France, authorized the new organization, under the direction of Mrs. William P. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador, in order to mobilize the useful American women already in France, or who might come hereafter. The new organization closely coördinates the work of the women of the American Colony in London, under Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the various American women's enterprises in Paris. The War Relief Corps will keep closely in touch with Miss Florence M. Marshall, Director of the Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross, with Headquarters in Washington, and with her representatives abroad.

The work of the new organization is divided into fourteen corps divisions. It is managed by an executive board: Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, chairman; Mrs. Ralph Preston, Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mrs. George Ford, Mrs. Charles Scott; Madame Waddington. The corps division heads are as follows. Blind, Canteens, Diet Kitchens, Equipment, General Information and Reclamation Bureau; Hospital Auxiliary Service, Nurses (Auxiliary); Nurses (Trained); Propaganda and Records; Refugees (Adults, Children); Registration; Social Service; Surgical Dressings; Workrooms and Ouvroirs.

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The funds of the new organization come from three sources; donations received, but not solicited by the Woman's War Relief Corps; registration dues; and Red Cross moneys granted on the approval of budgets submitted to the Red Cross Commission in France. Among its activities the organization has a housing committee which makes a survey of desirable accommodations in French pensions, as well as hotels at suitable rates for wage earners. All American women workers coming from home will be met at Bordeaux, and their transportation to Paris facilitated.

Extending the work already begun by the French Red Cross, the American Red Cross is establishing a long line of canteens near the firing line and at the great railroad transfers for the soldiers coming home from the trenches on their short leave, and returning to them again. It will not be long until there will be one of these canteens for every corps of the Army, and later for the American Army.

When the first of those established by our own Red Cross was opened, among the two thousand and more who passed through that day were a large number of our American engineers, and later a troop of Chasseurs who had been instructing our own troops. The incident was like a prophecy of the days when thousands of our men too, will be pouring through these refreshment stations, warmed, cleansed, well-fed and rested. Sleeping quarters, shower baths, disinfecting rooms for clothes, good food and games are provided. Smaller, portable canteens will send hot drinks in the winter up to the men in the front line trenches,

Over a hundred American women have sailed for



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France as volunteer workers in the canteen service. They are prepared for long hours of service and dangerous duty, as many of the canteens are well within the range of the guns.

The following message was received from the Paris Headquarters of the American Red Cross in France, relative to the work of the Red Cross canteen service inaugurated to look after the comfort of the troops en route to and from the front line of trenches:

At one of our canteens last week an old poilu, with a very tragic face, came up to the directrice of the canteen and pulled out three photographs of very fine boys which he said were his sons who had enlisted in the same regiment and who had all been killed. A month before he had received word from the French authorities that his wife, who had been caught in the invaded district, had been shot by the Germans.

He was starting back on his permission with no family to whom he could go. The directrice suggested that he had his parents to visit, but he answered that both his parents were killed by the Germans in 1870. He said to the directrice:

"I have had an awfully good time here in your canteen. You have all been very kind to me. I have found plenty of good food to eat, a nice place to be comfortable and to read, and a place to sleep. I think that I will stay here for a few days before returning to the front if you do not mind." And it is there that he will spend his leave.

These are the men the canteens reach and nearly thirty thousand of them a day.

This is the work that the Red Cross women are doing—a great volunteer effort of love and patriotism—to care for those brave men who are battling with

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this Goliath of vandalism and destruction, to make this world free forever to the mass of people to whom it belongs.

No matter how efficient or well-trained our army may become, unless the country back of it can keep it supplied, it must fail; and upon the women of America falls this heavy burden. But as we have no doubts for the success of our fighting forces, neither have we any doubt for the success of the work of our women, who have responded so wonderfully to every request that has been made of them.

We must all combine in uniform and conscientious effort—no matter what the personal sacrifice—for the honor of the American Red Cross and the United States Government.

## CHAPTER XII

### THE RED CROSS NURSE

Some details of Red Cross work in which women are especially interested—Fields of opportunity suggested by Woman's Bureau—Nursing service—Emergency detachments—Town and country nursing—Instructions for knitting, comfort kits, hospital garments, etc.—Home Service Institutes in twenty-five cities.

THE Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross does not undertake to deal with the professional women in the nursing field, as this is under the Bureau of Nursing, but it is reaching out to the non-professional or lay-women of the country, who, though not specifically trained for a particular line of work, are capable of rendering valuable service in time of war when every resource must be utilized.

The Woman's Bureau suggests the following as some of the fields of opportunity open to the lay-women for effective service:

(1) The giving of a united and unqualified service to the Red Cross. Every woman in the country should be an enrolled Red Cross member. It is becoming increasingly important that the great work of war relief should be controlled in such a way as to reduce to a minimum both the waste of effort and material, and the women of the country have an opportunity as never before to sink individual opinions and work shoulder to shoulder to make the war a success.

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(2) The production of all kinds of supplies, such as:

a.—Surgical Dressings. The need for these is so great that the Red Cross is sending surgical dressings workers to Paris, and yet the Red Cross representatives in Paris say that this would not be necessary if the women in America only realized how much more effectively they could work in this country, where they are not handicapped by shortage of food, coal, etc.

b.—Hospital Garments and Other Hospital Supplies. The emphasis here should be placed on making such articles as are requested by the Red Cross in order to avoid the waste now existent in making huge quantities of articles which "somebody says are wanted," but no one knows just why or where.

c.—Knitted Garments for soldiers both at home and abroad. With the possibility of a serious wool shortage, it is important that it be used only for such garments as are urgently needed and requested by the Red Cross.

d.—Comfort kits for soldiers in the cantonments, in the hospitals and in the trenches.

e.—Christmas packets for the men in the cantonments, in the hospitals and in the trenches.

(3) The coöperation with local Red Cross Chapters for such activities as:

a.—Assisting in all forms of civilian relief.

b.—Assisting at local canteens.

c.—Providing comforts for sick and convalescent soldiers.

d.—Dispensing cheer and comfort to soldiers' dependents.

e.—Tendering for use in chapter activities use of automobiles, either with personal service or hired chauffeurs.

(4) The volunteering of service at own expense for service in the war zone for various forms of work to be done under orders. Demand is made from time to time for a limited number for foreign service to assist in certain specified lines, such as:



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Canteen service.  
Surgical dressings.  
Social service.  
Stenographers.  
Bookkeepers.  
Translators.  
Interpreters.

(5) Providing money, equipment, etc., for workers who are qualified for service abroad but who cannot defray their own expenses.

These are some of the essential services in which the laywomen can help. To be of the maximum of assistance to themselves, to the men on the firing line and in camps and to the Red Cross, the untrained woman should seek required training. The American Red Cross through its vast machinery of Divisions and Chapters offers channels through which training in most lines may be secured and in all of those directly bearing on war relief. The successful laywoman is the one who can

1. Take orders.
2. Be coöperative—work with as well as for the Red Cross.
3. Regard her service to the country as the enlisted man does his oath of allegiance.
4. Exercise sound judgment and have breadth of vision.
5. Regard service as her keynote.

Miss Florence Marshall, Director of the Woman's Bureau, says: "This world calamity gives to the Red Cross an opportunity to give expression to the best and most characteristic side of American life, and to do it on a scale called for by the immensity

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of the sorrow and distress of mankind, and the Red Cross seeks the aid of the women of the nation in the gigantic task. The Red Cross knows the women are equal to the emergency.”

Emergency detachments of the Nursing Service have been found necessary because of war. The body of enrolled Red Cross nurses constitutes the reserve for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. The purpose of the formation of emergency detachments is to make available all over the country groups of Red Cross nurses organized for instant call to active service. The organization of emergency detachments is ordinarily effected by Red Cross nursing committees throughout the United States. The usual strength of an emergency detachment is nine or ten members but a smaller number may be authorized.

Members of emergency detachments (1) must be enrolled Red Cross nurses or eligible and willing to enroll; (2) must not be over forty nor less than twenty-three years of age (in very exceptional cases some latitude may be allowed beyond the set limits upon application to the Director of the Bureau of Nursing Service at Washington, stating the circumstances); (3) must pass a physical examination and file certificate of examination upon the form furnished by the Red Cross. These certificates must be sent to Washington through the local committee or the organizing nurse of the detachment—additional physical examinations may be required from time to time; (4) must file a certificate of immunity upon a form also furnished by the Red Cross showing that the applicant has been vaccinated for smallpox and inoculated for typhoid and para-typhoid; those who

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have had typhoid fever or complete immunity treatment for the same need not take the treatment unless especially requested to do so.

Enrolled Red Cross nurses receive no compensation except when assigned to active duty. When called into active service with the Army and Navy Nurse Corps they will receive the pay provided by law for said Corps, namely, \$50 a month in the United States and \$60 a month elsewhere, plus maintenance and traveling expenses. Chief nurses may receive additional salary.

The following is an extract from instructions received from the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army. A similar ruling has been made by the Navy Department. "Reserve nurses assigned to active service during war will be expected to serve as long as they may be needed. A nurse who desires relief from active service may apply therefor by letter to the Surgeon-General, through the proper channels, stating her reasons in full. If these reasons are sufficient in the judgment of the Surgeon-General her request may be granted. Return transportation will not be authorized to nurses who have served less than one year, unless the need for their services ceases to exist, or to those who are discharged for misconduct. A nurse who is found to be unsuited for the service, physically, professionally or temperamentally, will be furnished transportation to her home for relief from active service, without regard to length of service."

Special circular A R C 702 concerning equipment, which includes specifications for uniform, will be supplied to each nurse before assignment to active

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duty. A regulation outdoor uniform has also been adopted.

Red Cross nurses definitely assigned to war service become thereby part of the military establishment of the United States. Although they remain Red Cross nurses their papers are transferred to the Army or the Navy Department, as the case may be, which thereupon assumes jurisdiction and issues orders and instructions covering assignments to duty and details of transportation.

It is highly important that organizing committees should at all times maintain their detachments at maximum strength and have reasonable assurance that each member is available for duty. Under no circumstances, however, should nurses give up positions or buy equipment except on direct orders from Washington. Vacancies caused by illness or any other reason should be filled immediately and all required papers for the substituted members should be sent at once to Washington.

The refusal of a nurse to serve in time of war for any reason other than illness, should be investigated and such refusal without justifiable cause should be reported promptly to the National Committee.

When the organizing nurse of a detachment is asked to submit names and addresses of nurses available for duty, it is imperative before such are sent that she communicate with each individual nurse to ascertain if she is ready for service. At the same time she should determine the correct address to which the assignment for duty, oath of allegiance, and transportation may be sent. The nurse should remain at the address given until these orders are



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received. If this is not done it results in great confusion in the War Department and is a reflection upon the efficiency of the Red Cross Nursing Service. It is desirable, when possible, that nurses assemble at a central place and proceed together to their appointed destination. Under such circumstances, the orders can be mailed to the organizing nurse. If this is not possible, the orders may be issued to each nurse at the address given.

A phase of Red Cross work that should interest many women, especially those in small towns and rural districts, is the Town and Country Nursing Service. This department grew out of a realization of the need for a national organization of specially prepared nurses for public health work in small towns and rural districts, and was established in November, 1912. The Town and Country Service does not operate in towns or cities of over twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Red Cross public health nurses are employed by boards of health, boards of education, county boards of supervisors, industrial companies, anti-tuberculosis associations, women's clubs, and by various other groups. A fee is usually charged by the local nursing organization where nursing care is given, although patients who cannot afford to pay for such help are not denied it on that account.

There probably never was a time when the question of health and conservation of life was more vital to the nation than now. Instruction in a community in the proper feeding and care of infants and older children and in hygiene for the school child, in conservation of food supplies and in the making of sanitary homes, will go far towards the prevention of

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disease and of needless suffering and death among those who must carry the unusual burdens resulting from a state of war. Public health nursing may well be termed the first line of home defense.

The Bureau of Town and Country Nursing Service is one of three bureaus of the Red Cross Nursing Service, the other two being the Bureau of Nursing Service and the Bureau of Instruction. The latter is in charge of classes in home nursing and home dietetics. The Bureau of Nursing Service controls the nursing service (including public health nursing) for war and disaster and operates through the Department of Military Relief.

The Red Cross realizes the importance of sending only the best prepared nurses to the rural districts where the lone worker carries a heavy responsibility, and great care is accordingly exercised in the assignment of public health nurses to duty. Those desiring further information on this subject should ask their nearest Red Cross Chapter, their district chairman or the National American Red Cross for circular A. R. C. 204, which contains suggestions for the organization and administration of public health nursing in small communities, and for the guidance of chapters and other associations contemplating the employment of Red Cross public health nurses.

A Committee of Dieticians of the American Red Cross was appointed in 1916 by the National Committee on Nursing Service to pass on the credentials of applicants for the dietician service of the American Red Cross, not for active service with the society in any emergency that may arise, but as instructors in the Red Cross course in Home Dietetics. This Com-

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mittee was also made responsible for the establishment of uniform standards for the enrollment of dieticians. There are widening opportunities for instructors chiefly through the agency of Red Cross Chapters. The course of instruction for women, which has been provided by the Red Cross and placed under the Bureau of Instruction at national headquarters, deals with the importance of a well balanced diet for adults, children and invalids; the proper selection and comparative nutritive value of food; and the underlying principles of dietetics, together with the practical application of this knowledge to buying, cooking and serving food. Instructors in this course are subject to the regulations of the Red Cross Nursing Service. For further information on these regulations dieticians may confer with the educational committee of the nearest Red Cross Chapter.

Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, is ex-officio member of the Committee on Red Cross Dietician Service. The original committee consisted of: Chairman, Miss Emma H. Gunther, Columbia University, New York City; Miss Isabel Ely Lord, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Annie W. Goodrich, Columbia University, New York City; and Miss Elva A. George, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C. An enlarged committee was found necessary, which includes the following members: Miss Grace E. McCullough, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Miss Mary A. Lindsley, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ada Z. Fish, William Penn High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Edna White, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Effie Raitt,

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University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Emma Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Ruth Wheeler, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Miss Lenna Cooper, Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.; Miss Catherine J. MacKay, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Dr. Agnes F. Morgan, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Miss Helen M. Pope, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. Other members may be added as necessary.

Comfort kits are always in great demand and the Woman's Bureau of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., has issued a circular Number A. R. C. 402 which fully explains the proper method of making these comfort kits together with list of articles they should contain. All Red Cross Chapters should be able to supply this circular. Completed articles should be sent, if possible, to the nearest Red Cross Chapter. When this cannot be done, they should be sent directly to the Red Cross Division Supply Service in the nearest of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle.

The Woman's Bureau also issues a circular (A. R. C. 400) giving complete instructions for knitting sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, wristlets, wash cloths, bottle covers, etc. Every woman who wishes to knit for the Red Cross should have these instructions, as they are official. Completed articles should be sent, if possible, to the nearest Red Cross Chapter. When this cannot be done, they should be sent directly to the Red Cross Supply Depot, New York City.



## AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

The Home Service of the Red Cross under the Department of Civilian Relief should be familiar to every American woman. The absence of the head of the family is the absence of one of the most important members of the household firm often, indeed, the senior partner. In many homes the absence of a son or brother who may have been the head of the family involves a hardship second only to that of the absence of the husband. Any deprivation of advice and sympathy is a heavy handicap to a household, even in times of peace.

The purpose of the Home Service is not merely to offset the loss of income that the absence of the head of the family involves, but to make possible the same standard of living that during his presence was in force. More than this, when the standard of living is low, it is the duty and the opportunity of the Home Service visitor to raise the standard.

The President himself has said, "Battlefield relief will be effected through Red Cross agencies operating under the supervision of the War Department, but civilian relief will present a field of increasing opportunity in which the Red Cross organization is especially adapted to serve and I am hopeful that our people will realize that there is probably no other agency with which they can associate themselves which can respond so effectively and so universally to allay suffering and relieve distress."

In July, 1917, the Woman's Bureau sent two representatives to France to study the question of garments and other supplies needed for the hospitals and refugees.

These representatives and other women already in

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France were appointed by the Red Cross Commission in Paris to act as a special committee for this purpose and made a partial report on the garments and supplies that are immediately needed.

Anticipating the severe cold of the winter in France, this report emphasized the need of warm materials, such as outing flannels, heavy bath robing, etc., for hospital garments.

Models for garments have been sent to the Woman's Bureau by the committee in Paris. The models have been given to the pattern companies, which have agreed to issue patterns in strict conformity with them. These patterns will be the official Red Cross patterns, and can be obtained from chapters, stores, or the pattern companies for ten cents each.

Patterns available and material desired for each article are as follows:

Pyjamas—Material: For winter—Flannel or outing flannel, good quality. For summer—Ginghams, seersuckers, and similar material.

Color: Light or dark stripes desirable for American hospitals; only dark colors for French hospitals.

Hospital bed shirts—Material: For winter—Canton flannel and twill, good quality. For summer—Twill, or good quality bleached or unbleached muslin. Bed shirts should be at least 1 yard and 4 inches long, finished.

Hospital bed shirts (taped)—Material: Same as for bed shirts.

Bath robes and convalescent robes—Material: For

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winter—Heavy bath robing. For summer—Gray blanketing, either plain or with striped borders.

Bed jackets—Material: Bath robing or other very warm soft material.

Convalescent suits (lined pajamas)—Material: Outing flannel of dark plain color for outside and white for lining.

Color: Blue, lined with white, with which red tie can be worn, especially desirable. Important to have convalescent patient conspicuous.

Bed Socks—Material: Flannel or outing flannel.

Undershirts—Material: Light weight flannel or flannelette (white).

Underdrawers—Material: White outing flannel or unbleached muslin.

Bandaged foot socks—Material: Outing flannel, preferably dark; lined with white.

Operating gowns—Material: Twill, good grade.

Operating caps—Material: Same as for operating gowns.

Operating leggings—Material: Canton flannel or flannel.

Operating masks—Material: Hospital gauze or cheese cloth of a good quality.

Ice-bag covers—Material: Hospital gauze or cheese cloth of a good quality.

Hot water bag covers—Material: Outing flannel.

The patterns for the garments are all issued in two sizes, medium and large. For American hospitals two medium-sized garments should be made to every one of large size. For French hospitals, no large

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sizes are needed. Where no special mention is made, the same garments and other articles are wanted by both American and French hospitals.

Materials, including emblems which are to be used on the garments when the patterns call for them, can be purchased by the chapters from the Division Supply Depots.

The special points emphasized in the report of the committee are: 1. Convalescent robes should be warm; heavy bath robing is preferred. 2. Pajamas should be made of flannel or good outing flannel for winter use. 3. Pajamas for the French hospitals should be made in dark colors, as Frenchmen wear them only when about the hospitals and out-of-doors. Those for American hospitals may be made in light colors. 4. Convalescent suits (lined pajamas) are needed, as the men wear them in place of other suits in both American and French hospitals. They should be made of bright colored materials that the convalescent patient may be conspicuous. 5. Both pajamas and lined pajamas are preferred with a turn-over collar with which a tie may be worn. 6. Nightingales are not desirable for either American or French hospitals. Bed jackets are used in place of them and should be made of warm material. 7. Operating leggings are desirable made of flannel or heavy Canton flannel for winter use. 8. Heavy, warm machine-made sweaters with long sleeves are needed by men in the tuberculosis hospitals; no particular color is mentioned. 9. Carpet slippers, or Romeos, or any good soft slipper with leather soles that can be worn about the wards and in the hospital grounds are needed. 10. There is an endless demand for socks—



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Red Cross model (for Red Cross model of socks, see A. R. C. 400) made with heavy yarn and large needles (at least as large as No. 10 steel) are desirable, but other good models will be acceptable.

The report of the committee on the need for hospital linen and supplies calls for the following articles for which no patterns are given:

1. Sheets (both bleached and unbleached) at least 64 inches wide and 102 inches long. These may be wider or longer as desired.

2. Pillow slips of bleached or unbleached muslin for French hospitals should be 28 inches wide and 30 inches long and should have three pairs of tie tapes stitched on the inside of the hem to hold the pillow in. For American hospitals they should be about 36 inches long by 21 inches wide when finished.

3. Plain towels and bath towels. There is a great demand for towels of all sorts.

4. Wash cloths, either bath toweling or closely knitted ones.

5. Handkerchiefs, colored preferred; white acceptable.

6. Comfort pillows, all sizes and shapes, filled with any good soft material.

7. Bright colored bags, unfilled, for the men to use in the hospitals for their small personal belongings. The gayer the better.

8. Mattress covers need not be supplied for American hospitals. For French hospitals they should be made of ticking with French seams. One end should be left open for stuffing. Measurements, 6 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

9. Bed spreads. Colored cotton or chintz, 7 feet

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long by 5 feet wide. These should be packed in lots of 50 or 100 of the same material.

10. Old linen, any size, in good condition is wanted.

Garments which will probably be needed in largest quantities are: pajamas and hospital bed shirts.

Those needed in the second largest quantities: convalescent suits, (lined pajamas); underdrawers, undershirts, taped hospital bed shirts; bath robes; bed socks; bed jackets.

Those needed in smaller quantities: operating caps; operating masks; operating gowns; operating leggings; bandaged foot socks.

All other supplies, towels, sheets, pillow cases, etc., are needed continuously.

A representative of the Woman's Bureau will remain permanently in France to study the demands for all kinds of garments and supplies, in order to keep chapters in touch with the latest needs.

Boxes containing garments and hospital supplies should not exceed 3 x 2 x 2 feet in size. They should be made of five-eighths inch tongue and grooved boards, strongly joined at the corners, and should be lined with heavy water-proof paper, which must extend over the top of the contents after the box is filled. When possible each box should be filled with only one kind of garments or supplies. Garments or supplies designed for American or French hospitals should be packed in separate boxes, and so marked on the outside of the box.

Each box of garments should contain the water-proof paper wrapping, a typewritten inventory of its contents following the name and address of the shipper. Boxes should be marked on top "American Red

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Cross, Division Supply Depot," with the address to which the box is to be sent. The name and address of the shipper, the serial number of the box, and a statement (stenciled on the wood) of the contents of the box should also be given. A red cross four and one-half inches high and wide, should be painted on each end of the box.

Express companies will accept gifts to the Red Cross for shipment at two-thirds their regular rate, when prepaid and addressed as above.

Chapters should ship to their Division Supply Depot in one of the following cities: Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Seattle, New York, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco.

An invoice or notice of shipment, giving the serial number of the box or boxes sent, and duplicate copies of their inventories, should be mailed by all shippers to the Chapter or Division Supply Depot to which the shipment is being forwarded.

For the purpose of more efficient operation, the American Red Cross has decided to divide the United States into Thirteen Divisions, each of which will be a separate and complete operating unit of the Red Cross, under the supervision of the Division Manager.

Each Division Manager will look to National Headquarters at Washington for determination of questions of policy and for suggestions that will increase the efficiency and productivity of the chapters in his division.

All chapters will deal directly with the division organizations, and the head of each chapter will be responsible to the Division Manager in each case.

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The National organization will have contact with the chapters only through the various division offices.

By such decentralization, National Headquarters at Washington will be enabled to give closer study and attention to large matters of policy, and to the fullest possible extension and development of the American Red Cross.

The divisions and directors are as follows: Atlantic, Miss Ellen L. Adey, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Central Gulf, Mrs. E. E. Moberley, P. O. Bldg., New Orleans; Lake, Mrs. H. L. Sanford, 1034 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Mountain, Mr. Henry Swan (acting), 14th and Welton Sts., Denver; New England, Miss Lavinia H. Newell, 755 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; Northern, Mrs. F. L. Fridley, 28 S. 8th St., Minneapolis, Minn.; Northwestern, Mrs. Lucy C. Hilton, White Building, Seattle, Wash.; Pacific, Mrs. A. L. McLeish, 942 Market St., San Francisco; Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, 1601 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Potomac, Mrs. F. L. Chapman, 930 14th St., Washington, D. C.; Southern, Mrs. John W. Grant, 424 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Southwestern, Mrs. Edmund F. Brown, 1617 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

Red Cross Home Service Institutes have been established as follows:

1. Atlanta —Director, Miss Edith Thomson, 705 Gould Building.  
Supervisor, Miss Helen Muse.  
Affiliated with the Methodist Training School.
2. Baltimore —Director, Miss Theo. Jacobs, 16 St. Paul St.



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- Supervisor, Miss Mary C. Goodwillie.  
In coöperation with Johns Hopkins  
University and Goucher College.
3. Boston —Director, Miss Katherine McMahon, 755  
Boylston St.  
Supervisor, Mrs. Alice Higgins Lotherop.  
Affiliated with the Boston School for  
Social workers.
4. Chicago —Director, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckin-  
ridge, 2559 Michigan Ave.  
Supervisor, Miss Elizabeth S. Dixon.  
Affiliated with the Chicago School of  
Civics and Philanthropy.
5. Cincinnati —Director, Professor S. G. Lowrie, Uni-  
versity of Cincinnati.  
Affiliated with University of Cincinnati.
6. Cleveland —Director, Mr. James F. Jackson, 2182  
East 9th St.  
Supervisor, Miss Helen W. Hanchette.  
Affiliated with Western Reserve Uni-  
versity.
7. Columbia —Director, Miss Margaret Laing, 1211  
S. C. Gervais St.  
Assistant Director, Miss Helen Kohn.  
Affiliated with University of South  
Carolina.
8. Columbus —Director, Professor J. E. Hagerty, Ohio  
State University.  
Supervisor, Mr. Stockton Raymond.  
Affiliated with Ohio State University.
9. Dallas —Director, Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, Southern  
Methodist University.  
Supervisor, Miss Flora Saylor.  
Affiliated with Southern Methodist Uni-  
versity.

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10. Denver —Director, Prof. Loran D. Osborn,  
Mountain Division Office, Red Cross,  
14th & Wilton Sts.  
Supervisor, Miss Gertrude Vaile.  
Affiliated with the University of Colo-  
rado.
11. Indianapolis —Director, Prof. J. J. Pettijohn, 1016  
Merchants Bank Bldg.  
Supervisor, Mr. Eugene Foster.  
Affiliated with the University of Indi-  
ana. *Indiana University!*
12. Milwaukee —Director, Professor John John L. Gil-  
len, Madison, Wisconsin.  
Supervisor, Miss Nell Alexander.  
Affiliated with the University of Wis-  
consin.
13. Minneapolis —Director, Prof. A. J. Todd, University  
and St. Paul of Minnesota.  
Supervisor, Minneapolis, Miss Caroline  
Bedford, 25 Old Chamber of Com-  
merce.  
Supervisor, St. Paul, Miss Kathleen E.  
Gunckel, 104 Wilder Bldg.  
Affiliated with the University of Minne-  
sota.
14. New Orleans —Director, Miss Eleanor McMain, 1202  
Annunciation Street.  
Supervisor, Mr. Julius Goldman.  
Affiliated with Tulane University.
15. New York City —Director, Mr. Porter R. Lee, 105 East  
22nd St.  
Supervisors, Mrs. John M. Glenn, 30  
East 36th St.; Mrs. Janet Anderson,  
185 Montague St., Brooklyn.  
Affiliated with the New York School of  
Philanthropy.

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16. Philadelphia —Director, Mr. Bernard J. Newman, 425  
S. 15th St.  
Supervisor, Miss Elizabeth Wood.  
Affiliated with the Pennsylvania School  
for Social Service.
17. Pittsburgh —Director, Prof. Francis Tyson, Uni-  
versity of Pittsburgh.  
Supervisor, Miss Eleanor Hanson.  
Affiliated with the University of Pitts-  
burgh.
18. Portland, Ore.—Director, Mr. Paul H. Douglas, Reed  
College.  
Supervisor, Mr. A. R. Gephart.  
Affiliated with Reed College.
19. Poughkeepsie—Affiliated with Vassar College.
20. Richmond —Director, Dr. H. H. Hibbs, Jr., 1112  
Capitol St.  
Supervisor, Miss Leomis Logan.  
Affiliated with the Richmond School of  
Social Economy.
21. San Francisco—Director, Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Univer-  
sity of California.  
Supervisor, Miss Lucy Stebbins.  
Affiliated with University of California.
22. St. Louis —Director, Dr. George B. Mangold, 2221  
Locust St.  
Supervisor, Miss William Wilder.  
Affiliated with the Missouri School of  
Social Economy.
23. Seattle —Director, Prof. William F. Ogburn,  
University of Washington.  
Supervisor, Miss Virginia McMechen.  
Affiliated with the University of Wash-  
ington.
24. Springfield, —Director, Dr. J. G. Stevens, Urbana,  
Ill. Ill.

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Supervisor, Miss Margaret Bergen,  
Springfield, Ill.

Affiliated with the University of Illinois.

25. Washington —Director, Mr. Walter S. Ufford, 923 H  
St., N. W.

Supervisor, Mrs. Walter S. Ufford.

Affiliated with George Washington Uni-  
versity.



## CHAPTER XIII

### JUNIOR RED CROSS

The school fund—Red Cross school activities—Steps in organization—Infant Welfare Unit for France financed by American women—Children's Refuge—Children's Bureau undertakes great work in France.

A NEW class of membership has been authorized by the American Red Cross known as Junior Red Cross Membership. It is open to all boys and girls of school age in attendance on public, private or parochial schools, or attending other organized educational centers, under direction acceptable to the Chapter School Committee, but only to such student body as a whole. In special cases, a Red Cross Chapter may accept the recommendation of the Chapter School Committee that one or more classes or grades of a school be permitted to organize as a School Auxiliary pending a more complete organization.

Junior Membership through the School Auxiliary is granted when, for this purpose, a sum equal to twenty-five cents for each pupil has been contributed to the Chapter School Fund, or when the school is pledged to prepare Red Cross supplies or engage in other Red Cross activities approved and supervised by the Chapter School Committee. These requirements should be based on the ability of the individual school to make a real contribution to Red Cross

## THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE

agencies, or to enter with loyalty and serious purpose into Red Cross school activities, as suggested by national headquarters.

This payment or pledge having been made and accepted, on application of the principal, the treasurer of the Chapter School Fund issues a certificate which entitles the school to be known as a School Auxiliary of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and to display a special Red Cross banner bearing the name of the school and with space for recording succeeding years of membership. The pupils in the school now become Junior Members of the Red Cross and are entitled to wear the Red Cross membership button. The school principal, or his deputy, becomes chairman, and the teachers, members or officers of the School Auxiliary. Junior Membership is granted for the period of the school year, and renewals of membership should, therefore, be made as early in the school year as possible. School Auxiliaries may, for convenience, elect to organize through a branch or auxiliary of the Chapter, subject to general regulations.

The school fund is maintained chiefly for the purchase of materials to be made up into surgical and other supplies, by the school for the Red Cross. In instances where more money has been contributed than is necessary for these purposes, the money may be given for other uses of the Red Cross by vote of the School Committee of the Chapter.

The school fund is composed of Junior Membership dues and other contributions from any source. No part of it is diverted for Chapter use or for general expenses for the Red Cross. The treasurer of

the School Fund acts under the instructions of the School Committee and reports annually to the Chapter; no further accounting is required. A School Auxiliary may make request of the School Committee for permission to draw upon the fund to the extent of its contribution, for its own Red Cross expenses, and the Committee will instruct the treasurer to grant this request.

The work of boys and girls for the Red Cross will vary widely in different localities. The training of mind and hand which must precede effective concerted action for community relief and betterment is the goal of the Red Cross, no less than the care of the sick and wounded. Such training involves all the duties of citizenship. In general, it should be borne in mind that the educational aspect of the work for children is to be emphasized. It is suggested that in the early stage of organization, special attention be given to teaching the history of the Red Cross, its services to the nation and to other nations, and its present organization for war service. For this, the Red Cross Magazine files are useful. In some centers story-tellers, songs and games have been employed to aid in this message. Lantern slides and moving pictures will shortly be ready, and may be secured through Red Cross Division Headquarters.

Courses in first aid, home nursing, and dietetics can be given to older pupils. All children should know, in an elementary way, the essentials of these subjects. They should also be taught how to meet emergencies, such as extinguishing a small fire, how to swim, and be given other exercises which will develop their presence of mind and resourcefulness. It is essential

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that school authorities in all cases should receive precise instructions from the Chapter School Committee before undertaking to prepare any articles for the Red Cross.

Boys and girls can frequently render service occupying but a brief period of the day, which will be of great value to the Chapter. This work may be done in complete coöperation with the older members. It includes aid in campaigns with posters, canvassing, distribution of circulars, gathering of magazines and books for soldiers, packing supplies, and many other tasks. In addition to these services to the Chapter, aid can be rendered the community in the safeguarding of health, care of property, regard for animals and birds, and in the performance of the like duties of every good citizen.

Under the supervision of Red Cross Directors of Home Service, it is probable that Red Cross Junior Members will find much to do, in caring for others who have at this time special claim upon the assistance of the nation. This work should be most prudently carried on and never without full approval of the proper officers.

The following instructions for organizations are official:

*To School Authorities:* Obtain circulars and instructions from your Red Cross Division Headquarters.

Obtain the consent of the school principal before undertaking to organize any school Red Cross activities. Do not use the term "School Auxiliary" until your school has received permission to do so from the treasurer of the Chapter School Fund.



## AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

Ask your local Red Cross Chapter to appoint a school committee—composed mainly of school authorities—and a treasurer of the Chapter School Fund.

The Chapter furnishes buttons for Junior Members on application. Banners and other special insignia may be adopted by authorization of the Chapter School Committee.

Where request is made to the Division Manager, a state committee will be appointed to stimulate and aid in organizing School Auxiliaries.

*To Chapters:* Consult with school authorities in public and private schools before initiating steps of organization.

Apply to your Division Manager for information and permission to organize.

Secure for treasurer of the Chapter School Fund an official experienced in school administration.

Appoint to your Chapter School Committee persons qualified to arouse enthusiasm for the work and having adequate knowledge of local school opportunities for service.

General inquiries on methods of organization of Red Cross Junior Membership may be addressed to the office of the Division Manager. Special correspondence on matters affecting the national plan should be addressed to Dr. H. N. MacCracken, National Director of Junior Membership, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

On September 15, 1917, the President issued the following proclamation:

## THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE

TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES:

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices joined in one that I write you a word of greeting at this time when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a Junior Membership with School Activities in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural center of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

Our Junior Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service to your community and to other communities all over the world and guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live. It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send to you through the Red Cross Bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction, to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love.

And I commend to all school teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your coöperation, knowing as I do that school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs?

(Signed)

WOODROW WILSON,

President.

September 15, 1917.

## AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE WORLD WAR

A group of specialists in infant welfare has been sent to France by the American Red Cross, and it will be a matter of pride to every American woman to know that this great undertaking was financed by an American woman, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, of Boston. At its head is Dr. William P. Lucas, Professor of Pediatrics in the University of California, and originator of the "Save a Belgian Baby" movement.

Before the war the birth rate and death rate in France were so nearly equal that publicists voiced their concern over the future of the national life. Last year, however, with the death rate probably over 20 per 1000, not counting deaths of men in military service, the birth rate was officially estimated at only 8 per 1000. In New York State the birth rate is 23 or 24 per 1000, the death rate about 14 per 1000.

The total deaths in France in 1916 were about 1,100,000. Births numbered only 312,000. The net loss in population was 788,000 or nearly two per cent. of the whole. In Paris, where 48,917 babies were born in the year ending August 1, 1914, only 26,179 were born in the second year of the war, ending August 1, 1916.

"There is a crying need for effective work among children," was the message that came from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross Commission in France. He reported a great need for doctors and nurses for work with mothers and children, and the Infant Welfare Unit is prepared to give such immediate relief as it can.

Dr. Lucas was accompanied by Dr. J. Morris Slemmons, of the Yale Medical School, one of the best

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known of American obstetricians; Dr. Julius Parker Sedgwick, physiological chemist, professor at the University of Minnesota; Dr. John C. Baldwin, specialist in diseases of children; Dr. Clain F. Gelston, Dr. Lucas's assistant at the University of California; Dr. N. O. Pearce, another specialist, and the following experts in sociology and child welfare work: Mrs. J. Morris Slemons, Mrs. William P. Lucas, Miss Elizabeth Ashe, and Miss Rosamond Gilder, daughter of the poet.

A month later Dr. Charles Ulysses Moore, of Portland, Oregon, was sent to France to reënforce the Infant Welfare Unit. With Dr. Moore went a group of sixteen nurses who have had special training in children's diseases and social welfare work. These reënforcements were sent in response to a cabled request from Major Murphy, under whose direction Dr. Lucas is working. In response to urgent cable requests from Major Murphy a third detachment of child welfare doctors and nurses sailed for France a short time later.

Physicians and child specialists included in the party were Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., of Baltimore; Dr. John B. Manning, of Seattle; Dr. Florence Chapman Child, of Philadelphia; Dr. Edmund J. Labbe, of Portland, Ore., professor of Pediatrics at the University of Oregon; Dr. Ethel Lyon Heard, of Galveston, Tex.; Dr. Helen H. Woodroffe, of Ocean Park, Cal.; Dr. Dorothy Child, of Philadelphia; Dr. O. H. Sellenings, of Columbus, O.; and Dr. Hugh Heaton, of Melstone, Mont. There were also nine or ten Red Cross nurses.

"The demand for children's specialists," Major



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Murphy cabled, "far exceeds expectations. The original unit is now serving three different localities to meet the urgent demands for help. These calls come from the devastated area and elsewhere in France."

The American specialists made a survey of the situation and studied the work already being done by the French. They practice without receiving compensation from patients. The task before the Red Cross, which will be carried on by this and succeeding units, is not only to coöperate with French specialists but also to carry on a general educational campaign among French mothers in the interest of better prenatal hygiene and scientific feeding and care of the babies. Special efforts will be made to protect children from tubercular infection, which is particularly threatening France today as a result of trench warfare. Effort will be made to decrease the present death rate among children under two years of age, which, with the falling birth rate, threatens rapidly to depopulate the country. It is expected that doctors and nurses will be assigned to service at all the points of greatest need in France. They are to be stationed in groups of two or more at leading hospitals from which house to house work and educational campaigns can be conducted, both in the cities and through the country districts.

The Red Cross has established a children's refuge near Toul where seven hundred and fifty boys and girls, from near by villages which have been under bombardment, are now being kept safe from gas attacks under expert medical care, in coöperation with the French government. In Belgium the Red Cross, together with the Rockefeller Foundation, is prepar-

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ing to care for between five and six thousand children.

The work of the Children's Bureau is described as follows:

"The Children's Bureau in the Department of Civil Affairs of the Red Cross Commission to France received an appeal from Nesle through Monsieur and Madame Amedee Vernes of the French Red Cross for aid among the children of their district and the group of villages to the north and west.

"In response, an expert from the Children's Bureau, a specialist in children's diseases from Johns Hopkins Hospital, was sent immediately to investigate the conditions. He visited the region in company with Monsieur Amedee Vernes and found villages looted and burned, with all buildings destroyed. He found more than one thousand children practically with no medical care, all miserably dirty, and one-half of whom were infected with skin or eye lesions, and many actually ill.

"The equipment for any medical care was extremely meager; one old hospital stripped of all its apparatus, one aged civilian doctor left without drugs or means of getting them, villages to look after besides his army duties, and one midwife fairly intelligent who might help. 'Twas an acute situation.

"Nesle immediately offered a tuberculosis pavilion, now unused, for the Red Cross headquarters, if the American Red Cross would help. The doctor's recommendations upon his return were immediately accepted.

"The Children's Bureau began work by installing a central depot at Nesle with ten beds as a clearing

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house for the district, and by equipping an automobile as a traveling dispensary, with shower baths. The cars visit the villages on a daily round with one good trained nurse and two aides."

## CHAPTER XIV

### NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE

America's largest and most remarkable war emergency organization—Its various departments and some details of its plans—With branches in every state this organization has far-reaching influence and is officially recognized.

ONE of the most remarkable examples of the genius of American women for organization is found in the National League for Woman's Service, an organization that has been doing practical war work since January, 1917—nearly three months before this country declared war against Germany.

The program of work on which the National League for Woman's Service is based was presented at the Congress for Constructive Patriotism held in Washington January, 25, 26 and 27, 1917, and was endorsed by Congress. A woman's session was held at which over five hundred women from all parts of the United States were present, representing many national, state and local organizations. At this session a resolution was passed endorsing the program and authorizing the chairman to appoint an organization committee of not less than fifteen members, to be national in representation, this committee to proceed at once with the plans for an organization to promote the program for woman's work in America. Thus, the National League for Woman's Service came into



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being in Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1917. The organization committee consisted of: chairman, Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island; treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan, New York; national commandant, Miss Grace Parker, New York; Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York; Mrs. Charles F. Edson, California; Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Wyoming; Mrs. F. V. Hammar, Missouri; Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, New Jersey; Mrs. George Hoadley, Ohio; Mrs. George S. Isham, Illinois; Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Pennsylvania; Miss Marie Obenauer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thomas B. Owen, Alabama; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, North Carolina; Mrs. William W. Sale, Virginia; Mrs. C. A. Severance, Minnesota; Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, New Jersey; Mrs. William Cumming Story, New York; Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, New York; Mrs. Barret Wendell, Massachusetts.

The object of the National League for Woman's Service is to coördinate and standardize the work of women of America along lines of constructive patriotism; to develop the resources, to promote the efficiency of women in meeting their every-day responsibility to home, to state, to nation and to humanity; to provide organized, trained groups in every community prepared to coöperate with the Red Cross and other agencies in dealing with any calamity—fire, flood, famine, economic disorder, etc., and in time of war, to supplement the work of the Red Cross, the Army and Navy, and to deal with the questions of "Woman's Work and Woman's Welfare." The slogan of the organization is "For God, for Country, for Home."

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The plan of work, in general outline, as originally stated, is to develop a clearing house of information regarding women's organizations; second, to coördinate the work of women's organizations and to develop the resources of women through a standardized, nationalized, program of activities; third, to recommend to the proper governmental agency: (a) a registry of the woman power of America; (b) a woman's bureau under the Federal Government to deal with woman's work and woman's welfare.

The standardized program of activity for coördinating the work and developing the resources of the women of America is as follows:

The responsibilities and interests of women are divided into thirteen national divisions, as follows: Social and Welfare, Home Economics, Agricultural, Industrial, Medical and Nursing, Motor Driving, General Service, Health, Civics, Signalling, Map-reading, Wireless and Telegraphy, and Camping. Definite work under these thirteen national divisions is developed through state and local organizations, the working unit being a detachment of not less than ten nor over thirty under the direction of a detachment commander.

The basis of training for all detachments is standardized, physical drill. Under each national division definite requirements are outlined. The plan provides for annual inspection of detachments and annual examinations of individuals, on the basis of which detachments and members are continued or discontinued; for promotion on a basis of service and efficiency; for annual state or district encampments; for an organization uniform to be worn on stated

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occasions; for an organization badge and insignia; for a pledge of allegiance to be signed by all members; and that members must be over sixteen years of age and American citizens.

The plan also provides that any already existing organization may organize within its own membership detachments of the National League for Woman's Service without giving up its work or losing its own identity.

To develop this plan of organization would have required at least six months. Five days after the National League for Woman's Service came into existence, the nation was confronted with a crisis in its affairs with Germany and the possibility of an immediate emergency. It was then that the leaders of the National League for Woman's Service displayed their real genius for organization and expressed their patriotism in the immediate announcement of an emergency program which has since been developed and which is the working basis for the very complete and efficient organizations which the League has in nearly every state in the Union.

The emergency program was developed to provide for the immediate organization of the available resources of women for service, fitness for service being determined upon the basis of training and experience.

The first step in the development of the emergency plan of organization was the appointment by the National Executive Committee of a temporary state chairman in every state. These temporary chairmen were asked to appoint temporary state committees, consisting of at least one vice-chairman, a secretary, a

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treasurer, and as many other members as might seem desirable. The National Executive Committee suggested that temporary local chairmen be appointed at the earliest possible date in every city, town or district throughout the state. Much was left to the discretion of the state chairman and the state committee in the promotion of the organization in each state. So rapidly was this plan developed that within an incredibly short time the national headquarters had received information that there were complete working organizations in thirty-nine states while the other nine were in process of organization.

It would be difficult indeed to say which branch of the National League for Woman's Service has done most efficient work or has made a larger contribution to the national war program. But undoubtedly the Bureau of Registration and Information, which has been maintained since the beginning of the war in Washington, has rendered a service to the Government and to thousands of women the value of which cannot be estimated.

The first service which this Bureau set out to render was concerned with the mobilization of wage-earning women to meet the demands for trained woman labor in the government establishments and in privately owned factories and mills engaged upon emergency orders for army and navy supplies. The principle and method of the Bureau's procedure was first submitted for approval to the Secretary of Labor. The plan received his endorsement and the work has been conducted in close coöperation with the Labor Department's employment offices throughout the country.



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The work involved in carrying out the plans for this Bureau was tremendous. To do this work the Bureau had first to secure from the War and Navy Departments, and from other appropriate sources, accurate, current and comprehensive information concerning:

(1) What orders the Government was placing with private concerns and with its own factories and arsenals; (2) which of these orders involved woman labor, skilled and unskilled as an important factor; (3) the status of the woman labor supply in the establishments filling such orders; (4) the factory and mill trained woman labor reserve in the vicinity of these establishments which could be mobilized under a call for paid but patriotic service in case of a shortage in the mills and in the near by factories; (5) other near by places from which industrial recruits can be secured in case there is a shortage of trained woman labor in the immediate vicinity of establishments filling Government war orders.

The Bureau was able to get the War and Navy contracts as they were let; the necessary information as to the supply of trained woman labor to complete these contracts was obtained, and through local committees of its scores of coöperating organizations, the Bureau worked registering women for service and sending them direct to the establishments needing help. The value of such a work to the Government, to the firms holding government contracts and to the women workers must be at once apparent. The National League for Woman's Service has worked intelligently in many directions, but had it confined its

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efforts to the Registration Bureau alone it would be entitled to the highest commendation.

It was after the League had begun a general registration of the woman power of the country that the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense undertook such a registration, and for the purpose of avoiding confusion the National League for Woman's Service called its registration "Enrollment" instead of "Registration."

The "Follow-Up" system employed by the League proved most effective. By this system every volunteer enrolled for service was brought into an organization and especially prepared for the service which she had volunteered. The keynote of instruction sent out from the national headquarters is "Service must never be sacrificed to organization; but too frequently service is sacrificed because of lack of organization."

The National League for Woman's Service coöperated in a most interesting demonstration in food conservation in New York City made by the Mayor's Committee, the Woman's University Club, the Boy Scouts and other organizations. All food coming into New York City is inspected at the docks. The custom has been to condemn a crate of fruit or vegetables if only a small portion of the contents was unfit for use, and to throw away the entire crate. Now every barrel or crate which is not passed by the inspectors is turned over to the Mayor's Committee. The contents are sorted and all that is fit for use is either sold or canned at the demonstration kitchen.

In Schenectady, New York, the League secured the use of a small moving-picture theater a part of which

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is equipped with a kitchen where canning and cooking classes were held and demonstrations and lectures given with lantern slide illustrations. In Virginia the League pledged 30,000 cans of fruit and vegetables to be delivered for the soldiers by October 1, 1917.

A very important feature of the work of the League is the social club work for soldiers and sailors in different parts of the country. A notice regarding the club in New York City is posted on all of the transports of the Atlantic Fleet. To attend one of the social evenings at the New York City club a party of sailors who were without means walked from the Navy Yard in Brooklyn to the League's Club at 39th Street and back again, the round trip being over twelve miles.

The father of one of the boys came with him to the club and spent an evening. The following day he wrote to the League as follows: "I want to express my sincere appreciation of what you are doing for the boys of the army and the navy, and I would be glad to have a small part in this work. I enclose my check for \$100."

## CHAPTER XV

### PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

How the great permanent organizations of women turned to war work—General Federation of Women's Clubs, Daughters of American Revolution, Colonial Dames, United Daughters of Confederacy, Council of Jewish Women, Y. W. C. A., Navy League, Congress of Mothers, etc.

THE declaration of war in the United States found the women of America thoroughly organized and each of the great women's organizations immediately offered its services to assist in the prosecution of war.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of approximately 3,000,000, and complete working organizations in every state in the Union, formed one of the largest and strongest of the women's war machines, and was one of the first organizations to offer its services to the Government. The Federation of Women's Clubs had already been doing a valuable work in studying the Department of Agriculture and other branches of the Government as they are of interest to women. The survey made by the special committee from the Federation included the following subjects: To what extent will the Smith-Lever Bill benefit the women on the farms? Who are entitled to its benefits, and what do they have to do to secure this aid? What are the objects



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of the Bureau of Markets? How far does Federal inspection safeguard our meat supplies? What does the Department of Agriculture do to insure safe milk? Is this work carried on in this Department, or by the public health service? What work is done in the Office of Home Economics?

The committee that was sent to Washington to answer these and questions of like character was composed of: Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl (Mrs. Horace Mann), Harriet C. Towner (Mrs. Benjamin W.), Anna L. Corkran, Miss Helen Louise Johnson, Chairman.

The Government Departments represent a vast storehouse of practical, scientific, authoritative material along the lines of work represented in the General Federation, as defined by Mrs. May Alden Ward: "To use our united strength to obtain better homes, better schools, better surroundings, better citizenship, and better laws; to work together for civic health and civic righteousness, to preserve our heritage, the forests and the natural beauties of the land, to procure for our children an education which fits them for life, the training of the hand and the heart, as well as the head; to prevent the children not our own being deprived of their birthright of natural childhood, to obtain right conditions and proper safeguards for the women who toil."

The committee reported on the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, Government Publications and the work of the Department of Agriculture including the Office of Information, the States' Relations Service, the Department of Home Economics, Bureau of Markets, Bureau of Animal Industry, Fed-

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eral Meat Inspection, Bureau of Chemistry and the Smith-Lever Bill.

It is easy to see that having made this survey and digested the report of the committee the General Federation of Women's Clubs was quite ready to take up any duties in connection with the war that the government might see fit to assign to them. Sometime before the organization of the Woman's Committee the General Federation, realizing the need of a register of its women, had begun a systematic registration among its own members. When the official registration was undertaken by the Woman's Committee, as described in a previous chapter, the Federation stopped its registration and assisted in that undertaken by the Woman's Committee.

In October, 1917, the Federated Clubs opened a Service Office in Washington, to be maintained during the period of the war, and also moved the editorial offices of the Federated Clubs Magazine to Washington so that the National organization might keep in close touch with national affairs at Washington and disseminate among its members such information as might be helpful to them in their war work. The Service Office is in charge of Miss Helen Louise Johnson and is located in the Maryland Building.

Another great organization of women that early offered its services to the Government was the Daughters of the American Revolution with its 3,000 chapters and 1,000,000 members spread over the whole of the United States. In order to carry on its war work more efficiently the National Society formed a War Relief Service Committee composed of: chairman, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Washington, D. C.; vice-

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chairman, Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Washington, D. C.; director of publicity, Mrs. William H. Wait, Ann Arbor, Michigan; secretary, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Washington, D. C.; directors: Mrs. James Benton Grant, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College, South Carolina; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Belmont, Massachusetts; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Orange, New Jersey; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Amarillo, Texas; Mrs. Frank Wm. Bagnsen, Rock Island, Illinois.

From the very day war was declared the Daughters of the American Revolution, through its War Relief Committee as well as through the individual chapters, has done practical war work of various kinds. The president-general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, has given a great deal of her time to war work, and the success of every plan undertaken by the organization is largely due to Mrs. Guernsey's well-known efficiency and to the cordial and nation-wide coöperation she has had from her associates. The Daughters of the American Revolution were signally successful in selling Liberty Bonds, a branch of war work in which they have taken an especial interest. Secretary McAdoo appointed Mrs. Guernsey a member of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and she has been untiring in her efforts in the interest of the sale of Liberty Bonds.

The plans decided upon by the War Relief Service Committee at its meeting on June 21, 1917, comprised four branches of usefulness, all of which eliminate the danger of misdirected energy and bear the stamp of government approval. These are: knitting necessary garments for sailors on United States vessels

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named for Revolutionary heroes; clipping bureau by means of which sailors will be supplied with magazines and news articles; preparing jellies to be stored for hospitals; the adoption of French orphans. The Secretary of the Navy endorsed the making of knitted garments for sailors, and commanders of vessels patrolling the coast have sent an urgent plea for a large supply to outfit the sailors during the first winter of the war. The Navy League published especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution a pamphlet containing the biography of the Revolutionary heroes for whom United States destroyers have been named, a description of the vessels, and the number of the crew manning each vessel. Perhaps the most interesting phase of war work undertaken by the organization is the adoption of French orphans. Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents is the sum required to support a child for one year. The names and addresses of French orphans may be secured by application to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

One service rendered the Government by the Daughters of the American Revolution is deserving of especial notice. The Council of National Defense needed a large tract of land centrally located in Washington upon which to erect its temporary headquarters. None was available. Hearing of this situation Mrs. Guernsey got in touch with her national board immediately and the handsome property adjoining that upon which stands the splendid Memorial Continental Hall was offered to the Council of National Defense. The offer was promptly accepted



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and in exactly fifty days the spacious temporary building was ready for occupancy.

Perhaps no national organization of women has been privileged to render to the Government in its time of greatest need a more beautiful service than has the Young Women's Christian Association. As soon as the country faced the possibility of an active part in the European war, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. recognized its immense responsibility in helping to safeguard moral conditions in the neighborhood of training camps and providing for the welfare of women in special industries created by the war's demands. The organization also received requests for help in the constructive work the associations were undertaking in Russia, France and England. To meet the new situation a War Work Council was formed, which aims to use the resources of the Y. W. C. A. in helping especially to meet the needs which the war has brought to girls and women and which in many cases are very acute. The chairman of the War Work Council is Mrs. James S. Cushman, the other officers being, vice-chairman, Mrs. John R. Mott and Mrs. John Meigs; treasurer, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson; secretary pro tem., Mrs. Howard Morse. Others serving as chairmen of committees are Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Francis De Lacy Hyde, Mrs. Robert Lovett and Mrs. Robert E. Speer.

The Patriotic League promoted by the Junior War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., is described as "an idea and an ideal." Girls of every race and creed are eligible on the signing of the following pledge: "I pledge to express my patriotism: by doing better than ever before whatever work I have to

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do; by rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my community and country; by living up to the highest standards of character and honor; and by helping others to do the same."

The problem of girl workers is one with which the Y. W. C. A. is well fitted to wrestle, as they have had an industrial department for a number of years. In some of the factories, as for example at the clothing factory in Charleston, S. C., the women work in shifts of ten hours each in buildings that have not been equipped for their comfort. This factory is next door to the navy yard, and the commandant has worked in sympathy with the Y. W. C. A. officers, who have sought to provide better housing for the women, and have furnished them with a recreation house where women may meet their men friends under proper conditions.

The cafeteria is an institution which the Y. W. C. A. has used and developed in a most useful manner, and their experience is being applied in war work.

In response to the requests of the commandants and the Federal Commission on Training Camp Activities fourteen hostess houses have been established and four more are under way. These form a social center for relatives who come to visit the men in the camp. Sometimes the houses are inside the grounds, as at Plattsburg, and sometimes they are outside, according to conditions. A tent was opened for "hospitality service" at Camp Mills, L. I. This not only provides for temporary needs, but enables the workers to study the situation and decide how many houses will be needed.

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Some of the smaller houses have been put up at a cost of \$500; those at the larger cantonments will cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The one at Ayer, Mass., is about three times the size of the one that was used in Plattsburg. In addition to affording a meeting place for the men and their families and friends, there is a check room, secretary's office, rest room for women, small nursery for children, and a kitchen and arrangements for serving light refreshments.

Some of the camps are so far from the towns that women who have come from a distance would be greatly inconvenienced if there was no such place to give them information, refreshment and help. For the camps where the distance is greatest, as in New Mexico, it may be found necessary to provide places where the women may stay over night.

Search is being made for suitable persons for the foreign work which the Y. W. C. A. is undertaking. Two women have already gone to Russia, two others are on their way and five others will soon follow. The work in Russia is largely an industrial problem. Wages are high, but the purchasing power of the money is less. Food is scarce and high. Miss Clarissa H. Spencer, for the last three years acting secretary executive for the Foreign Department of the National Board, is a linguist and a woman of experience in several foreign countries. With her went Miss Elizabeth Boies, a graduate of Smith College, who acted as hostess and adviser to thousands of girls in the amusement and refreshment concession at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco. When the American troops were sent to the Mexican border,

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Miss Boies was sent to investigate the work for girls in Texas and Arizona.

In France, Y. W. C. A. workers have responded to the need for help in the housing, long hours and other industrial conditions that have come up with the war. Mary A. Dingman is carrying to France the experience of industrial members in the American associations. Visitation of factories, organization of clubs and councils have been efficient means for American coöperation. Investigation and experiment will show how the women of France who are working in munition factories and other unusual employments can better their conditions, and one young woman will look after the interests of the nurses near each American base hospital.

As one of the eighteen national temperance organizations comprising the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, of which Miss Anna A. Gordon is vice-chairman, the W. C. T. U. has been assigned the work of providing sixteen stereo-motorgraphs, one for each of the army cantonments. This is its share of the \$100,000 fund undertaken by the Committee. Among the slides which these machines automatically display are cartoons and patriotic posters covering different phases of the liquor question in its relation to the individual as a man and a soldier. The cost of the machines is \$500 each and they are purchased by state W. C. T. U. organizations. Two white-ribbon ambulances have been presented to the Red Cross, one for service in France, the other in Russia. Systematic effort is being made to find homes in American families for orphaned French and Belgian children.



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The W. C. T. U., both as a national organization and through its individual members, has subscribed generously to the Liberty Loan. Its national president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, is a member of the advisory committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

State and local organizations responded enthusiastically to the call of the National W. C. T. U. to patriotic service under the following ten divisions: Nation-wide Prohibition as a War Measure, Soldiers and Sailors, Relief Work, Moral Education, Women in Industry, Americanization, Coöperation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, Community Interest, Finance and Membership.

The 400,000 white-ribboners of the country are co-operating through various departments with the war emergency plans put out by the government. This world war is emphasizing the fact, as other events have emphasized it in lesser degree, that the W. C. T. U. is equipped for any emergency. Its "do everything" machinery never stops. The engineers need only turn on a little extra power, to set the wheels whirling and the pistons pounding with a speed and efficiency that is the wonder and envy of organizations whose scope is necessarily more limited.

The Committee on Patriotic Service of the National W. C. T. U. consists of the general officers and the superintendents of departments. These are: president, Anna A. Gordon; vice-president-at-large, Ella B. Boole; corresponding secretary, Frances P. Parks; recording secretary, Elizabeth P. Anderson;

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assistant recording secretary, Sara H. Hoge; treasurer, Margaret C. Munns; superintendent of legislation, Margaret Dye Ellis; superintendent of soldiers and sailors, Ella Hoover Thacher; superintendent Flower Mission and Relief, Lella M. Sewall; superintendent of moral education, Mary E. Brown; superintendent of temperance and labor, Lucia F. Additon; superintendent of foreign-speaking people, Ella B. Black.

In April, 1917, the National Congress of Mothers inaugurated the movement to enlist mothers for service in the vicinity of army and navy camps to extend as far as possible the home influence to the boys who are there.

The Mothers Army and Navy Camp Committee of the National Congress of Mothers was organized, and the work immediately begun to arrange for the comfort of the enlisted men when off duty and visiting the near by towns. The Congress of Mothers has established United Service Clubs under the management of leaders in the Congress, and is arranging for comfortable lodgings, recreation rooms and reading and writing rooms, having mothers in the building to welcome and personally interest themselves in these boys. In Philadelphia the largest Club has been established. In the month of October, 1917, over six thousand enlisted men enjoyed the Club House. There are accommodations for three hundred men to sleep in the building. From one to two thousand boys every month avail themselves of this privilege. Arrangement also for the mothers who wish to visit their boys is made by a Mothers' Annex. The mothers of enlisted men in the city are being enter-

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tained weekly, and organized for the mother work that only mothers can do.

A similar club has been opened in Baltimore for the use of the men in the camps in that vicinity. Waukegan, Illinois, has established one. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett was appointed chairman to organize the Camp Committees in connection with all of the cantonments, and has visited all of the camps in the southern states with this in view. The national president, Mrs. Schoff, has also visited many of these camps, and clubs for enlisted men are being established in the vicinity of all of the cantonments.

"We are not doing work *in* the camps," says Mrs. Schoff. "Our work is the work of extending welcome and providing a clean, wholesome, happy place for the boys who, by hundreds, are given leave of absence. Our belief is that if we organize the forces of good we shall do more to counteract the effort of the evil women who are organized to tempt to vice, than can be done in any other way. We recommend to the members of Parent-Teacher Associations the following as war measures:

"Frequent meetings of Parent-Teacher Associations through the summer as well as when schools are in session.

"Taking a census of children in homes from which members are enlisted in military service.

"Providing when possible a Director of Children's Activities and Amusements, and enlisting all children in activities or occupations suitable to their age and interest.

"Providing a committee of women qualified to

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help erring children by personal influence and friendly help when called on for this service.

“Encouraging and aiding children in home garden work.

“Encouraging and aiding children in habits of thrift, in showing girls and mothers how they may utilize old garments in making many useful articles.

“Aiding mothers by showing how to provide nourishing diet for their families when so many of the usual articles of food must be eliminated, owing to their prohibitive prices.

“Providing wholesome entertainment for youth.

“Encouraging patriotism and loyalty to the high principles of democracy, and inculcating a spirit of personal responsibility as a citizen in the hearts of parents and children.

“Providing opportunities for non-English speaking mothers to learn English and other things that aid them in understanding American life and customs, and making good citizens and inducing them to make use of these opportunities.

“Holding frequent and regular meetings for mothers of little babies where the babies may be examined by physicians or nurses and the mothers advised as to their care.

“Keeping the school building open for such service as the community may require during the War.”

The New Jersey Congress of Mothers has presented an ambulance as its service in the war, and is coöperating with other organizations in the work to make the soldiers happier who are in the camps in New Jersey.

The National Congress of Mothers is mobilizing all



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of the mothers of enlisted men for this special service and is meeting with a very cordial response.

The Navy League was an outgrowth of the Spanish-American war and was organized in New York in 1902. It was soon after the organization was perfected that Miss Poe, a newspaper woman of New York, and her sister, asked permission to form auxiliaries, which was granted to them, and thus the Woman's Section of the Navy League came into existence. The women have assisted in the various phases of work undertaken by the Navy League but have centered their interests largely in knitting garments for the soldiers, and in working in the camps. When war was declared their work in all lines was intensified and extended and, inspired by the new and larger duty, they set about to increase their membership and their usefulness.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League, which has done so many things for the men on the battleships, originated with a sewing party at the residence of Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, of Washington, D. C., in March of 1917. Only twelve women were present at this little sewing party but the seed of a great work had been sown, and very soon after that the Comforts Committee of the Navy League was organized with Mrs. Frazer as chairman. Since that date over \$500,000 has been furnished and more than 300,000 women have worked in the interest of the organization. Garments have been furnished to the Army and Merchant Marine as well as to the Navy. This Committee equipped the first destroyers, and furnished two thousand seven hundred sweaters to the first marines who went abroad—and

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this in ten days after they received the order. Wool has been furnished to women who intend returning the finished garments to the Committee at sixty-five cents per hank, and to others at one dollar per hank. The Committee has a very efficient office system, all material being indexed as it is received and consigned. It is estimated that the amount spent in the work of this Committee approximates \$1,000,000. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, and other large national organizations of women, have coöperated in the work.

The second encampment of the National Service School of the Woman's Section of the Navy League was held at Little Falls and Conduit Road, near the District (of Columbia) line, during the month of April and May, 1917. The main object of the school was to give an opportunity to American women to acquire special training to be of national service during war. The classes included home care of the sick, first aid, dietetics, preparation of sick diets, signal work, wireless, scientific bed making, the making of surgical dressings, and other ways in which women can be of real service.

The National Service School in the nation's capital—the first of its kind in the world—has inspired the opening of similar schools throughout the country where American women can fit themselves for the part they must play in the national service of good citizenship and patriotism. A popular feature of the National Service School was the afternoon lectures by noted men and women, experts in the topics discussed.

In December, 1917, the Woman's Naval Auxiliary

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to the Red Cross was organized and much of the work that was being done under the Navy League was coordinated under the new plan. The Advisory Committee of the Woman's Naval Auxiliary to the Red Cross consists of: Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Chairman, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Ogden Armor, Illinois; Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, Jr., Maryland; Mrs. George Barnett, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frederick Courtiss, Chicago; Mrs. George Dewey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George K. Denis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, New York; Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Henry Morganthau, New York; Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Sewickly, Pa.; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. James M. Thompson, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Otto Wittpen, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. John Holiday, St. Louis, Mo.

The League of American Pen Women numbers among its members some of the best known women writers of America. It is one of the great permanent organizations of women that immediately upon the declaration of war turned its full power to war work. Through its National Aid and Defense Committee the organization has accomplished much. "The chief part that the League of American Pen Women must play to help win the war is one of education," said Mrs. Isaac Pearson, president of the League. Headquarters of the organization are in Washington, and the officers are: president, Mrs. Margaret E. Pearson, 1785 Lanier Place, N. W.; first vice-president, Mrs. Theodore Tiller, 1355 Montague Street; second

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vice-president, Mrs. Helen Nelson Doocy, 143 Thirteenth St., N. E.; recording secretary, Miss Dora Simpkins, 2811 Central Ave., Woodridge, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Buckingham Thomas, 1231 Girard Street, N. W.; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, 2947 Tilden St., N. W.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary St. Clair Blackburn, 3313 Seventeenth St., N. W.; auditor, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, 1719 Lamont St., N. W.; librarian, Mrs. Emma M. V. Triepel, 2516 Seventeenth St., N. W.; historian, Mrs. Virginia King Frye, 301 S Street, N. E. The officers of the National Aid and Defense Committee of the League are: chairman, Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, 1632 K St., Washington, D. C.; vice-chairman, Mrs. Anna Bogenholm Sloane, 800 Madison St., Washington, D. C.; vice-chairman for Pacific Coast, Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis, 418 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Camp Fire Girls of America, 100,000 strong, have been doing effective work for their country since war was declared. On April 19, seventeen days after the declaration of war, President Wilson wrote to Dr. Luther H. Gulick, the national president, as follows: "I have read with close attention and very great interest your telegram of April seventeenth and want to say that it seems to me to embody an admirable program. I hope that it will be carried out by the Camp Fire Girls, and I admire very much the spirit in which it has been conceived."

The Camp Fire Girls were very helpful in bringing the food pledge cards to the attention of the housewives of America. The girls divided up the territory and went from house to house, well equipped to talk



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with the women as to the best ways and means of carrying out Mr. Hoover's instructions. At the request of Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Bureau the girls were also very helpful in caring for children while their mothers were engaged in gardening or other patriotic service. A large number of the Camp Fire Guardians have taken regular Red Cross courses and thousands are coöperating in local units with Red Cross Societies in all branches of their work. They are running errands, picking oakum, rolling bandages, making surgical dressings, taking courses in nursing, dietetics, etc., and giving demonstrations in parades or Red Cross work. Thousands have had gardens in their own homes and many others are giving voluntary service to charitable institutions.

In a letter to the girls of America the national president, Mr. Luther H. Gulick, said: "Most of the homes of America have girls in them. Fifty per cent of the money paid for food is wasted in America. We waste as much of the fats as we use. We pare our potatoes and so lose much of the nutritive portion. Girls can save much of this waste. Saving one cent a day per person would be 10,000,000 dimes, \$1,000,000, or \$365,000,000 in one year. Girls use enough candy, sodas and chewing gum to support 20,000 soldiers."

The Girl Scouts of America, under the leadership of Mrs. Juliette Low, of New York, with a nationwide organization and a fine spirit of patriotism, have given greatly needed assistance along many lines. They have sold Liberty Bonds, distributed food pledge cards and have volunteered their services

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and worked cheerfully, singly and in groups, in every state in the Union. They have made scrapbooks for the hospitals and especially have they contributed most generously in furnishing Christmas cheer to the soldiers in the camps here and in Europe. In Washington, D. C., especially, the Girl Scouts have initiated many novel and practical ways of doing war work. Under direction of Mrs. Edna M. Colman, field secretary, the girls made hundreds of comfort bags and at Christmas time they sent attractive packages to soldiers encamped at Camp Meade.

Ever since war was declared, Woodcraft Girls have been hard at work doing their bit. Aside from the special work started by Headquarters there has been no lack of spontaneous effort on the part of the girls and their guides. Knitting and Red Cross dressings have had such a prominent part at the meetings and through the week that the girls in some instances have sacrificed time that would have otherwise been devoted to the acquiring of the much-coveted Woodcraft honors known as coups and degrees. To give some recognition to this form of patriotic service, the Girls' Work Committee has been asked by some of the guides to recommend the adoption of new honors suitable for war time.

The distinctive work for Woodcraft Girls, however, has been found in the Potato Clubs formed by the Woodcraft League. Membership was not restricted to members of the organization and to those under eighteen it was free. Girls—and boys too—in thirty-five states enrolled as "Potatriots" to the number of more than 2,100. Some formed clubs, others worked alone to win the silk American Flags offered as prizes,

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one for the largest crop raised from twenty-four hills, and one for the largest potato.

One energetic club was composed by the Woodcraft Girls at Rosemary Hall, a school at Greenwich, Conn. These girls were fortunate in securing some land lent for the purpose by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton. The girls not only did the planting but the much harder work of plowing, and they gave their free time to do it. When the summer came and many of the girls were scattered over the country, they arranged to have girls who lived near by care for the plants until their return, thus showing skill in organizing as well as in farming. Their work was well rewarded by the fine crop they harvested this fall.

The club of Monmouth County, New Jersey, under the leadership of Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, closed the season with a fine record, not only for raising potatoes and other vegetables, but also for canning. Mrs. Schoenfeld, chairman of the cannery, reports that \$1600 was cleared. The club published a pamphlet of recipes and used a Woodcraft label on its canned goods.

The League has as its slogan "The Hoe Behind the Flag," which appeared not only on the club button but was used by other organizations throughout the country to arouse enthusiasm for work on the farm.

The Green Bough is an international fellowship of children to afford aid and relief to one another—especially from the happy, well-fed children of America to the starving children of war-stricken Europe. Individual children may become members by sending ten cents to the central organization, for which

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a button will be sent and by agreeing to make some contribution to the welfare of children less fortunate than themselves. The honorary chairman is Mrs. Stephen Millet, and the national headquarters are 119 East 19th Street, New York City.

The Green Bough is affiliated with the International Child Welfare League, which is another of the great permanent organizations that has only had to intensify the great work it was already doing to be one of America's most effective machines for work valuable in the prosecution of war.

No organization is doing a more valuable work in a specialized field than the Associate Collegiate Alumnae. This organization held its general convention in Washington three days after war was declared and a War Service Committee was appointed. By resolution the services of the organization were placed at the disposal of the Government. It is to the credit of the Associate Collegiate Alumnae that it was one of the first organizations to agitate for the correction of conditions about the training camps on the Mexican Border. Through its efforts a large number of petitions were secured from women's organizations, and the Associate Collegiate Alumnae received personal expressions of appreciation directly from the President and from the Secretary of War.

The organization issued to 10,000 college graduates a statement concerning the demand for trained stenographers and secretaries and has also made vigorous efforts to induce college women to enter the nursing profession to meet the increased demands in that field. In addition to this practical work a large num-



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ber of the 100 branches of the organization are supporting one or more French war orphans.

A very interesting plan has been launched through the War Service Committee, which consists of President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr; President Pendleton, of Wellesley; President Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke; Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, Dean of Women, University of Wisconsin, president of the Association; Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, former president; Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, president of the Washington Branch, and Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, executive secretary. The plan will concentrate the efforts of the whole association upon patriotic education. A Speakers' Bureau will coöperate directly with the Speakers' Division of the Committee on Public Information. The purpose is to carry into the remotest regions of the country the message of the necessity for this war and the peril of a premature peace. Conferences of college women have been called in many states and speakers are provided with such information as may be available. Eminent men and women will also be brought from abroad to present the point of view of our allies to the school, colleges and normal schools of this country. The plan is an ambitious one and is deserving of the heartiest commendation.

The Colonial Dames, under the able leadership of Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, who is also a member of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, have been actively engaged in some form of constructive war work since the beginning of hostilities and are planning still more ambitious work for the immediate future.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, first

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under the presidency of Mrs. Cordelia D. Odenheimer, of Washington, and later under Miss Poppenheim, of South Carolina, have worked in various fields in every state where they are organized. The chapters in the various states have undertaken many novel kinds of work with great success and plans for the future call for an expansion of present activities.

A complete account of what the various women's organizations are doing to help in the prosecution of war would not be possible. There is not a single organization, from the largest to the smallest, that is not doing its utmost. However, no mention of the work of the women's organizations of America would be just that did not include something of America's greatest organization, The National Council of Women, which includes practically all of the organizations of women in this country. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, is president of the National Council of Women and among its officers are some of the most prominent women in the country.

Through the many strong organizations composing it the Council is sharing in the great task that confronts the women of America and at the national meeting in December, 1917, resolutions were adopted which set forth the Council's active interest in all of the great movements that tend toward making the world better and spreading the gospel of the sisterhood of women.



PART TWO  
STATE ORGANIZATIONS





## CHAPTER XVI

### ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, AND ARIZONA

Alabama Women quickly perfect organization in every county—Work financed by voluntary contributions—First activity was distribution of President's war message to men who enlisted—Governor proclaims Woman's Registration Day—Women's work in Arkansas and Arizona—Alaska furnishes inspiration to her sister states.

IN directing the organization of the women throughout the country from its headquarters in Washington, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has never dictated, but has confined itself to outlining a general plan and making such suggestions as seemed practicable. For this reason the story of women's war work in the various states is filled with interest. The leaders in these states have initiated many novel plans and developed many new and valuable ideas. Emphasis has been placed where it was most needed, and always local conditions have been carefully considered. In the rich agricultural states work in the early months of war was centered on the production and the conservation of food; in the states in which the large industrial plants are located, the problems arising concerning women in industry were given most attention; but in every state the women worked inde-

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fatigably in the interest of Mr. Hoover's campaign, the sale of Liberty Bonds and in Registration.

Where reports from some of the states seem meager it does not in any sense mean that the women have not worked bravely, individually and through their organizations. It generally means that local conditions prevented a complete organization in the first month or two of the war. This was especially true in the states where the weather was extremely hot and where many of the women were away from their homes. In the larger cities the organizations were perfected more quickly, but the women of the smaller towns in every state have rendered valuable service.

*Alabama.* The women of Alabama, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. James Fullerton Hooper, of Selma, within a few months after they were appointed, had perfected organizations in nearly one hundred cities and towns and in ninety-eight counties. This was the more remarkable because the work was inaugurated and carried on through voluntary contributions.

The Alabama branch of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense coöperates with the State Council of Defense through Mrs. Hooper, who was appointed by the Governor as a member of the State Coördination Committee. Alabama furnishes a shining example of coördination.

Mrs. Hooper has worked unceasingly since war was declared, and the story of the work of the women of her state is best told by her. She says: "When the tocsin of war was sounded, all good citizens of Alabama, male and female, answered 'Here' to the roll call of patriots. The women both in action and speech

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testified that the love and devotion, the service and sacrifice, the patience and patriotism of the women of this generation was no whit behind that of the women of the sixties.

“At the request of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw the state organizations united in forming the Council of National Defense, and since that time every department has been formulating plans to meet successfully the demands of the hour. As an organized body the first activity was the distribution of the President’s war message to the men as they enlisted for war service, which was done through committees placed at each polling place.

“The second call was from Mr. Hoover for the distribution of the Conservation Pledge Cards. Although our women as club women had signed the Economy Card sent out by the General Federation, as good soldiers they undertook the second campaign with spirit and enthusiasm. In cities, a house to house canvass was made, and in some cities committees stood in the vestibules of the churches on the Sabbath Day in order to reach those whom they failed to find at home: the rural districts were canvassed by the use of automobiles, and in localities where we had no units or clubs the distribution was made through the local postmasters or mistresses, to whom we owe much praise. The campaign was inaugurated by short addresses by prominent men, at picture theaters. Agriculture has been emphasized by lectures, demonstrations, and home gardening. It would do the heart of the national chairman good to know how obedient many have been, even to sacrificing beautiful lawns for luxuriant field peas. The work of



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agriculture has been carried on in a most systematic way. Home, school and community gardens were encouraged, prizes were offered for the best specimens and collections both in the white and negro schools, and hundreds of plants and packages of seeds were distributed among the negroes, who have shown unusual interest and patriotism. The President of the Colored Women's Federation of Clubs has been most helpful in the work and has shown a beautiful spirit of loyalty and coöperation.

"Registration was a unique experience with us, but we boldly attempted it, and considering the fact that women are innately opposed to 'signing up,' we did well. The Governor kindly proclaimed a special day for the registration of women for service, and well trained registrars were in charge of registration places located in different parts of the cities and counties. Already we are realizing results from the work, for our business men make use of these cards to find bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.

"The club women as club women are doing a great work along health lines. Having become auxiliary to the Southern Medical Association they have emphasized the Health Department, and a number of clubs banded together and equipped a Field Hospital in France. A second group immediately began raising the funds necessary to equip another hospital.

"The Council of Defense is composed of all organizations, and the president of each is chairman of a department; while each chairman plans the work that naturally falls to her, all organizations unite to make it a success, for with unity of hearts and unity of hand we are undertaking the great task that is

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before us. In times of danger and disaster women have never failed, and they will not falter nor fail now, in this their nation's greatest need."

Serving with Mrs. Hooper are the following officers: vice-chairmen, Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mobile; secretary, Mrs. J. B. Parke, Selma; treasurer, Mrs. William Gayle, Montgomery.

*Arkansas.* "Arkansas women are wide awake and eager to do all that is expected of them," says the honorary state chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Brough, Little Rock. "We are going to do our part in winning this war and victory must come." Arkansas is organized through townships and school districts. Organization was perfected soon after the call was received from Washington, and by July 16, fifteen out of the seventy-five counties were fully organized and were hard at work. As there is no state appropriation for defense work the Committee met its financial obligations by voluntary contributions from patriotic individuals and from clubs. The officers of the division meet regularly every Tuesday morning and discuss ways and means of working out the various problems that arise. Mrs. Brough, the honorary state chairman, is also state chairman for the Liberty Loan Committee. The majority of the counties are well organized. Arkansas did splendid work in sale of the Liberty Loan bonds under the chairmanship of Mrs. Brough. Liberty Loan chairmen for the various districts are: Mrs. Harry Williams, Jonesboro; Mrs. Bruce Massingill, Heber Springs; Mrs. Allen G. Flowers, Fayetteville; Mrs. Seab Holt, Fort Smith; Mrs. J. W. House, Little Rock; Mrs. T. O.

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Drennan, Hot Springs; Mrs. Dougald McMillan, Arkadelphia. Officers of the Arkansas Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense are: chairman, Mrs. Jo Frauenthal, Conway; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. E. Andrews, Harrison; secretary, Mrs. Minnie Rutherford-Fuller, Little Rock; treasurer, Miss Mary Honora McCabe, Little Rock. Heads of departments are: Registration, Mrs. Schoenfeldt, Little Rock; Food Production, Mrs. Byrd Tatum, Morrillton; Child Welfare, Mrs. G. W. Garrison, Little Rock; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies, Mrs. Frank Peel, Bentonville; Education, Mrs. C. H. Brough, Little Rock; Liberty Loan, Mrs. E. O. Ellington, Little Rock; Health and Recreation, Mrs. Markwell, Little Rock.

*Arizona.* Although Arizona was one of the states in which local conditions rendered early organization difficult, the women of that state have accomplished much, and the state is organized along very practical lines. The conditions in the mountain districts retarded the work of organization during the first months of war, but through their clubs and individually the women have worked industriously along all lines that have been suggested to them from Washington. The state was organized by townships and school districts. There are twenty-five members of the Woman's Committee which works along the same lines as the Men's Committee. The State Defense Council finances the work of the Woman's Committee and provides for it as a part of its own organization. Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, chairman of the Woman's Committee, is also a member of the Council of Defense and is a member of the executive com-

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mittee of that body. All of the leading women's organizations of the state are coöperating in the state defense work, coördinating their efforts under the Federated Clubs. These include the W. C. T. U., Mother's Congress, D. A. R., Collegiate Alumnæ, Eastern Star, Pythian Sisters, State Federation of Musical Clubs, Council of Jewish Women, Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Society, etc.

The officers of the Arizona Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense are: chairman, Mrs. E. B. O'Neill, Phoenix; heads of departments: Child Welfare, Mrs. J. C. Norton, Phoenix; Liberty Loan, Alice Birdsall, Phoenix; Home and Foreign Relief, Mrs. Gordon Tweed, Phoenix; Health and Recreation, Mrs. I. Lachance, Phoenix.

*Alaska.* It should be very inspiring to the women of the older states to know of the splendid spirit of patriotism evident among the women of Alaska. Immediately following the Declaration of War, and the President's letter to the governors of states, suggesting the enlistment of women in war service, Mrs. J. F. A. Strong, wife of the governor, sent out a call for the organization of an Alaska Woman's Patriotic League. The founders' chapter was established at Juneau, the capital city, with Mrs. Strong as president. Active coöperation was given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, territorial president, organized the Patriotic League in all the principal towns. The plan of work included a monthly meeting for the consideration of the food conservation and other problems inci-



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dent to the war. When the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was created, Mrs. T. J. Donahoe of Valdez, president of the Federated Clubs, was appointed territorial representative of the Committee, and the general outline of work furnished the states from the National Capital was followed in so far as it was applicable. The registration of women for war service was undertaken by the Patriotic League, all the other women's organizations co-operating. The League has also endowed an Alaskan bed in the ward maintained by the Department of the Interior in the American Hospital at Neuilly, France.

The adoption of French war orphans has been the special work of the territorial W. C. T. U., in addition to its usual contributions through the Department of Work among Soldiers and Sailors.

Every town has a Red Cross Chapter or auxiliary and has contributed generously in both funds and supplies.

Mrs. Donahoe pays this tribute to the men and women of her territory:

"There is no state in the Union more loyal to our Government, and no people more ready to sacrifice lives and possessions in its defense. The awakening to the actuality of the war in which we are engaged has come slowly owing to the great distance intervening, but once awake, the call to arms will find a ready response."

## CHAPTER XVII

### CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, AND CONNECTICUT

Heads of all women's organizations form California's Central Committee—Coöperate with national and state defense work—Women share in \$100,000 defense fund—Colorado's organization unique—Women have equal representation on State Council—Connecticut furnishes example of perfect coördination and coöperation—State Chairman gives story of work.

*California.* A Committee was organized at the request of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, and at the time of its organization was made a part of the State Council of Defense. The Committee shares the headquarters of the State Council of Defense both in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and the office expenses are borne by a monthly appropriation made to the Committee from the funds of the State Council of Defense.

The Central Committee is made up of heads of all the State organizations of women which have offered coöperation with the national and state defense work.

The first meeting for organization was held in San Francisco when an Executive Committee was elected. For convenience and efficiency several members have been elected to the Executive Committee since that date.

The first work of the Committee was the organiza-

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tion of the state with the counties as units. The organization of the counties was conducted on the same plan as that followed in the organization of the state. Some woman in each county was asked to act as temporary chairman to call together representatives from each organization of women in the county, from which representation the permanent officers for the county were elected. It was left to the counties themselves to choose the details of their organizations.

Most of the counties have a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and treasurer. Some of the counties are organized by supervisorial districts with a chairman in each, or by incorporated towns with a chairman in each town, or by artificial districts. There is now an organization in every county of the state.

The work of organizing a large state like California is a considerable accomplishment in itself. It was the important first step to get the machinery ready for the carrying out of plans made by the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense or by the State Council of Defense.

The first thing that the Committee was asked to do was to help in the campaign for the Liberty Loan bonds. A chairman for northern California and one for southern California were appointed, who did remarkably efficient work in their respective sections. The chairman of the Men's Committee for the Liberty Bond campaign said that after the Women's Committee got to work a fifty per cent. increase was noticeable in the sale of the bonds.

The principal work of the Women's Committee in the beginning was to spread the doctrine of food

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conservation. To do this it was necessary to mobilize a vast army of housewives, and in order to accomplish this mobilization much education was necessary. This has been along lines of the need for conservation and suggestions for ways of economizing and eliminating waste. Copies of the Hoover Food Pledges have been circulated throughout the state through the chairmen of the County Committees. This has been followed by education in the scientific methods of canning, drying and preserving food given by demonstrators from the Department of Agriculture, University of California. By fall thirty counties of the state had been covered by food demonstrators, and itineraries had been planned for demonstrators in the remaining counties of the state.

Communication is kept up between the executive committee and the county chairman by circular letters which set forth plans for work and give suggestions and directions for household economy and material for publicity. Plans made for the establishment of housekeepers' institutes by the head of the Home Economics Department of the University of California were sent to each county. Coöperation has been established between this Committee and the State Library and through it with the County Libraries all over the state. There are being prepared bibliographies of all periodicals and magazines dealing with the question of food conservation and women in industry, and from time to time such other problems as are brought to the attention of the Committee.

The Committee made an investigation into the supply of labor throughout southern California and made a report of its findings to the farm labor com-



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mittee of the University of California. It has also pointed out to the county chairman the necessity for vigilance in maintaining a standard of wages and conditions for women, who on account of the readjustment that will be necessitated for the drafting of men into the army will be forced into industry. The Committee has also in mind the maintenance of existing social agencies and educational standards. Through the experts from the different state commissions and boards, the Committee receives plans and suggestions along the line of Americanization, industrial conditions, public health and child welfare.

Meetings of the executive committee are held once a week in Los Angeles, and similar meetings are held by the northern members in San Francisco. A meeting of the southern members of the Central Committee is held once a month in Los Angeles, and of the northern members once a month in San Francisco. It is the plan in the future to have occasional meetings of the whole membership of the Executive Committee and of the Central Committee.

There is close coöperation between the State Defense Council and the Woman's Committee. Four members of the latter are on sub-committees of the State Council. There is an appropriation of \$100,000 by the legislature for state defense work and headquarters are provided for the Woman's Committee by the State Council in San Francisco. A special grant is also made by the State Council for printing and distributing food pledges, stationery and office supplies. Headquarters in Los Angeles were donated by Mr. E. T. Earl.

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The Woman's Committee of California consists of: honorary chairman, Mrs. Frank Gibson; chairman, Mrs. Herbert A. Cable; member State Council of Defense, Mrs. Robert O. Moody; vice-chairman, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine; vice-chairman, Mrs. Edward F. Glaser; vice-chairman, Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst; member State Council of Defense, Miss Ethel Moore; member State Council of Defense, Mrs. Seward A. Simons; secretary, Mrs. Cleveland Forbes; assistant secretary, Mrs. Frances M. Carlton Harmon; Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, California Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. C. C. Clay, Daughters of the Confederacy; Miss Ora B. Chilton, Home Economics Association; Mrs. Sarah J. Door, Northern, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Lawrence Draper, Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. John C. Lynch, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Robert O. Moody, California Civic League; Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association; Miss Grace Stoermer, Native Daughters of the Golden West; Miss Electa Van Eman, California Nurses' Association; Mrs. Carrie L. Hoyt, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Duncan McDuffie, National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Belgian Relief Committee; Mrs. F. C. Turner, Association Collegiate Alumnae; Dr. Adelaide Brown, State Board of Health; Mrs. Carrie P. Bryant, State Board of Charities; Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, State Industrial Welfare Commission; Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, State Immigration and Housing Commission; Mrs. Margaret Schallenberger McNaught, State Board of Education;

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Mrs. Frances M. Carlton Harmon, State Library Board.

*Colorado.* The organization of the Woman's Committee in Colorado is somewhat different from that of the other states. The Governor divided the defense work of the state into two sections, the War Council, a body of men, and the Woman's Advisory Council, a body of women. The two bodies work in close coöperation and because they stand side by side and are given equal power to initiate and carry forward their plans, much has been accomplished.

The Woman's Advisory Council to the Governor of Colorado consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, two secretaries, an auditor, an executive committee and seventeen departments. These are all appointed by the Governor. The departments are as follows: Organization; Finance; Registration; Home Relief; Foreign Relief; Production, Conservation and Thrift; Women in Industry; Education—(a) Literature, (b) Current Events concerning women's war work; Child Welfare; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies (settlements, philanthropies, day nurseries, hospitals, general social service, etc.); Courses of Instruction (organization of training classes in work for which the state furnishes a demand); Safeguarding of Moral and Spiritual Forces; Liberty Loan; Publicity; Legislation; Coöperation; Speakers' Department.

The Advisory Council has a competent chief for each department who reports at regular meetings. The counties have been organized on the same system by means of a circular letter sent out by the chairman of the Organization Department.

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One exceedingly interesting bit of effective war work was this; the Council prepared films to be used for moving pictures in order to arouse interest in registration and the conservation of food. In large letters was printed the following sentence:

The Government of the United States is compiling a directory of women and is classifying them according to their capacity for service.

Underneath was a copy of the Registration card, and below, the following sentence:

Sign this registration card or your name may be omitted from the list of loyal women.

The Conservation film has these sentences:

Famine threatens the world!

Women of America, join the "Hoover Army" for food conservation by signing this pledge.

This was followed by the Food Conservation Registration Blank and below it a quotation from the President's speech:

Every house wife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation.

WOODROW WILSON.

Colorado has expressed the hope that films with these inscriptions will be shown all through the country and will serve to awaken interest in both registration and food conservation.

The Council has instituted a festival of the Harvest Home, a revival of the old New England custom, to be held on Sunday, Sept. 30th. It is suggested that every householder shall give a tithe, or tenth, of all



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jellies, jams and home produce, following the old Bible custom. This tenth is to be distributed among the needy, the churches to be given according to their necessities and the remainder to be donated to the Red Cross civilian poor and the city poor.

The Council has also had printed for distribution among the children attractively colored and decorated cards containing a pledge to service.

Regular meetings of the Council are held every month at headquarters in the State Capitol, Denver. The officers of the Colorado Woman's Committee are: Mrs. W. H. Kistler, Denver; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Alva Adams, Pueblo; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Z. X. Snyder, Greeley; third vice-chairman, Mrs. Price Dunleavy, Trinidad; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. E. C. Goddard, Colorado Springs; fifth vice-chairman, Mrs. Rosepha Pulford, Denver; sixth vice-chairman, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins, Ft. Collins; seventh vice-chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Jacobson, Denver; treasurer, Mrs. Harold Kuntze, Denver; auditor, Miss Merle McClintock, Grand Junction; recording secretary, Mrs. W. W. Grant, Jr., Denver, Colorado; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Horton Pope, Denver; Executive Committee: Mrs. Thomas McCue, Denver; Mrs. B. F. Stickley, Leadville; Mrs. W. J. Williams, Cripple Creek; Mrs. C. P. Cochran, Ft. Morgan; Miss Annie Ensminger, Denver; Mrs. Gerald Schuyler, Denver; Mrs. John Maxwell, Denver; Mrs. James B. Grant, Denver; Mrs. M. D. McEniry, Denver; Mrs. W. R. Galloway, Denver; Mrs. Helen Miller, Denver; Mrs. James Rae Arneill, Denver; Miss Edith Thomas, Denver; Mrs. Thomas Keeley, Denver; Mrs. I. J. Lewis, Colorado Springs; Mrs. Fred Dick, Denver; Mrs.

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Thomas Burbridge, Denver: Heads of Departments: Registration, Mrs. W. J. Williams, Cripple Creek; Home Economics, Mrs. Rosepha Pulford, Denver; Women in Industry, Mrs. Helen Miller, Denver; Child Welfare, Mrs. J. R. Arneill, Denver; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies, Mrs. W. S. Iffley, Denver; Education, Mrs. B. F. Stickley, Leadville; Liberty Loan, Mrs. Edward Ressler, Denver; Home and Allied Relief, Mrs. M. D. McEniry, Denver; Mrs. W. R. Galloway, Denver; Health and Recreation, Mrs. Thomas Keely, Denver; Organization, Mrs. Charles Jacobson, Denver; Publicity, Mrs. Gerald Schuyler, Denver; Finance, Mrs. Harold Kuntze, Denver; Legislation, Mrs. Inez Lewis, Colorado Springs; Coöperation, Mrs. Fred Dick, Denver; Instruction Courses, Mrs. Z. X. Snyder, Greeley.

*Connecticut.* The story of the organization of Connecticut's women for war work as outlined by the able chairman, Caroline Ruutz-Rees, of Greenwich, is one that is full of inspiration, and Connecticut should furnish an example to all of her sister states in the matter of perfect coördination and cordial coöperation.

The Connecticut Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was formed at a meeting held on June 1, 1917, at Hartford, and Caroline Ruutz-Rees was elected chairman at this meeting. The following October she was invited to act as chairman of the Committee on Women's Activities of the State Council of Defense. The other members of the Committee were either invited to serve as individuals on the various committees of the State Council of Defense or to act as the Executive Com-

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mittee of the Committee on Women's Activities; thus the Woman's Committee is closely connected with both Federal and State Governments. It can sit either as the Connecticut Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, with its heads of departments all voting members of the executive Board, or it can resolve itself into the Committee on Women's Activities of the State Council of Defense.

An outline of the remarkable work done by the Connecticut women is furnished by the chairman as follows: "As the Committee on Women's Activities it is financed by the State Council in all efforts which the Council endorses. It may at its wish finance and carry out any work suggested from Washington or inaugurated by itself, to which the State Council is indifferent. On the other hand it pledges itself to engage in no undertaking objectionable to the State Council of Defense.

"The prospect of financing for itself some of its measures has no terrors for the Connecticut Division, for its treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Bumstead, has optimism and energy to provide funds for any undertaking. There seems no likelihood, however, that she will be called upon to do this, for the State Council of Defense has shown itself indifferent to nothing proposed by the Committee on Women's Activities. They are providing not only typewriter and other office furniture, and stenographers, but a much coveted executive secretary, a highly trained college woman now holding a very responsible position in a university. They also provide publicity, and our publicity chairman, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, has only to decide

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what is to be published and in what shape, to have the matter properly attended to.

“The generous attitude of the State Council of Defense makes the work of the Woman’s Committee both easy and fruitful. Even before the union of the Committee with the State Council of Defense it met with the utmost friendliness and support from that organization. A room in the Capitol was provided, cards for the registration of women were printed and an appropriation made for their cataloguing by the State Librarian—a capable census maker.

“Some of the sub-committees of the Connecticut Division are intensively organized all over the state—notably the Committee on Food Conservation of which Miss Estelle Sprague of Storrs College is the head. It has done great things in distributing the Hoover pledge, and has enlisted the finest women all over the state for the United States food pledge drive.

“Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkley, who is the Connecticut chairman of the National Woman’s Liberty Loan Committee, is also our chairman for the Liberty Loan. She is doing all in her power to help the Woman’s Committee in its Liberty Loan drive throughout every town in the state.

“Mrs. E. W. W. Hayward has been very active in the matter of helping to get ‘deliveries’ and ‘returns’ cut down. She has interested every woman’s association in the state, beginning with the powerful Housewives’ League of which she is chairman.

“Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles—ex-President Roosevelt’s sister—has kept us in close touch with the Red Cross work and is lending support to the splendid plan of our chairman of Medical Service, Dr. Kate



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Campbell Mead, for a Woman's Convalescent Hospital Unit for Connecticut. Dr. Mead has been vice-president of the State Medical Society, a signal honor for a Connecticut woman, and any plan she inaugurates is sure of success.

"Miss Susan Huntington, chairman of educational propaganda, has circularized the schools of the state in the interests of an increase in the number of nurse's assistants, and keeps schools and societies in touch with all propaganda from the National Committee. Miss Huntington is well known for her organization of the Government schools in Porto Rico and also as head of the International School in Spain founded by Dr. Gulick.

"In the Department of Health and Recreation the committee has done very helpful work. Its chairman, Dr. Valeria Parker, has been appointed on the State Police, and five policewomen have been appointed under her to work in the camps. They have done much to bring about good conditions in the three Connecticut camps. They are assisted by volunteer patrols supplied by the National League for Women's Service. Dr. Parker and her Committee have planned for the wholesome entertainment of the enlisted men, have arrested transgressors of the law, and are daily helping, collectively and singly, the girls who haunt the camps for reasons varying from innocent sentimental curiosity or enthusiasm to professional immorality.

"Dr. Mary C. Welles, head of the Consumer's League has, as chairman of the Protection of Women Workers Department, made an exhaustive report on the 'Ten Standards' recommended by the Women's

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Trade Union League for women in government employ.

“Mrs. Arthur Dodge, our chairman of Social Service, so well known as president of the Day Nursery Association, is taking steps towards the increase of day nurseries in the state in view of the increasing number of women being drawn into industry. Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, chairman for the Health and Welfare of Children Department, is engaged upon a survey of conditions surrounding the children in the state, in houses, schools, and institutions.

“The Committee has undertaken various single tasks such as a letter to school girls urging them to help in patriotic endeavor and pointing out the value of acquiring a sound education as a duty to the state; or as the distribution, throughout the schools of the state, of pamphlets issued by the Department of Public Information.

“One quality possessed by the Committee which is none the less striking for not being original in this war time, is its unanimity for war work across all differences of view in other regards. Women known all over the state as suffragists work enthusiastically with women no less known for their anti-suffrage activities. Catholics and Protestants, Republicans, Progressives, Democrats, all are working together for good. These differences are only referred to as they enable the Committee to reach a wider public of women—to reach, in fact, the whole woman public of the state.”

The officers are: chairman, Caroline Ruutz-Rees; secretary, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton; treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Bumstead; vice-chairmen: Mrs. William

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Sheffield Cowles, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkley, Mrs. Edward W. W. Hayward, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel: members Executive Board: Miss M. Estelle Sprague, Mrs. Richard M. Bissell, Dr. Mary C. Welles, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Dr. Kate Campbell Mead, Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Miss Susan B. Huntington, Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Miss Christine J. Haas, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, Mrs. Cannon.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### DELAWARE, FLORIDA, AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

War work in Delaware centers in Wilmington—In first month of war over 1,000 community gardens were planted—Outline of work done by women of national capital—Ladies of the Senate organize to sew for Red Cross—President's wife a contributor—Women set fine example to the Nation—Florida women follow suggestions from National Woman's Committee—Presidents of state organizations form Woman's Committee.

*Delaware.* In Delaware the Committee on National Defense was started in Wilmington the last of March, when a large group of women organized for work in the city of Wilmington. The state being largely agricultural in the two lower counties, and Wilmington containing about one-half the population of the state, the work largely concerned itself with the city of Wilmington.

Organization was perfected by the appointment of Committees on Home Economics, Community Gardens, Public Health and Nursing, Americanization or Friendly Committee, Training for Motor Service and Enrollment for Service.

The Community Gardens, in the first month of war, planted over a thousand gardens and about three hundred and twenty-five back yard gardens. These yielded good results and the Committee on Economics



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followed the food production work by conducting canning classes in various parts of the state. These classes were conducted mainly by women connected with the Economics Department of Delaware College.

The Governor of the state appointed a Food Conservation Committee in May, 1917, and the first week in July the Woman's Committee of National Defense became a state instead of a city organization and appointed a chairman for each of the three counties of the state. Mrs. S. Harrington Messick, of Bridgeville, Delaware, is chairman for Sussex County, Mrs. L. Irving Handy, Smyrna, for Kent County, and Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Wilmington, is chairman for New Castle County; while Mrs. Preston Lea, Wilmington, is chairman of the Wilmington Committee, and Mrs. Charles R. Miller is chairman of the State Committee.

The Hoover Pledge Cards were distributed through the Postoffice Department, which was quite a disappointment to the Committee as they had hoped to distribute them through the local committees with the aid of the Police Department, and the members feel that had they been allowed to do so the results would have been immediate and of a more satisfactory nature. The women of Delaware have worked successfully along various lines and have patriotically answered every call.

*District of Columbia.* While the leaders in the defense work of the District of Columbia are modest in their statement of their accomplishments, it is not unfair to say that the women of the National Capital have set a fine example in the enthusiasm and constancy with which they have set about work in every field. The first ladies of the land, members of the

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President's own household. wives of the cabinet members, senators and the official family generally through the long summer months kept faithfully at their tasks. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Helen Bones, niece of the President, have personally contributed numbers of articles made by their own hands to the Red Cross. Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, is president of an organization known as "Ladies of the Senate," which is composed of the wives of the cabinet members and senators. These ladies meet every Tuesday morning and work for the Red Cross. Their annual dues provide a nice sum which is devoted to some specific relief work. All social functions, with exception of the formal state affairs given for official visitors, have practically been discontinued, and even the state functions are characterized by extreme simplicity.

In practically all of the government departments employees have been organized for systematic war work. As soon as war was declared Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, called together the wives of the bureau chiefs and organized the Interior Department for war work. The growth of the organization has been phenomenal and it now has members not only in Washington but in the field service of the department. Alaska contributed \$7,000 and made possible a gift of eight beds, in addition to eight previously given, to the Washington ward of the Neuilly Hospital in France. Indians of the different reservations gave a beautiful collection of baskets the sale of which brought \$1,150. Mrs. Lane's Committee is composed of Mrs. Alex T. Vogelsang, wife of First Asst. Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Stephen Mather,

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wife of Director of Parks; Mrs. E. C. Bradley, wife of Asst. to the Secretary; Mrs. Lathrop Brown; Mrs. Van H. Manning, wife of Director of Bureau of Mines; Mrs. Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, wife of Commissioner of Pensions; Mrs. E. C. Tieman, wife of Asst. Commissioner of Pensions; Mrs. Cato Sells, wife of Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mrs. Edgar B. Merritt, wife of Asst. Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mrs. James T. Newton, wife of Commissioner of Patents; Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, wife of Commissioner of Education; Mrs. William R. King, wife of Chief Counsel of Reclamation Service; Mrs. George Otis Smith, wife of Director of Geological Survey; Mrs. Clay Tallman, wife of Commissioner of General Land Office, Mrs. Morrelle C. Bruce, wife of Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The District of Columbia Chapter of the Red Cross is a model for the whole nation and a record of its achievements would in itself make an interesting volume.

The principal functions of the Woman's Division of the District of Columbia Council of National Defense since its organization in June have been the promotion of the food conservation campaign in July, assisting in floating the Liberty Loan, in October, and assisting the army of clerks and other employees, who have added a third to Washington's population since April, 1917, to find places to live and eat.

The food conservation campaign was carried on by means of meetings held in the different public schools where women were asked to sign the food cards, and in some cases demonstrations were given in domestic economy. Also, canning was carried on all summer

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in a specially equipped kitchen, the equipment being the gift of Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, chairman of the Food Conservation and Production Department. This kitchen was located in a central public school and was very popular. Both colored and white canners brought their fruit and vegetables and canned them in the kitchen under the supervision of experts.

This work was carried on in a modified form during the winter in a War Kitchen, located at 1510 K Street, where daily demonstrations are given in the economical preparation of food.

The Liberty Loan campaign was conducted through the organization of the Woman's Division, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton being the campaign manager. It differed from other Liberty Loan drives in at least one particular. The closing day was "Children's Day" with the slogan, "A Mile of Nickels." The chairman of this day, Mrs. Ellis Logan, invited all the children from public and private schools, orphan asylums, and various institutions, and also the children from patriotic societies, clubs and other organizations to attend in a body at different hours of the day and bring their nickels, which they deposited in a big bank in the form of a Liberty Bell, and their names were inscribed on an honor roll. The money was to purchase Liberty Bonds, which were contributed to the Fund for the Fatherless Children of France, an authorized custodian of which was present during the day. Special features of children in costume, both military and historical, and children of well known parentage whom the public would be interested to see were announced through the Press to be in attendance at specified times.



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The demand for living accommodations in Washington during the war régime has so far exceeded the supply, particularly the supply appropriate to the young women who come from comfortable homes and good salaried positions to work for the Government, that the Woman's Division has conducted a canvass among club members, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other societies composed of women who are likely to have certain spare rooms in their houses, in an endeavor to make available this space which ordinarily goes for social entertaining. This work has been expanded and placed on a systematic basis. The President has set aside the sum of \$1,000 a month for the purpose of making a survey of housing conditions and providing for the influx of workers.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Robert Lansing; Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Liberty Loan; Mrs. Blaine Beale; Mrs. Gibson Fahenstock, Woman's Section, Navy League; Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, Capital Garden Club; Mrs. Robert S. Chew, Evening Clinic; Miss Mary Gwynn, Washington Diet Kitchen; Mrs. William Hitz, Immigration Bureau; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, D. A. R.; Miss Sarah Lee; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Colored Women; Mrs. F. L. Ransome, Housekeepers' Alliance. Executive Committee: Miss Alma Ruggles, Mrs. J. M. Biddle, Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Miss Edna Sheehy. Men's Committee—chairmen: Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. A. P. Gardner, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Mrs. Louis P. Brownlow, Mrs. William Belden Noble, Mrs. George Howard.

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*Florida.*—Mrs. W. S. Jennings, president of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, was appointed temporary chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and immediately called a meeting in Jacksonville to perfect a permanent organization. There were present at this meeting: Mrs. H. H. McCreary, President U. D. C.; Miss Minnie E. Neal, President W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Arthur Gilkes, State Regent of D. A. R.; Miss Agnes Harris, State Agent of Canning Clubs, and President Teachers' Association; Mrs. Telfair Stockton, President Colonial Dames; Mrs. W. B. Young, State Chairman National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Bion Barnett, representing Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross; and several other prominent women.

Mrs. William Hocker of Ocala, former president of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected permanent chairman; Mrs. H. H. McCreary, of Gainesville, vice president; Mrs. Telfair Stockton, of Jacksonville, secretary-treasurer. These officers together with the other state representatives of women's organizations constitute the Executive Committee.

As there was no provision made for financing the state organization, local committees were asked to contribute one dollar from each organization coöperating.

The first step of the permanent chairman was to appoint a temporary chairman in all towns of more than five hundred inhabitants, and send to them an organization letter. The work was somewhat retarded as so many of the women appointed were out of the state for the summer and had to name sub-

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stitutes, or await their return. However, in a short time sixty-five units had been established, with permanent chairmen, besides fifteen ward units under Miss Meigs, chairman of the Jacksonville division, and about as many under Mrs. Hugh McFarlane, chairman of Tampa. There were also more than one hundred acting chairmen, many of whom later effected permanent organizations.

Before the Woman's Committee was organized, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, temporary state chairman, managed the first food conservation pledge campaign, through several of the women's state organizations. About twenty-five thousand cards were distributed.

The first work of importance undertaken by the Woman's Committee has been the registration for service requested by the National Committee. This was managed by Mrs. W. B. Young of Jacksonville, treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Young sent a circular letter to all the units, explaining the purpose and value of registration, and asked them to write for the number of cards desired, basing their estimate on population. Thirty-two thousand cards were distributed, and September 19, 20 and 21 named as registration days. There was very satisfactory response.

Of another part of the work, Mrs. Hocker says:

"Miss Tarbell, for her committee, asked our coöperation in making public and popular the movement for women to carry their own purchases, and enable merchants to release men for service. We sent notice to all the units, suggesting methods of coöperation, to agree on fewer daily deliveries, and reduce these when possible, and to do marketing in person,

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and not by phone. We also distributed 'stickers' with the slogan 'Women! Coöperate with Merchants. Cut down deliveries.'

"The Committee was asked to coöperate in the War Library fund, and in the big Food Conservation drive. For this, we marshaled all our forces and joined with the Food Commission, State Council of Defense, and other agencies, in making it thorough and effective.

"Each unit is composed of several organizations. For instance, there were forty-five different organizations represented at the meeting to establish the Jacksonville unit.

"State organizations form the Woman's Committee, and their presidents, or heads, together with our officers, constitute our Executive Board." The presidents of these organizations are Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Florida Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. H. H. McCreary, U. D. S.; Mrs. Telfair Stockton, Colonial Dames; Mrs. W. B. Young, National Service League; Mrs. Frank Stranahan, Suffrage Association; Miss Minnie Neal, W. C. T. U.; Miss Agnes Ellen Harris, Canning Clubs; Mrs. Bion Barnett, Red Cross, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Elsie Hoyt, Southern Association College Women; Mrs. L. B. Safford, National Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Sarah Harris, Eastern Star; Mrs. Arthur Gilkes, D. A. R.; Mrs. C. C. Bagwell, Catholic Alumnæ; Mrs. Hattie Bethel, Pythian Sisters; Mrs. Mabel DeRyder, Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R.; Miss Anna Davids, Florida Nurses' Association; Miss Ella Rorabeck, U. S. Daughters 1812; Mrs. Frank E. Jennings, State Chairman Liberty Loan. Honorary vice-chairmen:



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Mrs. W. W. Cummer; Mrs. D. U. Fletcher; Mrs. Frank Clark; Mrs. Sidney J. Catts, wife of the Governor; Mrs. D. U. Fletcher, wife of senior U. S. Senator; Mrs. Frank Clark, wife of senior Congressman; Mrs. W. W. Cummer, philanthropist and prominent in women's work.

## CHAPTER XIX

### GEORGIA, IDAHO, AND ILLINOIS

Remarkable work of Georgia women—Agricultural rallies prove effective—First Red Cross diet kitchen in South—Negro women work for negro soldiers—Idaho women get quick results in every undertaking—Society women pack prunes—Illinois fortunate in having many prominent women identified with defense work—Great work of women in Chicago.

*Georgia.* In reading the story of the splendid work the women of the whole state of Georgia are doing, it is difficult to reconcile this record of achievement, this example of efficiency, this ideal of service, with newspaper stories appearing about the time the work was at its height announcing "Georgia women plead for entrance into the State University."

Especial praise is due the expert publicity work of Miss Isma Dooley, chairman of the Publicity Department of the Woman's Committee, through whose untiring efforts the people of Georgia have been kept informed about the work of the women.

"The story of the war work of the women of Georgia is a most interesting one, and the Georgia Division, Woman's Committee Council of Defense, is writing the story," says Miss Dooley.

The Georgia Division was organized late in June, 1917, although the war work by Georgia women has

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been going on since 1914. Records thereof were in scattered and in unwritten form, except that of the work of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs along the lines of agriculture and food conservation.

Mrs. Samuel Inman, Atlanta, appointed chairman of the Georgia Division, Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, assembled at her first meeting the heads of virtually every state organization of women who had added to their original work some form of war defense work. There were forty-three present. The first thing which Mrs. Inman asked of her central committee was that they aid her in getting records of the war defense work being done; and in organizing county units in every section of the state. Through her Publicity Committee she issued weekly bulletins to the leading daily and weekly papers. These carried information pertaining to the meaning of defense work, and information was called for concerning work of women in organizations and as individuals. The response to these bulletins, together with reports from the Central Committee and the chairmen of county units, is making the story of the work of Georgia's women in war.

Even before the European war, the Georgia State College of Agriculture—a branch of the University of Georgia—had begun a campaign for diversified farming. It was brought to their attention that, though Georgia was a rich cotton state, she had been neglecting many and varied products which her soil so easily produced.

The inroads of the boll weevil, in its gradual progress from Texas through the cotton producing section of the South, had been heralded by the extension

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workers of the College of Agriculture, and they, with the club women, began the campaign among men and women in the farming districts for diversification and intensive farming. Then, with the war beginning in 1914 and with Georgia's relation as a cotton producing state to Germany's commerce, there was an impetus given the agricultural campaign work. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, a member of the agricultural committee of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, organized a series of agricultural rallies which she assembled with the aid of the club women in twelve congressional districts of the state. She invited to these rallies the experts from the College of Agriculture, from the various government agencies coöperating with stage agencies, and from the state agricultural society. The club women worked through the smaller rural clubs to get men and women to the meetings, and within six months, the coöperation of the club women had been asked by every agency for agricultural development in the state.

Mrs. Black, herself the owner of a productive plantation, made a tour of the state, visiting the rallies held by men or women, taking the message of the club women. The girls' canning clubs became a part of the general agricultural movement, and in a year's time the lands hitherto producing only cotton, in many sections, began to show acres of foodstuffs, grains, etc., to bring new favor and interest to truck gardening, fruit raising, and especially to the peanut and soy bean industries. At the last two southeastern Fairs held in Atlanta, women were found to be largely and practically interested in stock-raising.



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Even before the government called for records bearing upon the work of women, and before any organization began a program for war defense work *per se*, the Georgia club women had established their agricultural activity under the war defense banner.

Having held the agricultural rallies in many districts of the state, Mrs. Black, subsequently elected president of the Federation, responded to calls for speakers at county agricultural institutes.

When in April the call was made for women to take up the work of Food Conservation and Home Economics, following the organization of the national movement for Food Administration, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, the latter president of the Woman's Department of the Southeastern Fair, established in the state capitol of Atlanta, an agricultural school for teaching practical methods to women in the matter of canning, preserving and otherwise conserving food products.

To contribute to the program of this school came instructors from the United States Department of Agriculture, the State College of Agriculture, and the State Department of Agriculture, and the average attendance at each session was from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. The gallery of the assembly room of the capitol was reserved for negroes. And they came in large numbers, every class being represented—from the negro professors of the seven colleges for negroes maintained in Atlanta, to the humbler individual, the negro cook, who came perhaps in the same automobile which brought her mistress, each wishing instruction in the way that she might do her bit in the war crisis. Lectures on poul-

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try-raising, dairying and stock-raising were included in the program.

While the agricultural work was active in the rural districts, through the city and town clubs, the home garden movement had been pushed and there was scarcely a home in any community which did not have its productive garden. The school children had their school gardens, for which the club women gave prizes. The school garden movement extended to the vacant lot movement, when the children secured vacant land and planted seeds. This movement stimulated great interest and there was a vacant lot garden contest among the grown-ups in Atlanta and other cities in the state.

Then came great interest among the women to conserve the food products and the very democracy of it all—the rich women and poor women alike going to the same meeting, getting the same instruction, and using the same kind of cans and jars—has proved an influence and a force.

A campaign for wheat conservation followed, and from the College of Agriculture, through lectures and through the federated club women, information and recipes have been sent out bearing upon the use of corn meal, peanut meal, etc.

The club women of Georgia have done a tremendous amount of Red Cross work, both as individual members and through Red Cross committees included in the work of local clubs. In those cities where there have been National Guard centralization camps, and the cantonments for the National Army, the club women have worked in social service committees. At the Officers' Training Camp at Fort McPherson, the

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club women of Atlanta furnished programs of music and the drama, to which local artists generously contributed their services. The same work was done at Camp Wheeler, Macon, and Camp Gordon, Atlanta, where forty thousand men were in training.

In view of the fact that women are being called upon more and more to fill men's places, leaders of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the Georgia Division, Council of National Defense, worked for the passage of a bill which was introduced in the General Assembly of Georgia asking that the junior, senior and post-graduate classes of the University of Georgia be opened to women. The same committee have endorsed and warmly encouraged the attendance of women upon the night classes of the School of Commerce of the Georgia School of Technology.

Mrs. Inman, representing the Council of Defense has united with the federated club women, to aid the negro women in many quarters of the state, the negro women working most intelligently in the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The work of the negro women had been along more strictly agricultural lines, but they organized to do social service work in the vicinities where the Military Cantonments were established. In Atlanta, Augusta and other places, this work was carried on by the colored women, aided still by the club women, by the Council of National Defense, and by the War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

In Camp Gordon, at Atlanta, the four thousand negro soldiers offered a broad field of work for the

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representative negroes of Atlanta, among the men and women, and they did it earnestly and intelligently.

The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Confederacy have worked energetically for war relief, in affiliation with the Red Cross, and have met every call which has been issued by the Red Cross Society to the women of Georgia. When the reports are made by the woman's societies in the church it will be an inspiring one, there being auxiliaries to the Red Cross in nearly every community big enough to own a church in which a woman's missionary or aid society exists.

The first Red Cross Diet Kitchen in the South was that established in Atlanta by the Junior League, an organization of young society girls. In connection with the diet kitchen, cooking classes have been organized, all under the direction of the Red Cross.

In Atlanta there is an active and far-reaching work being done by the local branch of the National League for Woman's Service. They have committees on over-seas relief, classes in stenography and typing, classes in wireless, signaling and map reading, and a class in X-ray. They have a motor driving class, which did an admirable work in the disastrous fire in May, 1917. Under the head of Social Service, the National League has a bureau of information, the purpose being to find homes, lodgings and boarding-places for the families of the army men now in the city, and for the families of the men in Camp Gordon. The Woman's Navy League in Georgia worked for the soldiers on the battleship *Georgia*, and met calls for knitted articles for other battleships.



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The Atlanta branch of the War Council work of the Y. W. C. A. has established two departments of social service work in Atlanta, in a hostess house at Camp Gordon, and an in-town branch centrally located and covering the floor of a large office building. Similar hostess houses will be built at the camps at Macon and Augusta. In all three cities the local branches of the Y. W. C. A. will coöperate directly. Miss Fay Kellogg, of New York, is architect for the several "hostess houses" to be built by the Y. W. C. A. in the southern military cantonments.

The officers are: Honorary chairman, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Atlanta; chairman, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Atlanta; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Thomasville; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Isaac Minis, Savannah; third vice-chairman, Mrs. A. W. Van House, Rome; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Daniel Harris, Atlanta; recording secretary, Miss Lucy Lester, Atlanta; treasurer, Mrs. Hugh M. Willett, Atlanta; chairman of Press, Miss Isma Dooly, Atlanta; chairman of Registration, Mrs. S. W. Foster, Atlanta; chairman of Compilation, Mrs. P. I. McGovern, Atlanta.

*Idaho.* The first work undertaken by the women of Idaho, after they were organized, was the distribution of the food pledge cards. An interesting feature of this work in Idaho was the way in which women sought and secured the coöperation of the men of the cross-roads general stores and the rural mail carriers, in reaching the women of the rural districts. The workers reported that they found these men most cordial in their support of the plan. While few women in Idaho were able to register for out of state

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work, many of them have worked indefatigably in relief and other kinds of war work.

The committee started the campaign for one merchant's delivery a day. The smaller towns were especially successful in several instances, notably Nampa, in getting a coöperative delivery. The merchants of Boise were not so ready to respond to the request of the women but persistent efforts were finally successful.

The Idaho women made a definite request of every hotel and café to observe wheatless and meatless days, and of the bakers to bake only half the amount of wheat bread on Wednesday (the bakers naming the day). If these efforts were not entirely successful it was not due to the lack of interest and hard work on the part of the women. Mrs. E. J. Dockery, the publicity chairman, said, "Imagine our disappointment to find two weeks later that but two places had lived up to their agreement—the Commercial Club and the Y. W. C. A. We told the slackers exactly what we thought of them and the newspapers kept the subject alive for us. We made the rounds regularly, scanned the menus closely and if we found the promises had not been kept, we just told the newspapers, and they told the public. By this means we got practically all of the men in line."

Mrs. Dockery also gives a vivid picture of the way in which the women of her state went about other branches of war work. She says: "We have done splendid work in food conservation. The women dried our delicious cherries in large numbers to send to the boys at the front. They are superior to the best raisins, and we have dried and canned until we

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are worn out. In the rural communities much community work was done through the boys' and girls' canning clubs.

"We did our spectacular work, however, when the call came for workers in the fruit box factory and the prune packing houses, when the society women, high school boys and girls—everybody volunteered. The society women decided to pack prunes and give wages to the Woman's Committee instead of having a 'chain bridge' or 'chain tea,' the two methods by which we are raising funds. They included such prominent women as Mrs. W. E. Borah, wife of the United States Senator, bankers' wives, rich sheep men's wives, and others. The majority of them were young matrons, and imagine their chagrin when the owner of one of the packing houses, feeling sorry for the society women, who after four hours work had earned about thirty cents, said consolingly: 'Never mind, ladies, you could hardly expect to make much at prunes; we always try to get the young girls to pack prunes, and save the middle-aged women for packing the apples.' The women took this as a huge joke, and though the highest any of the women made the first day was eighty cents for nine hours' work, they were game and kept at it."

The officers of the Idaho Woman's Committee are: chairman, Mrs. S. H. Hays, Boise City; vice-chairman, Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Boise; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Fred A. Pittenger, Boise; secretary, Mrs. K. I. Perky, Boise; assistant secretary, Miss Leafy E. Simpson, Boise; treasurer, Miss Helen Coston, Boise.

*Illinois.* There is no field of war work which has engaged the attention of American women, in which

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Illinois women have not achieved conspicuous success. A record of the work accomplished in the city of Chicago alone would fill volumes and would be interesting and inspirational.

As soon as the call came from the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense in Washington, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who had been appointed by the committee temporary state chairman for Illinois, called a meeting of representatives of women's organizations in the Assembly Hall of the Fine Arts Building, in Chicago, where the delegates were guests of the Chicago Women's Club. This meeting was largely attended, and was full of inspiration. Although the work of organizing the women of America for war work had scarcely begun, the record of that meeting shows that the speakers had a clear grasp of the situation, that their viewpoint was a national one, and that they appreciated the weight of the responsibility that the Government had placed on the shoulders of its women.

Illinois was particularly fortunate in having actively enlisted in the work of taking a census Miss Irene Warren, one of the best known filing and index experts in the world of women workers. Miss Warren developed a card index system, the value of which has been inestimable to the women of Illinois in their work of registration. Other states in which this phase of the work has not been thoroughly systematized would do well to consult the Illinois women who did the work for that state.

Of particular interest has been the work of Miss Isabelle Bevier as chairman of the Department of Conservation. Under Miss Bevier's expert leader-



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ship the women of Illinois have responded almost unanimously to the call to conserve, and while it is too early to give an estimate of concrete results it is safe to say that in no state in the Union has the work of conservation been conducted more intelligently and with better results. At the first meeting of the Illinois women held in the interest of defense work, Dr. Harry Ward, professor of Zoölogy in the University of Illinois, and also expert for the Bureau of Fisheries, called forth from the women enthusiastic applause when he said: "The waste that is most conspicuous in food is where women are not in charge. In large hotels, in any big hotel, in the city of Chicago, we have heard recently of the enormous quantity of food that was absolutely destroyed, and we have all seen it. That waste and destruction does not occur in the kitchens of the homes where women are in charge. I believe that in hotels, the chefs who control that thing are of the sex to which I belong."

Illinois has been fortunate also in the choice of its publicity committee, with Miss Mary Waller as chairman. Other members of the committee are representatives of six daily papers, and the committee has done its work in the most practical and effective way.

From the beginning of women's defense work in Illinois a number of women of national prominence have been actively associated with the work as volunteers. These include Miss Sophronisba Breckenridge, of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, University of Chicago; Dr. Rachelle Yarros, widely known as an expert in Social Hygiene, chairman of the Health and Recreation Division; and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, a member of the National Women's Committee of the

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Council of Defense and national chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

The organization in Illinois has been very thorough. The work has been done by districts as that of the Federated Clubs is done. In the city of Chicago there are ten districts. Miss Spafford, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has done exceptionally fine work in organizing the women of the twenty-five congressional districts.

Mrs. Dunlap Smith as chairman of the committee on Home Charities has done exceptionally effective work, especially in coördinating the various agencies at work in the interest of Home Charities. One of the first things Mrs. Smith did was to send out a questionnaire to nearly two hundred local charities. The answers were classified and kept on file and formed a basis for very effective future work. A Bureau of Social Service was established at registration quarters, 60 East Madison Street, where a trained social worker, familiar with the whole social field, is director of the volunteer service department.

While it is impossible to discriminate or to say that the work of one committee has been better organized, or has brought more results than another, it is probably not unfair to give especial mention to the work of the Committee on Courses and Instruction, of which Mrs. Hefferan was made chairman. Chicago's large foreign population presented one of the most vital problems which had to be faced by the women. The committee in charge of this work went about it with the highest degree of efficiency, and there has probably not been a day since war was declared that the Chicago newspapers have not carried

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stories of what happened at the night schools—these stories being so full of human interest that they could not escape notice. Any woman who wished to increase her efficiency or to fit herself for work for which she had no training could find instruction and a fine spirit of encouragement to stimulate her interest. There is in fact no line of work in which the best training is not given.

The first thing undertaken by the committee was the collection of instruction courses offered by agencies already at work, such as the Red Cross, the School of Domestic Science, public schools, and the School of Civics and Philanthropy, where they offered a special course in war relief work. The School of Domestic Science offers a course in dietetics and economical food cooking, and the Chicago Women's Club offered an excellent course in economical cooking and thrift.

The public schools of Chicago did a unique bit of patriotic work. The Board of Education gave permission for the domestic science classes to be kept open during the summer, and the domestic science teachers' salary was paid by the Board of Education. Wherever as many as twenty women would enroll the Board of Education supplied the domestic science class and the domestic science teacher for a course of cooking and canning along the lines suggested by Mr. Hoover. The Board of Education also gave permission that where as many as twenty immigrant mothers could be gathered together in a school and an interpreter provided, the domestic science teacher would give free lessons in economical cooking. The Immigrant Board furnished interpreters and the

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women interested themselves in arranging the groups.

The Navy League conducted classes in motor driving under Miss Spofford, and in a short time women were actually in service running from eight to ten cars a day.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Red Cross work in Illinois, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Philip Schuyler Doane. At the first meeting of the Women's Defense Committee in Chicago, in June, 1917, Mrs. Doane reported that since February more than eight thousand women had enrolled in Red Cross courses in the City of Chicago alone, and that approximately eighteen thousand women had become interested in Red Cross work since the beginning of the war.

Mrs. Russell Tyson was made chairman of the committee on Allied Relief, which has also done superb work. The organizations actively enlisted in Allied Relief Work in Chicago include The British Isles, Daughters of the British Empire; Canadian Red Cross; Committee for the Relief in Belgium; A. B. F. B. Fund; Italian Relief; American Fund for French Wounded; Fatherless Children of France; Secours Nationale; French Red Cross; Children of the Frontier; American Field Ambulance Service; American Ambulance Hospital; Mary Borden-Turner Hospital; Appui Aux Artistes; Franco-American Committee; Servian Relief; Polish Relief; Russian Relief; Japanese Relief; organizations for relief in Roumania, Armenia, Bohemia and Slovak.

No question growing out of the war gave more concern to the Illinois women than that concerning



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women and children in industry. If this problem seemed to loom large and to present many complications in Illinois that were not encountered in other states, that state was particularly fortunate in having as one of its citizens, and as an active worker in the Woman's Defense Committee, Mrs. Raymond Robins, who was made chairman of the Committee on Women and Children in Industry. There is probably no woman in America who was better qualified to act in this capacity. Mrs. Addison W. Moore was made chairman of the Committee on Children in Industry; Miss Jessie Binford, chairman of the Committee on Children in Agriculture; Miss Mary McDowell, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Born Women; Miss Catherine Taylor, chairman of Committee on Industrial Readjustments; Miss Edith Wyatt, chairman of Committee on Enforcement of Labor Laws. These various committees have fulfilled the heavy obligations imposed on them with a fine and patriotic spirit, and while the difficulties have been great the results have far more than compensated for those difficulties.

## CHAPTER XX

### INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS AND KENTUCKY

Registration first consideration of Indiana women—Market exchange to be operated permanently—Interesting things happen in Iowa—Kansas organized along practical lines—Women of “Blue Grass States” among first to report perfect and active organization—Educational work a feature.

*Indiana.* Women's activities in connection with the Indiana State Council of Defense have been varied and full of interest. The first important work undertaken was the enrollment of women, according to their experience and willingness to serve in case there should arise an emergency demanding women's services. Very soon after its organization the Indiana Women's Committee formed a unit for knitting socks for soldiers, and organized the entire state, furnishing four thousand pairs of socks for Indiana soldiers in the first call; this work has continued and all sorts of soldiers' comforts are included in the articles made. Through coöperation with the Red Cross the Committee established local first aid classes, through which hundreds of Indiana women have qualified for relief work. The Committee did valuable work in connection with the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, and later effected a coöperative plan with the United States government supply depot for making shirts for soldiers.

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Indiana did her full share in food production and conservation, arranging demonstrations for canning in coöperation with the domestic science department of Purdue university. The Committee instructed thousands of Indiana women in the cold pack process, after securing the signatures for thousands of "canning cards," pledging housewives to extra canning, etc. A market place for the surplus of fruits and vegetables that have been conserved in Indiana was planned to be operated as a permanent exchange.

Through County Councils, Franchise Leagues, Federation of Clubs, etc., fifty thousand signatures were secured to "Hoover cards" and aid was pledged in increasing this figure to one million. Many leading women volunteered for educational work of a patriotic nature, and made themselves available for instruction, addresses, etc., where such work was found needful and necessary.

In many instances Indiana women cheerfully gave up their usual social activities in order to be available for Red Cross or other work for the soldiers; and almost without exception, the women's clubs, as a conservation measure, made the usual extravagant luncheons taboo.

The women's organization coöperated with the organizers of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, believing that this increased force for productive labor would be of assistance in increasing the food supply, thus reducing the high cost of living and helping to meet the extraordinary demand for the armies of America and her allies, and the starving civilian population of our European allies. The women rendered a particularly valuable service in ex-

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exercising special precautions against disease and contagion, as practical conservation, and in order that the demand for physicians might be minimized so that an increased number of medical men might be released for the federal army. These energetic and patriotic women also made possible the elimination of the practice of returning unsold bread, by placing orders far enough ahead to allow retailers to estimate accurately their demands.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle is chairman of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, and chairmen of the committees are: Enrollment and Women's Service, Miss Julia E. Landers; Food Production, Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad, Conrad; Home Economics, Miss Mary Matthews, LaFayette; Child Welfare, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville; Women in Industry, Miss Mabelle Maney, Indianapolis; Health and Recreation, Mrs. George C. Hill, Indianapolis; Food Conservation, Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis; Liberty Loan, Mrs. Fred McCulloch, Fort Wayne; Red Cross, Mrs. Jessie H. Stutesman, Crawfordsville; Social Service, Miss Vida Bewson, Columbus; Education, Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, Indianapolis.

*Iowa.* Those charged with the task of organizing the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of Iowa realized at an early date that the very work of organization itself might be made an end as well as a means, and in a large proportion of the counties the meetings called for forming local chapters were made patriotic occasions which called together the women of every class, race and creed. They were, in themselves, demonstrations of demo-



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cratic feeling and patriotism which meant much to their communities. In many counties, patriotic meetings with speakers from near by cities were held in every school district of the county. The movement for holding the patriotic meetings has been in the opinion of many, the most distinctive phase of Iowa's work. The chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Meetings is Miss Alice French of Davenport, better known as Octave Thanet, the novelist, who has devoted herself with all her resources of influence and wealth to this work. Miss French is the Regent of the Colonial Dames of Iowa and this patriotic society together with the D. A. R., has been especially in charge of this work, the value of which can scarcely be estimated. Miss French has been particularly successful in holding meetings in sections of the state where there is a large German population, having enlisted as one of her best speakers the editor of one of the largest German newspapers, who is aiding in setting forth the duties of the German-American citizen at this time.

Mrs. Gebhard, who is the Regent of the State D. A. R., has been carrying on the work of holding meetings in connection with the county fairs. Arrangements were made for patriotic rallies to be held in every county of the state.

The chairman of the Committee on Education, Miss Leona Call, sent out an appeal to all domestic science teachers in the colleges and schools, to make a specialty of teaching the preparation of the foods recommended by the Federal Food Administration and especially that they avail themselves of the opportunity this will give for patriotic instruction, explaining to

their pupils why these things are necessary, why our country is at war, the suffering in Europe, etc. It is believed that by this means, instruction not only in habits of thrift but in patriotism and loyalty to our government will be taken into many homes not otherwise accessible.

This committee has also appealed to teachers everywhere to give patriotic instruction and patriotic programs in the school, using the new and modern literature of patriotism, such as Secretary Lane's "Address on the Flag"; part of President Wilson's war message, etc. It is believed that they will thus bring home to the pupils and, through them to their parents, the fact that each one has a personal interest in this war.

The chairman of the Iowa Division, Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, sent to every college in the state a request to the girls to secure from their own acquaintance, as many signatures as possible to the food pledge cards, each one writing to her own home town and giving thus, not only help to the campaign, but an evidence of her own loyal interest. She also sent a letter to each of the rural clubs, of which Iowa has a very large number, asking them not only to circulate the food pledge cards in their own neighborhoods, but to hold patriotic meetings, using the songs of our country—the songs which our soldiers are singing in the camps—and giving a distinctively patriotic tone to the gatherings in their community centers.

The Iowa Division made an especial effort to carry on the work of safeguarding the conditions around the great cantonment at Des Moines. Mrs. Harold R. Howells, the chairman of the Health and Recreation

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Committee, with the aid of the women of the Des Moines unit especially coöperated with the agents sent out by the Committee from the War Department in meeting this great and imperative need.

A letter was sent to the newspapers of every county in the state and to every county chairman, asking that the women in each locality take steps to see that no girl who leaves home seeking employment in Des Moines shall go without notifying either the local Woman's Committee or the Y. W. C. A., so that she may be met and sheltered until some suitable place to live can be secured.

The Iowa Division sent an appeal to the colleges asking that all social functions be simplified; that every form of extravagance and display be eliminated as unsuited to a time like this; they are asked to do this as a patriotic offering to their country and to demonstrate that they share in the heroic ideals of their college brothers who have gone, or are going, to the field of battle. The students are voting to comply with this request, giving up "Junior Proms" and using money for Red Cross and other patriotic work.

Several of the local branches interested themselves in local community cellars, for the benefit of those having none. The women at one county seat gave a conservation festival, the proceeds of which went to buy sugars, jars, etc., for those who could not afford to buy them.

In carrying on the food pledge campaign in Iowa it was necessary to deny frequently many stories that had been industriously circulated. The most common of these was that those signing these cards will have their canned fruit and vegetables confiscated by

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the government agents. One of the cheering illustrations of genuine patriotism, however, was brought out by this rumor. In Webster County when the workers from the woman's committee was securing pledges, they asked one housewife for her signature and were surprised and touched when, after signing promptly, she asked very honestly if she would know when the man from the government was coming as she was canning and preserving all she could so that she would have her share ready. Truly this patriotic Scandinavian woman sets an example to some native Americans.

Iowa women have helped most efficiently in promoting the Liberty Loan, especially in influencing women, women's organizations, Sunday Schools, young people's religious societies, etc., to invest. In Dubuque a leaflet with questions and answers was compiled by the Woman's Committee canvassers.

The officers of the Iowa Woman's Committee are: chairman, Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Webster City; vice-chairman, Mrs. F. J. Mansfield, Burlington; vice-chairman, Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, Grinnell; secretary, Miss Catherine J. Mackay, Ames; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Norris, Des Moines; auditor, Mrs. J. W. Watzek, Davenport; Registration, Mrs. C. H. Morris, Des Moines; Conservation, Miss Catherine J. Mackay, Ames; Child Welfare, Dr. Lenna Meanes, Des Moines; Education, Miss Leona Call, Webster City; Liberty Loan, Mrs. W. W. Marsh, Waterloo; Patriotic, Miss Alice French, Davenport.

*Kansas.* Kansas is very fortunate in having as its chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mrs. David W. Mulvane, of To-



peka. In organizing the state Mrs. Mulvane has followed the plan of having a small committee, and efficiency is the watchword of this compact and very effective organization. The first thing done by the committee after it was organized was to begin a registration of the women, and later, under Mrs. Mulvane's supervision, there was a food conservation campaign. Kansas is organized by counties, cities, wards and precincts. Mrs. Mulvane conceived the idea of an "all-woman's parade" in various cities of Kansas and the first of these was held with pronounced success in Topeka, preceding the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic. The fine example set by the women of Topeka was soon followed by those of other Kansas cities. The Kansas newspapers have been very cordial in their support of all the undertakings of the Woman's Committee. The clubs of the state, in the main, have coöperated under the Woman's Committee. Kansas has given very generously in men and money. A Red Cross sanitary corps of eighty men was recruited entirely in Parsons, Kansas, and this is expressive of the patriotism of the entire state. Although Kansas was late in organizing, a great deal has been accomplished and emphasis is being placed on the ten departments of work suggested by the Woman's Committee. The scheme of organization is a sound one and there is no doubt but that Mrs. Mulvane and her associates have built on a solid foundation for permanent future work.

*Kentucky.* The women of the "Blue Grass State" had a high standard to reach in their war work, for in no state have the women put more enthusiasm into their efforts nor worked to better purpose than have

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the women in Kentucky. The clubs of the state have distinguished themselves in various ways and on many occasions. The State Suffrage Association, with such leaders as Miss Laura Clay and Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, blazed the way for aggressive steps in the South for political recognition of women by securing for their state "school suffrage," despite seemingly insurmountable difficulties. When the call from the National Government reached Kentucky it found the women of that state trained, organized, and ready for service. Mrs. Helen Bruce, of Louisville, Chairman for Kentucky, has proved herself a worthy leader of one of America's best trained groups of women. To her able leadership much of the success of the unit in Kentucky is due.

The personnel of the Woman's Committee of Kentucky is in itself a guarantee of success in anything the Committee might undertake. Mrs. Patty B. Semple, the vice-chairman, has been prominent in Kentucky club circles for many years and is an educator of note. Mrs. Richard T. Lowndes, another member of the Committee, is president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams is president of the Colonial Dames of Kentucky, and both women are charming representatives of the admirable type of able, high-born southern women. Mrs. Richard D. Drakow was formerly president of an influential club and is prominent among the Jewish women of the state. The recording and corresponding secretaries, Mrs. William Gazley Hamilton and Mrs. Marvin Lewis, have done a great deal of work in organizing the state—a task that seemed at first almost impossible, in the face of so many diffi-

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culties. The treasurer, Mrs. Alex. G. Barret, is another woman of unusual ability. Mrs. J. William Jefferson, who is chairman of Registration, is president of the Board of the State Home for Incurables and former state president of the King's Daughters. Mrs. Jefferson is a woman of much executive ability and her work has been conspicuously successful. Kentucky is fortunate in having as chairman of its Food Production and Home Economics Work Miss Mary E. Sweeney, Dean of the Home Economics Department of the State University at Lexington. Mrs. Morris Gifford, who gives part of her time to the State Food Administrator for Kentucky, is chairman for Food Administration of the Woman's Committee and did a highly successful work in the distribution of the Hoover pledges. Mrs. R. P. Halleck is chairman for Women in Industry. She is president of the Consumer's League of Kentucky and of the City Club of Louisville. Mrs. Halleck has been closely associated with all movements in Kentucky for the betterment of working conditions among women and children. The chairman for Child Welfare is Mrs. Harry Bishop, who has given her entire time for a number of years to the cause of young girls who pass through the juvenile court, and to the effort to establish a state training school for delinquent girls. Mrs. Bishop has done a beautiful and commendable work in establishing a Patriotic League among the girls who are especially stirred by the presence of fifty thousand soldiers in cantonments near Louisville. Mrs. George Flournoy and Mrs. Herbert Mengel are joint chairmen for Education and both have ability that especially fits them for this work. Mrs. Mengel

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having been president of the Suffrage Association of Kentucky. Dr. Alice Pickett, a leading physician, is chairman for Health and Recreation, and Mrs. Donald McDonald for Liberty Loan, and both women are admirably fitted for the positions to which they have been appointed. Mrs. Aubrey Cassar is chairman of Publicity and Mrs. Thruston Ballard, of the Louisville Red Cross Chapter, is chairman for Red Cross and Allied Relief. The honorary chairmen are women of distinction, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, Mrs. A. M. Harrison, and Mrs. A. O. Stanley, wife of the Governor. With such a committee it goes without saying that Kentucky stands in the front ranks.

The Kentucky women went about organizing the state systematically, appointing a woman in every county seat. By fall of 1917 thirty-eight counties had started work and the cities of Lexington, Frankfort, Hopkinsville, Springfield, Ashland and Louisville had been organized.

Food conservation work was carried on with the coöperation of the State Agricultural College. The extension worker who carried the pledge cards into the mountain districts reported that the women of those districts were much interested. She said they were greatly pleased that they had been included and were happy that there was something that they could do for the Government.

Kentucky was especially well organized for canning and drying. One interesting experiment was tried with groups of girls working under the extension department. These girls picked great quantities of wild blackberries, and the business men advanced the money for sugar, containers, etc., and gave the ser-



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vices of helpers in handling and shipping the finished product, which was sold through the Woman's Exchange.

An interesting phase of the work in Kentucky was a series of patriotic meetings held in the country districts. These meetings were opened with canning lectures and demonstrations held in the late afternoon, and these were followed by speeches, patriotic singing, drills, etc.

The Kentucky women believe that practical training for young women should be extended as widely as possible, and they have done everything within their power to encourage girls to take training as nurses, and to learn stenography, typewriting, etc. It is planned to make use of the registration of the woman power of the state to secure women to go to county seats to teach various branches which might be in demand.

## CHAPTER XXI

### LOUISIANA, MICHIGAN AND OTHER STATES

Louisiana governor issues proclamation making registration of women compulsory—Defense work in Maine—Existing organizations in Maryland form woman's committee—Results amazing—Admirable plan of organization adopted in Massachusetts—What Boston has done—Michigan women help save cherry crop—Way-side markets established—Lavish use of posters proved effective—Meals for soldiers.

*Louisiana.* Louisiana is the only state where the registration of women was made compulsory. Governor Ruffin G. Pleasant issued a proclamation fixing October 17, 1917, as "registration day in Louisiana for women." As this is the first time in the history of this country that such a proclamation has been issued, the full text of the proclamation is interesting. It follows:

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress a Council of National Defense has been established in the interest of national security and welfare; and

WHEREAS, this council deems it wise and essential to secure a census of woman power of the nation—which census shall serve to inform the government:

(1) as to the present state of preparedness of women along industrial lines;

(2) as to the training that is desired by those wishing to

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equip themselves for industrial, philanthropic, or social service;

(3) as to those who are home-makers, and who, by registering, automatically place themselves in a position to be reached by the Council of National Defense when its program demands their coöperation;

(4) as to actual service, volunteer or for remuneration, that may or may not be counted upon in time of emergency; and,

WHEREAS, on account of the fact that this information will be of great permanent value to the government, the Council of National Defense has asked that the aforementioned census be taken state by state; and,

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Louisiana has empowered the State Council of Defense to require such a registration; and,

WHEREAS, the State Council of Defense had decreed and required that such a census be taken under the personal supervision of the Governor of Louisiana,

NOW THEREFORE, I, RUFFIN G. PLEASANT, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17th, 1917, as REGISTRATION DAY in the State of Louisiana, and do hereby require that, on the above appointed day, every woman in Louisiana of the age of sixteen complete or more, shall appear at the registration booth in her political precinct to register such information as the State Council of Defense requires.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this the fourteenth day of September, 1917.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

(Signed) R. G. PLEASANT,

(Signed) JAMES J. BAILEY,

Secretary of State.

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The registration being entirely under the supervision of the Governor, the entire corps of state officials actively coöperated with the Woman's Committee. The State Food Commission also coöperated and registration and food pledges were signed the same day. The State School Board granted a holiday in honor of the unusual event, as the school authorities felt that there was urgent need of the assistance of the teachers, especially in the rural districts. Women to the number of six thousand were officially commissioned to conduct the registration and they worked in coöperation with the state Food Conservation officials and the parish Demonstration Agents.

In the French sections of the state the priests rendered a valuable assistance to the women by personally appealing to their parishioners. Hand bills were printed in French, house to house canvass was made; speeches were delivered in picture shows, school-houses, courthouses, churches, and city halls. Everywhere the women met with cordial response. Even the negroes were quite alive to the situation, meeting sometimes with the white people and sometimes at the call of their own pastors. The Committee sought the coöperation of the churches of all denominations and letters were sent out to all pastors asking them to speak to their people from their pulpits.

"If you know Louisiana," one of the Committee members said, "with her marvelously beautiful tracts of rich but almost untouched land, her Cajan parishes, her natural indolence, and her reluctance to be inveigled into any 'northern scheme'—above all her difficulty in realizing that beyond her own gorgeous greenness and resourcefulness there is the stark hor-



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ror of war—you will understand the difficulties of our work. But in spite of these difficulties and because of the splendid reports coming in from our chairman every day, we, in Committee headquarters, are feeling confident of success.”

So thoroughly were the women of Louisiana alive to their patriotic duty that within two months after the Woman's Committee began its operations every parish (the parishes in Louisiana correspond to counties in other states) with one or two exceptions, was organized, and the fact that Louisiana swamps are not always navigable accounts for the organizations not being state-wide.

In this state the women worked very successfully through the congressional districts. Early in the work one fact began to shine and that was that the war work the women were doing was going to have a marvelous effect on the illiterate element of the population. This alone would have made every effort more than worth while.

It should be stated that the expense of the organization work in Louisiana was met by voluntary contributions and the volunteer spirit has been from the beginning most beautiful.

The officers are: chairman, Miss Hilda Phelps; first vice-chairman, Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson; second vice-chairman, Mrs. James M. Thomson; secretary, Miss Bertha Wolbrette; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph E. Friend; publicity chairman, Mrs. E. W. Arny; Executive Committee: Mrs. W. S. Holmes, Baton Rouge; Mrs. H. B. Meyers, New Orleans; Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, New Orleans; Mrs. Philip Werlein, New Orleans;

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Mrs. William Polk, Alexandria; Mrs. A. F. Storm, Morgan City.

District chairmen are: Mrs. Wm. Porteur, New Orleans; Mrs. A. F. Storm, Morgan City; Mrs. W. H. Fullilove, Jr., Shreveport; Mrs. James R. Wooten, Monroe; Mrs. W. S. Holmes, Baton Rouge; Mrs. H. B. Myers, New Orleans; Mrs. Wm. Polk, Alexandria.

*Maine.* Maine is one of the states in which the new war emergency organizations have not been perfected promptly. However, the women of the state individually and through the clubs and other organizations are doing their full share in war work of all kinds. Maine has been an especially valuable contributor to the Red Cross work and through the clubs has participated in all lines of defense work. It is to be regretted that at this writing no formal report of the work of the Maine women has been received at Washington either by the Woman's Committee or by the National League for Woman's Service and that, therefore, the report from that state must be limited to this brief statement.

*Maryland.* The story of the war work of Maryland women is one of absorbing interest. The plan of organization and method of operation is worthy of special attention and may be followed with profit in other states.

The Women's Section of the Maryland Council of Defense was formerly called the Women's Preparedness and Survey Commission of Maryland, having been appointed by Governor Harrington on April 10th, 1917, for two purposes, *viz.*: to consider all problems relating to women and their work that

might arise during the war; and to coördinate the work and develop the resources of the women of Maryland so that their efforts in war emergency work might result in the highest degree of efficiency.

Twenty-six women, nearly all of whom have been active in movements for social and civic betterment, were appointed a State Commission to guide and direct the work throughout the state, and five women in each county were appointed a County Commission to carry out the plans outlined by the State Commission in the various counties as far as could be done. The work in Baltimore City, which is not located in any county, is directed and supervised by the main body. Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, of Baltimore City, was appointed state chairman by the Governor, Mrs. Benjamin Corkran, Jr., vice-chairman, and Mrs. William Milnes Maloy, secretary.

On April 12th, Mrs. Shoemaker called the first meeting of the State Commission, consisting of twenty-six women, and plans for organization and work were outlined. Mrs. Oscar Leser of Baltimore was elected treasurer, and an executive board was chosen consisting of the four officers and three members of the State Commission (Mrs. Franklin P. Cator, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott and Mrs. Jacob M. Moses). Due to press of duties connected with the Committee on Recreation at Mobilization Centers, of which Mrs. Cator is chairman, and her connection with the Y. W. C. A. in Baltimore, of which she is president, she was forced to resign as a member of the executive board, and her place was filled by Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, of Ruxton, Baltimore County. State chairmen of the various committees were appointed, each being

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selected by reason of peculiar fitness for the work assigned to her committee.

As soon as the Governor had completed his appointments on the county commissions, a meeting of the county chairmen (appointed as such by Governor Harrington) and the State Commission was held. This was on May 3rd, at which time, the plan of organization and work as outlined was approved, and from that time on, work all over the state has been progressing rapidly.

All war work in Maryland is carried on in the most systematic way. The Executive Board of the State Commission meets regularly every Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. The twenty-six members of the State Commission meet every third Thursday in the month at 2 P. M. and a joint meeting of the county chairmen and the State Commission is an all day meeting, the morning session lasting from 10:00 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. and the afternoon session lasting from 2 P. M. until 5 P. M. Every three months, beginning with the first Thursday in October, a general meeting of all members of the Council throughout the state is held.

The name of the Council was changed by legislature act to the Maryland Council of Defense in June, 1917, at which time the Men's Preparedness and Survey Commission received legislative recognition by statute and was styled the Maryland Council of Defense.

Scarcely had the Women's Commission been appointed when it was called upon by the Men's Council to assist in correcting, tabulating and filing the census returns taken in Maryland of all males over sixteen years. Mrs. C. Baker Clotworthy, chairman of the Volunteer Emergency Service Committee, was



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asked to take charge of this work, and within two days, about two hundred volunteers had been secured. These volunteers worked in shifts of from fifteen to thirty-five every day for two months, under the personal direction of Mrs. Clotworthy, who went to the office of the Men's Council every day at nine o'clock and remained throughout the day to instruct the volunteers, each of whom was obliged to promise to devote at least four hours a week to the work before being instructed.

Another large piece of work carried out by means of the organization of the Council was the decoration of the places of registration on June 5th, under the direction of the Patriotic Education Committee and the Americanization Committee, with the aid of the Motor Messenger Service. The President's War Message was distributed under the direction of the same committee. Two hundred and sixty thousand Hoover Pledges have been distributed in Maryland.

"Our big task," said one of the Council members, "is to arouse women to a sense of patriotic duty to work in the canneries, as well as to conserve food in the homes. The newspapers are very coöperative and have given our work much space. This work was part of the general plan of the Committee on Women in Industry which is coöperating with the Bureau of Registration and Information of the National League for Women's Service. In accordance with the plan worked out in conference with the Executive Officer of the Bureau, the Committee holds itself responsible as far as possible to secure an adequate supply of woman labor in industrial plants holding Government contracts. By way of preparation for this work, a

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survey has been undertaken for the purpose of locating industries in which there may be an over supply of woman labor. The object of this survey is to place us in a position to transfer women from one industry to another whenever this is possible."

In order to encourage women to conserve food by means of canning, etc., the Home Economics Committee secured the services of an expert supplied by the Maryland Agricultural College, and she has from time to time formed classes in the city of Baltimore, where women may bring vegetables and can them under her direction. A demonstration agent is also supplied to each county in the state. So as to reach more women than could be gotten to the classes established by the expert in Baltimore City, the women published a notice in the newspapers, that instruction would be given in canning and drying vegetables, either by telephone from our headquarters, or in the housekeeper's home. This stimulated interest greatly and the expert Home Demonstration Agent has all she can do to give the information requested concerning the canning of fruits and vegetables.

In addition to the activities outlined above the women of Maryland have done a great deal of Red Cross Work.

The War Emergency Work in Baltimore is especially interesting. The Home Garden Committee had been interested in gardens of all kinds in Baltimore for some years, and since its organization six years ago, has been a committee under the Women's Civic League. When Governor Harrington of Maryland appointed the Women's Preparedness and Survey Commission (Maryland being the first state to have

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such a commission with both men's and women's sections) the chairman of the Home Garden Committee was made a member and the work taken over under the new name of Food Production Committee of the Women's Preparedness and Survey Commission. Later the Commission became the Maryland Council of Defense—Woman's Section, a branch of the national organization.

A local newspaper has been offering cash prizes for the best back yard gardens for the last eight years. This year the prizes were offered only for vegetables and the work so greatly stimulated that the contest was closed when the number reached fifteen thousand.

Twenty-five vacant lots, the use of which was donated by the owners, were plowed and fenced by the committee. Street dirt for fertilizers was given by the Street Cleaning Department. The lots were divided into about an eighth of an acre plots, which were worked by families in the neighborhood, each family paying one dollar nominal rent—some families taking several plots. Each lot constitutes a community farm—several of which had flag raising with prominent citizens (members representing other educational and patriotic organizations), as speakers. Most of the gardeners have availed themselves of the lessons at the local canning centers.

Children's gardens are in all the city parks worked in coöperation with the Playgrounds Association. The children gardeners regularly harvest their Sunday dinners; one child had sufficient vegetables for a family of nine. In 1917 two hundred and eighty-six children had park and playground gardens.

The School Board has coöperated with the commit-

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tee, and there were thirteen school gardens, containing total number of five hundred and ninety-five individual gardens. The largest garden being that at the Louisa Alcott school, which has one hundred plots, eighteen feet square. One little nine-year-old girl by her indefatigable efforts has been an inspiration to the other little gardeners.

Eight gardens in the various institutions— orphan asylums, old men's homes, girls' homes and so forth, also worked under the committee supervision.

Some results:

- Increase in the neighborhood and civic pride
- Hearty spirit of coöperation
- Desire for more efficiency
- Practically no vandalism
- Increased food in congested districts

Each gardener contributed some of his products to a stall at the Community Market of Baltimore for an exhibition and sale, proceeds to be used in starting new gardens for the next year.

The department chairmen for Maryland are: Miss Kate McLane; Mrs. William Reed; Mrs. E. H. Worthington; Mrs. Frances Sanderson; Miss Sallie R. Carter; Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott; Miss Anne Graeme Turnbull; Mrs. Jacob M. Moses; Mrs. Frances T. Redwood; Mrs. Julius Freeman; Mrs. B. W. Corkran, Jr.; Mrs. C. Baker Clotworth; Dr. Anna Abercrombie; Mrs. Franklin P. Cator.

Maryland women have not overlooked the colored women in their plans. The work of this Committee is carried on entirely through colored organizations, which undertake all lines of war emergency work that



they are willing to perform. A member of the Commission is chairman of this Committee and representatives from the colored organizations serve on the Committee.

*Massachusetts.* The plan followed by the women in Massachusetts is a most admirable one and has proved thoroughly workable. The Woman's Committee has worked from the beginning in close coöperation with the Public Safety Commission of Massachusetts and has offices in the quarters of that organization at the State House. As is usual when the Woman's Committee is closely linked with an existing strong organization, much has been accomplished. Monthly conferences of women representing organizations and individual women are held. At these meetings reports of the work of all departments is given as to the best method of procedure along all lines. Naturally much inspiration and information is exchanged and practical results are attained. These meetings have been largely attended and vitally interesting. Practically every city and town in the state has a chairman who sees that the plans of the central committee are carried out in her own home town. Another feature of the work that has made for success is the fine spirit of coöperation that is broadly manifested. Practically every woman's organization in the state, according to the chairman's report, is coöperating to do work required in order that duplication may be avoided.

The women did valuable work in coöperation with the State Food Administration in the drive of September, 1917, and during that month letters were sent out broadly to the women of the state. Request was

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made that the people of Massachusetts eliminate the use of white bread for two days each week. Two weeks after the letter was sent out reports were received and the results were highly satisfactory to the food administration. The custom of eliminating white bread for two days a week in Massachusetts will continue indefinitely.

A great deal of valuable work was done in connection with the boys in Camp Devens, at Ayer, Massachusetts, in coöperation with the Travelers' Aid Society. Prizes were offered for "War Time Cookery" in connection with the state and county fairs, the work being under direction of Mrs. L. A. Frothingham, of North Easton. A movement was started to encourage women to make their own soap, "war bread" and "war cake," and receipts for these were inserted in the local papers of the state. A number of fish recipes were also included and the use of fish instead of meat requested. Equally effective work has been done for the Liberty Loan and in the interest of child welfare. Young people have been systematically encouraged to take training for some useful pursuit. Red Cross work was greatly intensified.

Boston has cause to be proud of the special training her institutions have offered for special training for the men and women of New England in the national crisis. Military authorities of this country and Europe outlined the courses in Harvard's military camp. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Tufts School of Engineering have done their part in war training. Secretary T. Lawrence Davis, the organizer and director of Boston University's war emergency courses, placed before Secretary of the In-

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terior, Mr. Redfield, his plans for a course in intensive business training for women, to meet the demand for trained women in business. The approval of the Department of the Interior was instantaneous. These courses offered by the Boston University are free, except for a nominal charge for text books and supplies.

Prominent educators and business men and women have volunteered their services and their efforts will result in equipping hundreds of young women for positions in the business world. The courses cover a period of eight weeks.

The officers of the Massachusetts Woman's Committee are: Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky, Mrs. Michael M. Cuniff, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Miss Anna T. Bowen; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. William W. Taff.

*Michigan.* On March 27, 1917, a number of women, heads of prominent women's organizations of the state of Michigan, met in Lansing to consider the formation of a Woman's Committee which would weld together the women of the state and take up various forms of patriotic service. Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, LL. D., was elected chairman, and the committee was named the Michigan Woman's Committee of Patriotic Service. In May, Dr. Crane was appointed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of Michigan Council of National Defense, and the former organization was at once merged in this permanent committee of the Woman's Committee, Michigan Division, Council of National Defense.

Dr. Crane, realizing the need of placing at once

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special emphasis upon food production, immediately laid plans to aid the farmers of the state in testing seed corn and removing smut from oats. It being almost impossible to secure seed potatoes, some twelve hundred bushels of potatoes were purchased by Dr. Crane and sold at cost price to the farmers in Kalamazoo and neighboring counties.

Special features of work during the summer months were the Hoover Pledge drive and the safeguarding of every possible avenue for food conservation. High school brigades were mustered to save the cherry crop, clearing houses established in different cities for the sale of the surplus crops, and the exchange of labor, glass jars, etc. Thousands of canning demonstrations were held in the state. At the suggestion of the Woman's Committee, many farmers established way-side markets by their farm homes, thus disposing of vegetables and fruits to automobile tourists.

In response to a call from the head of the Michigan Board of the American Red Cross, in September Mrs. Crane sent out a letter to all local chairmen, asking that a special effort be made to interest aged people, women in institutions, and others who had not been reached by the Red Cross, in knitting. Many and unexpected responses came to this appeal. Teachers in high schools asked for instructions, that the high school pupils might knit; Campfire Girls and troops of Boy Scouts took up the work; firemen were to be seen at their knitting; while from all over the state the unfortunate ones in institutions were doing their "bit" for their country.

Michigan believes in a lavish use of printers' ink. Ten thousand posters have been placed throughout



the state in a "Cut Down Deliveries" campaign. Daily news service is furnished sixty daily papers, and special feature and Sunday stories are sent out.

In different sections of the state effective work has been carried on along unusual and novel lines. At Grand Rapids eight hundred soldiers were fed for four weeks by the local unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, these meals costing twenty-five cents each and giving perfect satisfaction. Two thousand dollars was thus saved, which was expended for extra comforts for the soldiers.

The Muskegon Unit gave a big patriotic pageant, "The Building of the Nation." In addition to affording a patriotic entertainment which was thoroughly constructive, through the participation of the children of all nationalities represented in the community, a splendid work of Americanization was begun. With the heartiest approval of their priest, and the most genuine enthusiasm on the part of the little folks, the Polish children gave one of their national dances.

The Saginaw Unit of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, solved the problem of Food Marketing through the medium of the park market. In one of the city's parks the women opened a market, to which farmers and truck gardeners brought their produce.

Throughout the state work along the various department lines has been emphasized, Mrs. O. H. Clark, chairman of Women in Industry, securing a volunteer factory inspector in each of the eighty-three counties of the state.

The Department of Food Administration has as its

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head Miss Georgia L. White, Dean of Home Economics of Michigan Agricultural College. Valuable emergency courses in the latest methods of food conservation were held at the College, and hundreds of teachers went abroad over the state to give demonstrations. Menus for meatless and wheatless days were prepared, and suggestions for the help of women to keep all the Hoover commandments were sent out.

Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh of Detroit, chairman for Michigan of the Woman's Liberty Loan committee of the Treasury Department, and also chairman of the Liberty Loan committee of the Woman's Committee, Michigan Division, Council of National Defense, appointed leading and able women as chairmen in every county of the state.

The Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, appropriated \$500 to assist the nurses of the state in making a special survey of nursing and hospital resources of the state for the service of both the army and civilian population.

The Woman's Committee, through local committees at Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, and other near points, doing special work for the boys at Camp Custer. Churches were opened as club houses; two evenings a week open house is held at the various lodges of the city; special services for the soldiers Sunday afternoon are followed by informal suppers; permanent home committees have been organized to furnish lists of rooms and houses to men, their families and friends, and to invite Camp Custer men to the city's home for Sunday dinners; and committees have also been organized to mend for the soldiers.

A thorough survey of cities and towns was taken

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prior to the registration of the woman power of the state, that the Woman's Committee might know the agencies for good or bad, employment conditions, status of charities, etc.

In 190 cities and towns fully officered organizations have already been established, and many township committees consisting of chairman and secretary have been appointed. Fifty-three state-wide organizations are now affiliated with the Woman's Committee, Michigan Division, Council of National Defense.

Headquarters have been established in Kalamazoo, where on the first floor of a business block on one of the city's main streets, the passers-by may see exhibits of defense work, the newest posters, and read the latest war bulletins.

Dr. Crane is frequently in the field addressing conferences, federations, and other large bodies on defense work, and her addresses are widely quoted by the newspapers of the state.

In July, Governor Albert E. Sleeper named a woman's committee on War Preparedness, appointing Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane chairman, who with six other members serves as an intermediary between the Michigan War Preparedness Board and the Woman's Committee, Michigan Division, Council of National Defense; the War Preparedness Board making an appropriation of \$7,000 to this work.

Officers and Members of the Woman's Committee on War Preparedness are: chairman, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo; vice-chairman, Mrs. O. H. Clark, Kalamazoo; treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Burns, St. Louis; members: Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Mrs. Georgia L. White, East Lansing; Mrs.

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G. Edgar Allen, Detroit; Mrs. Emma L. Uren, Houghton; secretary, Mrs. Clay H. Hollister, Grand Rapids. Executive Board, Woman's Committee, Michigan Division, Council of National Defense: chairman, Mrs. Caroline Barlett Crane; honorary chairman, Mrs. Albert E. Sleeper; 1st vice-chairman, Mrs. O. H. Clark; 2nd vice-chairman, Mrs. Florence I. Bulson; 3d vice-chairman, Mrs. Ida M. Hume; 4th vice-chairman, Mrs. G. Edgar Allen; 5th vice-chairman, Miss Georgia L. White; 6th vice-chairman, Mrs. Emma L. Uren; secretary, Mrs. Clay H. Hollister; corresponding secretary, Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron; treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Burns.



## CHAPTER XXII

### MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND NEVADA

Minnesota women coöperate with Public Safety Commission—Perfect coördination in Mississippi—Thirty women's organizations unite in war work—"One can for the Government" from every woman—Missouri adopts unique method of food conservation campaign—Woman's patriotic special train—What the women of Montana are doing—Nebraska early in the field with complete organization—Registration accomplished in one day—"Drying and Canning Week" in Omaha—Nevada women have various activities.

*Minnesota.* The women of Minnesota have done so much definitely planned and well executed work that it is difficult to say what has been their most successful branch of war work. Under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, the organization work and the evident spirit of coördination and coöperation is certainly worthy of special mention.

In Minnesota the Safety Commission, authorized by the legislature, with very wide emergency powers and an appropriation of \$1,000,000, antedated the Council of Defense. It appointed a Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Winter was made chairman. Later came a similar appointment from the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. It was then pos-

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sible to combine the two committees, which was done by the local council (composed of Presidents of state-wide organizations) voting to accept the Safety Committee as their executive committee.

The state was then organized, first by congressional districts and then by counties. An unusual and most helpful act on the part of the state Safety Commission was the calling of the entire force of county chairmen to a conference at the state Capitol, paying their expenses and giving the House of Representatives for the meeting place. This opportunity for full discussion and contact was a tremendous impetus to the work. The conference ended by a half day's session at the Farm School of the University, where Miss Berry, chairman of Conservation, who was already a member of Mr. Hoover's advisory Committee, gave a full demonstration of the plans of the then non-appointed Food Administration, and a "war luncheon."

The women's first big campaign was, of course, for the signing of the Hoover pledges. In an agricultural state, with no large cities except St. Paul and Minneapolis, this involved long drives in rural communities. Inevitably the food campaign involved a patriotic one. "The foreign population is dominantly German," said Mrs. Winter, "and there are communities where English is a foreign language. Their first feeling was naturally one of horror and protest against the war, but quiet unexcited educational work has already done much. The country work has enabled us to make a quite accurate survey of all disloyal groups, among whom more work must be done. This formed the second big work."

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Later Minnesota initiated a remarkably fine piece of coöperative work. A central state committee has been formed consisting of Mrs. Winter as chairman, the state superintendent of schools, a member of the Safety Commission and the food administrator appointed by Mr. Hoover. Under this committee every county is to have a similar committee, consisting of the man representative of the Safety Commission, the county superintendent of schools and the woman county chairman of defense. Several hundred school teachers and principals are to be brought in from all over the state for a kind of training camp in patriotic education and food conservation, so that the plan will ramify into every little rural school district with thoroughly informed and unified workers.

Minnesota women have had demonstrations, patriotic posters and distribution of thousands of copies of such material as the President's War Proclamation, Secretary Lane's speech, the President's reply to the Pope, etc., through the County Agricultural Fairs. Also dodgers on the "Hoover Pledge," and "Why We Are At War," printed in various languages and put in small stores, pool rooms and other places where men congregate. These are designed to reach those who do not read extensively.

Wonderful things have happened in Minnesota. Mrs. Theo. Christianson, of Dawson, reported to the State Chairman that one town woman cheerfully did the canning for a farmer's wife. Mrs. J. T. Hale, of St. Paul, reports that in one town the slogan was: "Don't let a fighting man carry your parcels. Save the man power for essential service." In one town a survey disclosed the fact that the sale of wheat had

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fallen off one third after the women's food conservation drive and the sale of meal and non-wheat breakfast foods had increased enormously. In one town forty-seven out of fifty women signed the Hoover pledge cards. In another rural district town women are washing dishes for farm women.

Minnesota has a Young Women's Auxiliary organized for patriotic service, in squads of six or more. The State Director is Miss Eleanor Mitchell, St. Cloud; vice directors, Miss Lillian Winston, Minneapolis; Miss Katherine Sullivan, Stillwater; Miss Helen Congdon, Duluth; secretary, Miss Gladys Riley, St. Cloud. The special work of the organization is building up patriotic sentiment in their home towns, giving neighborhood service, assisting in food conservation, organizing groups for the study of home nursing, and assistance in the registration of women for service.

The officers of the Women's Committee of the Minnesota Division Council of National Defense are: director, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. Cordenio Severance, Cottage Grove; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. W. T. Coe, Wayzata. Committee chairmen: Miss Josephine T. Berry, St. Paul; Miss Agnes Peterson, St. Paul; Mrs. Edwin Stuhr, Minneapolis; Miss Annie Shelland, St. Paul; Mrs. Frances Buell Olson, St. Paul; Mrs. Francis A. Chamberlain, Minneapolis; Mrs. Elbert Carpenter, Minneapolis; Mrs. Walter Thorp, Minneapolis; Mrs. W. R. Mandigo, St. Paul; Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Appleton; Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, St. Paul; Mrs. George Squires, St. Paul; Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Duluth. Auxiliary Committees: Mrs. Harold Weld,



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Boulevard; Dr. Auten Pine, St. Paul. Secretary, Miss Aimee Fisher, Minneapolis.

*Mississippi.* Mississippi furnished a fine example of perfect coördination. All of the thirty women's organizations of the state have been giving their time, their money and themselves to aid their country since the entrance of the United States into the War—through the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense. The committee was organized at Jackson on May 24, 1917, and Mrs. Edward McGehee was elected permanent chairman. Every county and town in the state was organized and one of the first things to occupy the attention of the women was food production and conservation. The Canning Clubs representing ten thousand women and girls under the direction of the County Demonstration Agents set the ball rolling by cultivating every waste place, backyard gardens in the towns, and their own gardens in the rural sections. In the rich truck growing belt of central and south Mississippi the women were able to save the waste produce that had formerly rotted in the fields before it could be rushed to the overcrowded markets, or canneries.

Every woman in the state has pledged "One can for the Government" from her own pantry. This food will be collected by the State Agent of Food Conservation, and placed at the disposal of the Government to be used where it is most needed. The first Hoover pledge cards were signed through the same agency, and all counties were enthusiastically ready for the "Clean Up" campaign in signing the second cards sent out.

The registration of women took place in the week

of September 14, 1917. The Governor issued a proclamation setting aside this day as Woman's Service day—when a great drive was made to raise funds for the registration. The week was a great success, all organizations giving their assistance in the work. The negro women were registered, and took great pride and pleasure in this as well as the Food Campaign. They had different polling places—but worked under the instructions of the club women.

The women have been enthusiastic workers in the Red Cross, and even the little rural towns have their auxiliaries or chapters. Mrs. McGehee has worked faithfully to give every assistance to the Gulf Division of the Red Cross. The Liberty Loan and the War Library Fund have both received enthusiastic support from the Mississippi women.

At Jackson and Hattiesburg, where Camp Jackson and Camp Shelby are located, the women have done everything in their power to help make camp life clean, wholesome and pleasant for the boys in training. In all urban and rural communities the women are maintaining a high standard for the civic pride, through their work in the interest of public health, and moral and spiritual forces. Because of a campaign in the interest of the Child Labor Law the public schools in Mississippi had the largest attendance in the history of the state, in the fall of 1917. The women's clubs took up the study of pan-Americanism, democracy, world-reorganization and kindred topics, showing that the women of the fair Magnolia State are looking out beyond the old dried-up shell of indifference and lethargy where habit and tradition have held her for so long, and are making of them-

selves real and potent factors in the Nation's crisis, and preparing themselves to do citizen's duty.

Headquarters of the Woman's Committee are at the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus, where a complete office equipment was donated.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. Edward McGehee, Como; vice-chairman, Mrs. H. L. Quinn, West Point; secretary, Miss Annie Caulfield, Columbus; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Mimms, Jackson.

*Missouri.* Missouri adopted a unique and strikingly successful method of conducting its food conservation campaign. This was by means of a "Woman's Patriotic Service Special" train which carried the gospel of food conservation directly to 2,500 women, according to the official report. The special was sent out by the Women's Committee on Food Conservation in coöperation with the Missouri-Pacific Railway, with the object of explaining the cold pack method of canning and drying fruit and vegetables to the women living in the cities and towns along that railroad. Representatives of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense and of the Red Cross also were guests on the special. Their duty was to outline the work of these two organizations to the women in the towns visited. Mrs. George Gillhorn, in conference with Mr. Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, arranged for the trip and the railroad placed a private car at the disposal of the women. At each of the twelve places visited the special was sidetracked, and the St. Louis women held patriotic meetings and gave canning and drying demonstrations.

According to the chairman's report, everywhere

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the special stopped the car was received by a delegation of patriotic citizens headed by the mayor. At every city local organizations were established of the Red Cross, The Women's Council of National Defense and the Food Conservation Committee.

The St. Louis women who made the trip on the first "Patriotic Special" were Mesdames John G. Thomson and Robert Terry of the Food Conservation Committee; Mrs. Norman Windsor and Miss Elizabeth Cueny of the Women's Council of National Defense; Mrs. Edmund F. Brown of the Red Cross; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, Columbia, Mo., and Miss Bab Bell, head of the Extension Department of the Home Economics Section of the University of Missouri.

Mrs. B. F. Bush, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for Missouri, was also appointed by the Governor a member of the State Council of Defense. In fact, in every instance, the county chairman is a member of the County Council of Defense unit, thereby forming a connecting link between the men's work and that of the women. "This close coöperation," says one of the executive officers, "is absolutely necessary in order that the work may be carried on successfully."

Missouri is well organized, complete working organizations having been completed in 106 of the 114 counties and in 375 towns, by the end of the summer of 1917. July 28 was set aside as "Patriotic Day" for Missouri and so proclaimed by the Governor. On this day the campaign for the Hoover pledge cards was conducted and the registration of women was made. In all departments Missouri women are working with pronounced success.



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The plan of organization in this state is worthy of especial study by those states who may still be in the process of organization. The state was divided into nine districts, with a vice chairman for each district. The 114 counties in Missouri have each a county chairman who reports to the vice chairman of her district. In the majority of cases this county chairman is also a member of the County Committee of the Council of Defense. Each of the large cities and towns throughout the state has its chairman and working units to look after the different departments of the work of the Woman's Committee in exactly the same way as does the state body.

The larger cities make their weekly report direct to the vice chairman of their district, and also to the county chairman; the townships or towns make report to the county chairmen, each of whom in turn reports to the vice chairman in her district. The nine vice chairmen, all members of the Executive Board, report to the state chairman once each week.

The state chairman or chairman on organization sends frequent and full reports to the nine vice chairmen in the districts, and to the county, township and town chairmen of the activities of the several departments, the Speakers' Bureau, Publicity Committee, Courses on Instruction, etc.

Just as presidents of all women's state organizations become members of the Advisory Council of the state body, so do presidents of city and town organizations form an advisory board of the city and town units of the Woman's Committee.

"No city, town or county unit shall initiate any measure contrary to the State policy that shall be-

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come permanently operative until submitted to the Executive Board," the official announcement states. "Every unit should have a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer, as well as a chairman for every department of work that may be taken up, these heads to appoint chairmen for necessary departments of work. These department heads shall send a weekly report to her county chairman and a duplicate copy to the state chairman of that department.

"In appointing department chairmen, each county chairman shall give an outline of the work, the department state chairman to instruct the county chairman in the departments of work.

"Such funds as may be needed for local work should be raised by each unit in such way as may be determined by the board of that unit. An assessment might be imposed on each member of organizations in the county or town. Women's clubs or organizations might be asked to contribute."

The object of the committee is, "To secure the registration of every woman in the State of Missouri; to promote efficiency; to prevent duplication of effort; to utilize organizations already in existence; to give every woman opportunity for patriotic service, either at home or abroad, and incidentally to be an inspirational center for the entire state; to act as a clearing house for the work of women."

The officers are: honorary chairmen, Mrs. Frederick D. Gardner, Jefferson City; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis; chairman, Mrs. B. F. Bush, member of State Council of Defense; vice chairmen, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis; Mrs. Hugh C. Ward, Kansas City; Mrs. Warren F. Drescher, Hannibal;

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Mrs. W. K. James, St. Joseph; Mrs. C. W. Greene, Columbia; Mrs. E. M. Shepard, Springfield; Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Carthage; Miss Elizabeth Davis, Cape Girardeau; treasurer, Mr. William H. Lee; executive secretary, Mrs. Olive B. Swan, St. Louis; Executive Committee: Mrs. Charles A. Stix, Finance; Mrs. Frank P. Hays, Registration; Mrs. Elias Michael, Courses of Instruction; Miss Elizabeth Cueny, Organization; Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, Publicity; Mrs. G. V. R. Mechin, Speakers; Mrs. Frank Hammar, Red Cross; Mrs. George Gellhorn, Food Administration and Home Economics; Miss Ellen Tootle James, Child Welfare; Mrs. Fannie Bonner Price, Immigration and Alien Groups; Mrs. W. E. Fischel, Health and Recreation; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Liberty Loan; Mrs. George Still, Clubs and Kindred Organization; Mrs. Philip B. Fouke, Organization St. Louis; Mrs. Orville Martin, Organization Kansas City; Mrs. N. A. Brown, Organization St. Joseph and Buchanan County. The Advisory Council consists of the president and one delegate of each state or national organization.

*Montana.* Montana women, individually and through their organizations, have been doing war work along practically all lines, but organization under the great national war committees has not been perfected as rapidly as it has been in other states and no official reports of the work in Montana have been received in Washington at this writing. The officers of the Woman's Committee in Montana are: chairman, Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson, Missoula; vice chairman, Mrs. Wallace Perham, Glendive; secretary, Mrs. R. Hugh Sloane, Missoula; chairman of Registration, Mrs. Munill R. Tennis, Butte; chairman of Food Conserva-

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tion, Miss Bess Rowe, Bozeman; chairman of Social Service, Mrs. S. M. Saunders, Red Lodge; chairman of Education, Mrs. Kate W. Jameson, Missoula, Dean of Women's University of Montana; chairman of Liberty Loan, Mrs. W. W. MacDowell, Butte; chairman of Red Cross, Mrs. C. B. Nolan, Helena; chairman of Health and Recreation, Mrs. Mary Alderson, Bozeman; chairman of Publicity, Mrs. L. O. Edmonds, Absarokee.

*Nebraska.* "The Woman's Committee of the Nebraska State Council of Defense since its inception the 30th day of June, 1917, has been woman's opportunity to prove her patriotism," said Prof. Sarka B. Hrbkova, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. "The very establishment of a Woman's Committee was the recognition of woman as a definite and dependable factor in the conduct and success of a great war against the dark forces in Central Europe which are jeopardizing democracy. Our Nebraska Woman's Committee has proudly accepted this open acknowledgment by the government of the inherent right and responsibility of women to give service to their country. The women of our state as of other states labor today for the protection of their country as effectively as the soldiers fight for it on the far-flung frontiers of the war zone. Nebraska women are responding with all the vigor and the unalloyed ardor which our wonderful western prairie country arouses. Our women do not talk their patriotism; they live it."

The organization of the ninety-three counties of the state into an effective working machine was the first big work after which the food-pledge drive was given



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impetus. The first real test of the "machinery" planned and put into motion by the women and for the women of Nebraska was the public registration of women for patriotic service accomplished in one day—September 12, 1917, at all the regular polling places of the state, by proclamation of Governor Keith Neville. Fully fifty per cent of the woman power of Nebraska was enlisted in that significant public demonstration. A question and answer publicity campaign all crowded into a nutshell of a printed "dodger" preceded the first formal registration day in which it was the privilege of Nebraska women to participate.

An interesting development of the big "get-together" meeting of the county chairman of Woman's Committees held at Lincoln, Nebraska, September 4, 1917, was the means taken by resourceful leaders in various counties to get out all the women on registration day. In one county every school in the districts registering the largest number of mothers was presented with a patriotic record for the school phonograph. In another county pictures of great Americans were presented to the schools in the districts with the largest enrollments of women for patriotic service.

The formal introduction of foreign born women to the Uncle Sam of their adoption has been made one of the earnest pursuits of the Woman's Committee. Through the department of naturalization which has been rechristened "Americanization" a serious and effective appeal was published in every foreign language paper in the state excepting only certain German publications in strongly alien districts. These papers likewise printed, at the request of the woman

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member of the State Council of Defense a list of all the naturalization laws affecting women. Large groups of foreign born girls and women have, in response to this call, taken out their first papers as American citizens. On one such occasion when a group of twenty or more Scandinavian and Bohemian young women were leaving the court house with the material evidence of their intention to become full-fledged American citizens, a man well known in politics who stood at the entrance said, "There go twenty votes that no politician can buy."

Not only have the women of Nebraska accomplished much in bringing about the Americanization of their foreign born sisters, but their activities have had a salutary effect upon the male members of the families involved. It is an actual fact that numbers of men in the families of the women seeking Americanization awoke to the realization that they too should naturalize, and forthwith they hurried to the proper authorities lest their women outdo them. It is thus that the war for democracy is being waged here at home.

The comfort of the loyal lads at the camps has given grave concern, but the Red Cross and Health and Recreation departments have been equal to the task. When there have been no ready funds, the boys have not suffered, for there have been willing hearts and patriotic pockets which are never padlocked.

Truly wonderful results were reported from "Drying and Canning Week" in Omaha. The Committee printed 40,000 pamphlets on food conservation and in the interest of stimulating an interest in drying and canning. These were distributed by the retail grocers and through the schools. Reports were to the effect

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that there was an increase of fifty per cent in canning and drying. In six days, under the influence of the housewives' "drive," the people of Omaha put up for future use 6,000 baskets of tomatoes, 3,000 baskets of beans, 9,000 dozen ears of corn, and 4,800 bushels of apples. This does not include the garden products put up by people from their private gardens, which would probably increase the figures twenty per cent. At this time Nebraska had an army of 2,135 women food conservation volunteers from 247 towns at work spreading the gospel of canning, drying, etc. Training schools to equip these recruits to act as canning demonstrators were held in thirty-three towns over the state. The schools were conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural Extension service. So popular did these training schools become that women were enrolled from other states, including Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Idaho, and Wisconsin. One volunteer from a training school taught 191 women friends the art of canning, and set 500 as her goal before the season closed. This is a remarkable story, but the remarkable part about it is that the volunteer demonstrator did the work at "odd times," while working in a postoffice from 6:30 A. M., to 6:30 P. M., with but thirty minutes for lunch.

No account of the work of the women of Nebraska would be complete without something of the really wonderful amount of Red Cross work that has been done by the women of that state. Captains of industry, wage earners, boy scouts, everybody, joined in the great Red Cross Campaign. Not only did Omaha oversubscribe the war fund in the week's campaign, but a mere handful of citizens pledged more

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than half of the allotment at a Red Cross dinner given three days before the campaign proper began.

The campaigns were no sooner over than the women, whose enthusiasm was now completely aroused by the patriotic rallies and publicity to the immediate and vital need for hospital supplies at the battle front, formed into Red Cross auxiliaries, thus enlisting thousands of voluntary workers in the great healing army.

Besides fifty-five recognized auxiliaries, whose members either work at the Red Cross workshop or elsewhere under expert supervision, and the thirty-seven auxiliaries in the public schools, which have 2,725 pupils in them, there are countless organizations making garments and knitting for the Red Cross. The children have consecrated their hours of play to service, their parents have practically abandoned all social obligation and, with eager hands inspired by earnest hearts, they are preparing the necessary supplies which will alleviate the suffering of our boys on the battle line. The President commandeered them and they answered his bugle cry to arms.

A bird's-eye view of the model organization of the thousands of people in Omaha now engaged in Red Cross work makes the idea that Omaha was handicapped in the beginning by the lack of a chapter seem like an absurdity. Notwithstanding, this was the situation, for with the exception of the Beatrice chapter and one or two small towns in the western part of the state which were organized under the Mountain division at Denver, there was nothing in the entire state upon which to build.

With the growth of the Omaha chapter came



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hundreds of inquiries from every town in the state and from several adjoining states. Through the efforts of Mrs. Z. T. Lindsay, chairman of the woman's committee in the state, and Frank Judson, state director, every one of the 102 chapters have been established in the ninety-three counties, several chapters having branch auxiliaries. The membership on September 1, 1917, was as large as that of any state in the Union, population considered, or the largest membership per capita.

The officers are: chairman, Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. W. W. Barkley, Lincoln; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. J. N. Paul, St. Paul, President Nebraska Federation of Women Clubs; 3d vice chairman, Mrs. E. G. Drake, Beatrice, State Regent, D. A. R.; treasurer, Mrs. Keith Neville, Lincoln; secretary, Miss Annie L. Miller, Lincoln; auditors: Mrs. Jennie M. Rogers, Gibbon, State President Women's Relief Corps; Mrs. J. S. Clafin, University Place, State President Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Omaha, Miss Mary Dungan Hastings, Y. W. C. A.; chairman of Registration, Mrs. A. E. Sheldon, Lincoln; chairman of Child Welfare, Mrs. Draper Smith, Omaha; chairman of Social Service, Miss Ida L. Robbins, Lincoln; chairman of Education, Miss Alice Florer, Lincoln; chairman of Red Cross, Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Omaha; chairman of Health and Recreation, Dr. James E. Callfas, Omaha; chairman of Americanization, Dr. Olga Stastny, Omaha; chairman of Liberty Loan, Mrs. A. G. Peterson, Aurora.

*Nevada.* The women of Nevada have gone about their war work with the energy and enthusiasm char-

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acteristic of the people of that state. The Nevada Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was organized June 14, 1917. Immediately this Committee began to coöperate with the State Council of Defense and specific work was undertaken in accordance with existing conditions. It was decided that registration could best be taken by means of the food pledge and therefore efforts in these two lines were combined. Perhaps Nevada women have occupied themselves mostly with work for the Red Cross, the Food Administration and the Liberty Loan. "The Red Cross seems to us so vital," says the state chairman, Mrs. Pears Buckner Ellis, "that it became the immediate concern of every patriotic man, woman and child in the state. The enrollment in this army of mercy has been phenomenal and large sums have been subscribed." In both sales of Liberty bonds Nevada has held a place close to the top, and in the food-pledge campaign the state has also made an excellent showing.

As president of the Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of national and state defense work, Mrs. Ellis has been able to coördinate the work of the women of her state. "It is a great satisfaction to be able to say," said Mrs. Ellis, "that the women of the clubs have faithfully carried out instructions and have accomplished all the work laid out for them by the State Council of Defense and by the Woman's Committee. Through the aid and advice of Governor Boyle and of Mr. Henry Hoyt of the Federal Food Administration for Nevada, we have had most gratifying results."

Mrs. R. G. Withers, of Reno, is secretary for the

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Nevada Committee, and Mrs. Harry Clarke is treasurer. Chairman of committees are: Registration, Mrs. E. D. Boyle; Child Welfare, Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphrey; Liberty Loan, Mrs. S. D. Belford; Home Economics, Miss Frances Hancock; Health and Recreation, Mrs. S. D. Eubank; Home and Foreign Relief, Mrs. Hugh Brown; Publicity, Mrs. George West.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY AND NEW MEXICO

New Hampshire follows interesting plan of organization—State Chairman gives her residence as headquarters—New Jersey women initiate many novel forms of patriotic service—Canning centers in every community—Markets opened all over the state—New Mexico furnishes a thrill to Mr. Hoover—Drying food not a “lost art” in that state.

*New Hampshire.* In New Hampshire the women followed closely the suggestions of the National Woman's Committee and attempted an organization in every city and town in the state. Within a short time the Committee was able to report, “We have only about five or six towns of any considerable size that have not already been organized, and there has been a steady advance along many lines.”

“New Hampshire's plan of organization is interesting. An organization in a town consists of a chairman and several vice chairmen, the number being determined by the needs of the town. Each chairman presides over a certain district of the town, and the territory is divided up closely so that each woman may make an actual house to house canvass whenever needed. There is a very widely representative State Board and each member of a State Board is given a particular part of the state work to do. For instance,



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one member has charge of the grocery deliveries and works in the interest of that; another has the coöperation with the Red Cross; another the extension of voluntary service, somewhat similar to the V. A. D., in Canada; another the training for war service; another is librarian; another has child welfare and the education of children along patriotic lines; another has been named, under Mr. Hoover and Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, Federal Food Commissioner of New Hampshire, as Home Economics Director. The State chairman, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, said:

I am glad to bear witness to the splendid coöperation which we have received from the Public Safety Committee and from Mr. Huntley N. Spaulding, the Federal Food Commissioner for the state of New Hampshire. Under Mr. Spaulding a food campaign was planned which I believe was second to none in the United States. The plan provided for a sufficient number of home economics workers so that every town in the State could be reached with demonstrators on food conservation and food substitution and a housekeepers' exchange. Under each town unit we have a sufficient number of workers so that these women who are not able to attend the demonstrations may be reached by the lessons in a house to house campaign by these sub-chairmen. There is also a system of coöperation with the cities and towns whereby home economics is taught in the public schools so that the curriculum of these schools may allow the release of a teacher for a certain part of a day each week. Our hope is that our sub-chairmen may be willing to take lessons in home economics from these teachers.

We are also in the midst of a series of lessons which have been arranged in such a way that every town unit may send its chairman, sub-chairmen and food committee members to

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attend this conference and inspirational meetings, returning to their homes without spending the night. At these meetings we have speakers who bring before the people very clearly the fact that America is at war; just why we have entered the war; something of what the war means; the government's plan for the using of the woman power of America; the plans of the Food Administrator and a talk on food substitution and food conservation. These meetings give great satisfaction and the women respond splendidly. We also tried to get before large groups of people daily, and we were able to feel that from the north to south and from the east to west of our little State we are pretty keenly alive to the war necessity and also to the part which our women are to take in this great crisis.

Of course, no great credit should be given to us because we are a small State and we do not have the many insurmountable obstacles which some states present. We are not beset with labor troubles nor do we have great groups of foreign people who may not clearly understand our message. We are fortunate in the splendid support which we have, and we are especially fortunate in our Federal Food Commissioner. With all of these assets New Hampshire ought to make good.

Mrs. Wood gave her residence in Portsmouth for headquarters of the Woman's Committee until permanent arrangements could be made. Other officers are: vice chairman, Miss Anne Hobbs, Concord; secretary, Mrs. Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter; treasurer, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord; Directors: Mrs. Mabel N. Adams, Derry; Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman, Laconia; Mrs. R. W. Husband, Hanover; Mrs. William L. Schofield, Peterborough; Mrs. George D. Towne, Manchester.

*New Jersey.* If New Jersey does not really lead all

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the rest in many branches of war work, it is certainly not unfair to say that no state has initiated more creditable and novel forms of patriotic service, nor have the women of any state worked more constantly or to better purpose.

New Jersey housewives have long been noted for their thrift and efficiency, and the community spirit has run high among them for some time before war was declared. There were many splendid organizations doing work along broad and practical lines and it was only necessary for these to turn their power to war work for things to begin to happen. It was in New Jersey that the "community kitchen"—later called the "war kitchen"—idea began to develop, and to attract the attention of national leaders. In Newark and in other cities and towns the experiment was tried with pronounced success. It was also in New Jersey that the women planned a "cafeteria" picking of vegetables and fruits. This plan was suggested soon after news reached Summit that a farmer had plowed under a whole field of peas because he could get no pickers. The Canning Unit of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense asked the farmers not to plow under anything else until the women had been given a chance at the fields.

The practical spirit of the New Jersey women in regard to food conservation is well shown in a letter to the Woman's Committee at Washington from Mrs. Mary Skidmore, in which she says: "Not a woman among us but stands ready to save the crumbs. But we also want to know something about the control of waste at the market source. We want to know some-

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thing about the trainloads of food on our Jersey marshes while we are paying the price they choose to ask. I say there should be control of public waste at the source—meanwhile we do what we can at home. Our canning unit is going to ask that the farmers will not plow under their fields until they give us a chance to pick. I can fancy a cafeteria process, by which one goes into a field, picks what beans one wants, has her basket valued on the way out and pays the price less her labor.”

Mrs. Charles W. Stockton, of Ridgewood, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the New Jersey Council of National Defense, says:

I think the New Jersey women are responding to all the calls made upon them. Our farming communities have produced record crops and the women have not only canned and preserved vegetables and fruit, but they have actually assisted largely in the gardening which produced the raw material. I know of several women who took positions on farms or to work in gardens. Among these were two teachers who wished to spend their vacation in the open air and took this way of getting a vacation and doing their bit, at the same time. In the cities the back yard gardens have been something astonishing and have been made a matter of systematic care. Mrs. Wm. L. Smith, of East Orange, has done a splendid work along this line.

Canning centers have been started in almost every community, large and small, and, I think, with excellent results, considering that the work was new to everyone and we had to feel our way.

Newark feels that she has started something not for the war but for the future, which is well worth while in an economic way. Miss Alice C. Kirkpatrick, of 47 South Street, Newark, who is chairman of the Newark Unit of the



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Woman's Committee, an organization that has rendered very valuable service.

Markets have been started all over the state, and have proved an even greater success than anticipated, in most cases. They started out almost always as curb-markets but have grown until shelters have been provided. I think it is the general feeling that this is only a beginning of what will make for an open-air market in almost every community, not for war times only, but as a part of economic living. Successful markets were started at Atlantic City, Perth Amboy, Roselle and a number of other places, which have served as object lessons and inspirations to other places. Mrs. John J. White, Atlantic City; Mrs. Steward Audsley of Perth Amboy; and Mrs. Paul Q. Oliver of Westfield, have been prominently identified with this branch of work.

Red Cross work is receiving, if anything, more than its share of attention, and our women are learning how many wonderful, useful garments can be knitted in odd moments. Knitting is more and more in evidence every place all the time.

We have two very large camps for soldiers in New Jersey—Camp Dix, a training camp at Wrightstown, and Camp Merritt at Dumont, an embarkation camp. Our women are taking hold of recreation work for these camps not only with enthusiasm, but with well laid, thoughtful plans for continuing the work which they begin. Miss Margretta Fort of Spring Lake Beach, is in charge of the work at Camp Dix, and Mrs. F. S. Bennett of Englewood, is in charge of work at Camp Merritt.

If the full history of the war work of New Jersey women were written it would fill volumes, and undoubtedly it would recite a story of efficiency in patriotic work that would be valuable to America and to the rest of the world. Each of the twenty-one coun-

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ties is organized and the majority of the large cities have local units. The Committee on Woman's Service in each town is under the mayor in relation to two duties: first, coöperation with the Red Cross, where a tremendous work has been done; second, making a census of women who might replace men in industry. The headquarters is in the home of the chairman, Mrs. Chas. W. Stockton, Ridgewood. Other officers are: secretary, Mrs. Thomas B. Adams, Summit; treasurer, Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell, Bernardsville; honorary vice chairman, Mrs. M. Otto Wittpenn, Jersey City.

*New Mexico.* One of the most interesting things that has happened in Washington since Mr. Hoover became the National Food Administrator was the arrival of a series of pictures sent by the women of New Mexico showing the methods of drying fruits and vegetables practiced by the native population of the state and by the Pueblo Indians. Even in the cliff dwellings there was found evidence that these early settlers practiced the art of conservation—"some time before the advent of Mr. Hoover," as a New Mexico woman has it.

When Farmers' Bulletin No. 841 on Drying Fruits and Vegetables arrived in New Mexico from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, the women laughed in their sleeves. "Even the drying of fruits and vegetables as practiced a few decades ago," the bulletin said, "on many farms has become practically a lost art; the present food situation doubtless will cause a marked stimulation of drying as a means of conserving the food supply." The drying of fruits and vegetables was far from a lost art in New Mexico,

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as any one can testify who has gone through the country and has seen all the fruits and vegetables of the community spread out in the sun to dry. Almost all the food conserved in New Mexico is dried, and it was stated that fully two-thirds of the women in that state practice the "lost art" of drying fruits and vegetables regularly.

Among the pictures sent to Mr. Hoover was a series showing Indian pueblos in harvest time—roof tops spread with grain, houses hung with chili, the plaza spread with meat, squash, corn, beans, alfalfa, and corn shock, making a veritable picture of plenty.

In the campaign of conservation the ranch women of New Mexico proved a distinct asset. They are past masters in the art of conservation, and their hearty coöperation proved an inestimable benefit in the food conservation program.

The civilization of New Mexico is unique among all of the states of the Union; the problems are unique, and therefore she has been able to make a valuable contribution to the national war program, along lines of conservation. "Because the methods employed by the majority of our women are primitive," says the chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of New Mexico, "is no reason why they should be scorned for they are perhaps the most economical in point of time, energy and material."

The organization of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Council of Defense of New Mexico is slightly different from the organization of other state divisions of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The reason for this is that New Mexico was ahead of the schedule on organization and when the

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Woman's Committee of the National Council took up the question of a state Division for New Mexico they found the Woman's Auxiliary appointed by the State Council of Defense already organized and active.

Instead of having chairmen of various departments for the state, the Auxiliary is composed of county units, each duplicating the state organization, and the county units in turn subdivided into district units, according to the school districts in each county. For a state as sparsely populated and as difficult on the score of transportation, this form of organization is much better than the one adopted in eastern states. Each county chairman is responsible to her unit for all departments, and there are no separate department heads.

The New Mexico Division is, moreover, a part of the Council of Defense of New Mexico, was created by that body and thus has the benefit of their active coöperation. The Council of Defense appointed women from the various counties of New Mexico as temporary chairmen of those counties, who selected the permanent officers and members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

The expert publicity work done by the Woman's Auxiliary of the New Mexico State Council of Defense would do credit to any "big business," and is undoubtedly responsible in a large degree for the success of the women of the "Sunshine State" in the prosecution of their war work.

One of the earliest tasks the New Mexico women imposed upon themselves was the establishment of open markets in every city and town in the state for the distribution and sale of home grown vegetables and



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food products. "It does not matter how small a scale you open your market on," the Woman's Auxiliary told their women; "the important thing is to begin it, and let it increase in size and scope as the season progresses." Here is another sound piece of advice given out by these enterprising women: "Do not be discouraged or impatient if things do not go with a rush at first. Remember, that it takes Uncle Sam six months to make a soldier; we can not create a municipal market in a single day, or organize Auntie Sam's army over night. The important thing is to realize that every minute counts, and that every effort, however small, increases the larger effort which we must make in order to insure success. This is not an economic experiment for a nation who may be at war tomorrow; it is a practical necessity for a nation at war today."

In the center of the plaza of Santa Fe there is a monument erected by the legislatures of New Mexico of 1866-7-8 to the heroes who have fallen in the various battles with savage Indians in the territory of New Mexico and to the heroes of the Federal Army who fought and who fell in the battles of Cañon del Apache and Pigeons' Rancho, March 28, 1862, and in the battle of Valverde, February 21, 1862.

The Patriotic committee of the Santa Fe branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Council of Defense of New Mexico placed on this monument a bulletin posting the names of all those men in Santa Fe now in the service of their country; and it was suggested by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Council that this plan be adopted by all the towns and villages of the state of New Mexico.

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The bulletins are placed in some prominent place where all who pass may see them and recognize daily this honor roll of the living. The men are listed under the branch of service in which they are engaged, and their whereabouts, when possible, are stated. In this way the people of town and village or community will have a daily reminder of the heroes of today who are giving their time and their strength and, it may be, their lives, to the cause of democracy. The Honor Roll of the living will be a cause of cherishing pride to the loyal citizens of each community.

In its appeal the Woman's Auxiliary said, "It is earnestly recommended by the Woman's Auxiliary that each district unit post this list of the men of its community in active service in the most prominent place in the town or village as soon as possible. We can not pay too much honor to the men who are defending us. We feel sure that the men in the training camps or in the navy or in the trenches will like to know that, as we pass through the plaza or along the streets, their names will flash upon us each day the instant recognition of their loyal, devoted service, and that we do not have to wait until they have fallen in battle to express our gratitude."

Officers of the Woman's Auxiliary of New Mexico are: chairman, Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, Santa Fe; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. A. A. Kellam, Albuquerque; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. H. J. Hammond; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Myers, Las Vegas; assistant secretary, Mrs. Walter M. Danburg, Santa Fe; treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Fegusson, Tyrone; auditor, Mrs. R. Harwell, Estancia; chairman at large, Mrs. A. A. Kellam, Albu-

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querque; chairman at large, Mrs. R. Harwell, Estancia; chairman at large, Mrs. Walter M. Danburg, Santa Fe; chairman at large, Mrs. F. L. Myers, Las Vegas.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

New York State organizes early and plan of organization is interesting—Constructive work for maintaining home with present standards chief concern of State Committee—Mayor's Committee of City of New York and its great work—Suffrage organization makes valuable contribution to organization work—North Carolina's splendid record.

*New York.* Under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Grant Brown, president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense of New York State has set the pace for the Nation in every field of patriotic endeavor. In May, 1917, Mrs. Brown, known as one of the ablest and best equipped among the women leaders of America, was made temporary chairman of the Woman's Committee of her state, and later she was elected permanent chairman. From the beginning her slogan has been "No competition. Sincere coöperation is the object."

New York's plan of organization embraced the following:

The Board of Officers of the New York State Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense have been constituted as the Woman's Division of the New York State Defense Council and the chairman of the



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New York Division has been designated as Chief of the Division and authorized in the name of the State Defense Council to designate in all counties a competent woman to serve as temporary chairman. It shall be the duty of the temporary chairman to call into conference the presidents, or their proxies, of all local woman's organizations as soon as possible. Such conference shall constitute a committee to be known as the Woman's Section for the given county and shall proceed to organize itself by electing a chairman for the county. As soon as organized, the Chief of the Woman's Division should be informed and the name of the permanent chairman, together with the list of the organizations represented at the meeting, should be transmitted to the Chief of the Division.

The State Defense Council has recommended to the various County Home Defense Committees that they recognize the chairman of the Woman's Section of the county as an additional member of the County Home Defense Committee to advise with the committees in a program for woman's work.

A city (or town) committee may be formed by the County Section to be composed of the president or one representative of each coöperating organization. This committee in all towns shall be called the (name of town) Unit of the Woman's Section. The Committee, in cities of sufficient size to warrant a more intensive organization, shall be known as the Woman's Committee of (name of city).

The City Committee shall proceed as rapidly as possible to establish auxiliary Units in each ward. The same process of the appointment of a temporary chairman as was followed in the organization of state and city will probably prove the most successful plan. The ward organization conference, however, should be a general meeting of the women of the ward and the Unit will be composed of individual members.

This plan of proposed organization merely links together

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in complete working coöperation existing organizations of women. The Woman's Division of the state and the county and city committees are designed to be a federation of all organizations of women directly responsible to the state Defense Council and to the Council of National Defense. There may be women, however, who are not members of any organization represented in the city or town committee. For the benefit of such women, freedom to form other units should be allowed, the primary object being to coördinate patriotic service of as many women as possible.

Departments may add individual membership. Clubs, church societies and groups of various kinds may affiliate directly with a department with whose work they wish to coöperate.

Organizations may be found already engaged on some special line of work which may suitably be charged with the responsibility for that department of work.

The headquarters of the State Division of New York is in the Hotel Astor, New York City, and of the Woman's Division of the New York State's Defense Council at the Capital, 23 Washington Avenue, Albany. The state chairman, in her initial announcement said, "The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense aims to bring to all women's organizations a relationship that may help one and all in non-duplication of the work, and that each organization shall retain its independence, yet realize the necessity of a natural Federal head, or clearing house, through which all may keep in touch. Each state and city will naturally find problems peculiar to itself, but the chairman in charge will realize the opportunity of unity for all powers to centralize and coördinate their work so that the greatest efficiency and conservation shall be accomplished. The officers of the New York

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State Division of the Woman's Committee are: chairman, Mrs. William Grant Brown; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Nicholas Brade, Mrs. Felix Warburg; acting treasurer; Mrs. Ella A. Boole; secretary, Mrs. John Francis Yawger; chairman of organization, Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape. The Executive Board consists of the presidents of all state organizations of women.

"The Division confines itself mostly," said Mrs. William Grant Brown, "to constructive work for the maintaining of the home with its present standards, the education of the children and the general moral questions of the community." The Committee is divided into six sub-committees. These committees, with their chairmen, are as follows: Industry, Miss Nelle Swartz; Hygiene and Health, Mrs. Elmer Blair; Camp Entertainment, Mrs. Ruth Litt; Legislation, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb; Education—Food Conservation—Production, Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer; Welfare, Mrs. William Einstein.

The nation may well point with pride to the Mayor's Committee of the City of New York as an expression of the efficiency, initiative and patriotic enthusiasm of American women. Considering the size of the task this committee of women set for themselves and the fact that they constitute an organization that is wholly voluntary and that is no way supported by the municipal government, the results accomplished in the first six months of war are nothing short of marvelous. The method of organization and operation of this committee may be studied with profit by women everywhere who are interested in perfecting their war work machines. It will be noticed that the work has been

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divided into certain standing committees charged with definite tasks and that these committees are distinct units individually responsible for the work assigned to them.

As stated, the work of the committee has been financed by voluntary contributions. In the first five months, the committee on finance, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, raised \$22,841 and expenditures totaled \$12,478.84. It has been charged sometimes that women are not good financiers. It is doubtful if any body of men anywhere in the world could have made a better showing in actual, tangible results of this expenditure than the women of the Mayor's Committee of the City of New York have made.

The function and purpose of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense Work is: "To register all women's organizations in New York City interested in war service, to so coördinate their efforts as to eliminate unnecessary duplication, and in every way possible to direct women's patriotic energies into the most useful channels. To suggest, and, where desirable to initiate new activities."

The Mayor's Committee of New York, being already organized as a quasi official branch of the local city government, was recognized by both the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and the Woman's Division of the State Defense Council, as the official New York City Division of the Woman's Committee. "To both state and federal agencies, therefore," says the Committee in its first report, "the Mayor's Committee of Women is indebted for assistance and coöperation."



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When appointing the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense on April 18, 1917, the Honorable John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, stated it to be the function of the Committee to coöperate with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which Mr. Willard Straight was Chairman, "in order that we may bring into this work the coördinated effort of all existing women's organizations in the defense field. . . . With this committee in existence, we will have all of the potential citizen forces of the community organized and lined up for the most effective work that can be done during the period that is to come." The Mayor's Committee of Women maintains a close relationship with the men's committee, with which it is coördinate. Some standing committees are joint committees of men and women, and all committees have full knowledge of one another's activities.

The following letter sent to Miss Ruth Morgan, Chairman, indicates the first commission intrusted to this committee:

It is important that the work of coördination of women's organizations engaged in activities for war emergencies be immediately undertaken by your committee.

I am, therefore, desirous that all such organizations or groups register with your committee at the earliest possible moment full information concerning their activities and the plan and scope of their work."

(Signed) JOHN PURROY MITCHELL,  
Mayor.

The work of registration was promptly begun. Uniform registration blanks were sent to all known organ-

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izations of women in the city. The information thus secured will be made available for federal, state, municipal and private agencies, and will further serve as a means of correlating women's war service.

Standing committees were appointed as follows: Agricultural, sub-committees on Farm Labor and Farm Sites; Aliens; Census; Food; Joint Committee on Industry and Employment; with sub-committees on Industry, and Employment; Nursing; Publicity; Finance.

The officers of the Committee are: Honorary Chairman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel; Chairman, Miss Ruth Morgan; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Willard Straight; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz; Treasurer, Mrs. V. Everit Macy. The Executive Committee is composed of: Miss Amey Aldrich, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Miss Anne W. Goodrich, Miss Mabel H. Kittredge, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

Members of the Committee include Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Amey Aldrich, Mrs. Barrett Andrews, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Francis H. Cabot, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Mrs. Jessica Finch Cosgrave, Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Martha L. Draper, Mrs. William K. Draper, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. James Gerard, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Miss Anne W. Goodrich, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs.

Joshua Hatfield, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. William Henry Hays, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Helen H. Jenkins, Miss Mabel Kitt-ridge, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Adolph Laden-burg, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Philip J. McCook, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Daniel F. Murphy, Miss Teresa O'Donohue, Mrs. William Church Osborne, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Allan Robbins, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. William Sporborg, Mrs. William C. Storey, Mrs. Willard Straight, Miss Ida Tarbell, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. John E. Weier, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. William G. Wilcox, Mrs. Arthur Woods, Mrs. John Francis Yawger.

The Committee of Agriculture, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, chairman, Miss Mary E. Foster, secretary, was organized to coördinate the agricultural work already being done by New York City women's organizations and to supplement and extend their activities. Two important tasks at once engaged its attention: first, to coöperate with the state employment bureau and the employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee of Women in supplying women for agricultural work; second, to provide expert advice in connection with gardening enterprises in New York City

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and community gardening plans in the immediate vicinity.

It appeared that there was no machinery here for placing New York women on farms, so the agriculture committee opened an employment bureau with that function. As it was found in the beginning that farmers did not want women employees, one of the first duties of this committee was to advertise the fact that women can do many sorts of farm work very well and to persuade farmers to try them. Publicity was obtained in various ways. Then, units of women farm workers were formed in which the housing and feeding of the group of workers was managed under a supervisor by a system of coöperative housekeeping. The great advantage of this unit plan was that the farmer's wife was under no responsibility for the housing and feeding of the additional workers. The farmer as a rule furnished the living quarters—tents, a disused house or a schoolhouse, and the women themselves bought and prepared their own food. Copies of a pamphlet issued by the committee, called "A Unit Plan for Agricultural Workers," may be obtained on application at the offices of the Mayor's Committee of Women, New York City.

Eleven farm units have been working with the committee. One of these, the Mt. Kisco unit, has been more or less an agricultural training camp, and has numbered as many as seventy residents at one time. The workers have gone out from that center to do all kinds of farm and garden labor in Westchester County. One other unit was engaged in general farm work. Others, as it happened, were all in the fruit country, and their workers were engaged in thinning out



peaches and picking various kinds of fruit products.

The committee feels that it has demonstrated the practicability of the plan, and that in another year it may be desirable and possible to induce not only this section of the country, but other districts which are already considering the matter, to undertake a system of unit committees for farm workers on a very large scale.

The committee was not organized early enough in the season to give much timely advice on planting in connection with community gardening last spring. It did, however, employ an expert in agriculture who inspected carefully the market gardens in greater New York, and visited also some of the very interesting community enterprises near New York, as for instance that in Yonkers. She has drawn up a careful report of her investigation.

A large section of New York resembles rather a group of foreign villages than part of an American city. The population of these villages is two million, and chief among them is the second largest German city in the world. Owing to this fact, New York presents a problem which is duplicated nowhere else in the United States. A committee was organized jointly with the men's committee on aliens to deal with that problem by means of a widespread campaign of Americanization among aliens, the work to be carried on under the direction of a selected staff. It embraces many community activities of a special nature.

The definite aim of the educational campaign is to supplement the public school teaching of English among foreigners, and to bring to alien communities what is best in American culture and civilization, at

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the same time retaining the finest and best that foreigners have to contribute to this country. Its program provides for the organization of additional classes both day and night in public schools, factories, shops, settlements and social agencies of every kind for the teaching of English, civics, American history, gymnastic work and dancing to both sexes after they have passed school age, and of millinery, cooking and embroidery to women.

The board of education, coöperating with this committee, obtained from the board of estimate and apportionment an appropriation of approximately \$100,000 to enlarge the classes in above-mentioned subjects in public schools in this city. Community visitors are being sent into foreign neighborhoods, whose purpose is to arouse interest and improve attendance in these classes.

The coöperation of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Hotel Men's Association and the Fifth Avenue Association, has been secured in the campaign for industrial Americanization. In each of these organizations a special committee has been appointed to work along the lines of a program offered them by this committee for the establishment of classes among foreigners in workrooms, shops and hotels. These classes offer, beside the ordinary work, advanced courses to those who already have been taught elsewhere. The result will be to bring the educational campaign within the reach of workers of all kinds, even laborers, employed in construction work.

Ninety-eight political, educational, professional and social organizations, churches, settlements, clubs, schools, industrial establishments and hotels are lend-

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ing their assistance to this work. Conferences are being held in community groups to secure direct contact and mutual understanding, such as personal conference can bring.

The committee obtained from the state census a list of women with knowledge of foreign languages who are willing and able to serve as teachers. This list contains 1,215 names. At the same time the census list of people who do not speak English is in use. They will be followed up and brought into classes where they will receive instruction. The committee assisted the food administration in the distribution of pledge cards by putting appeals in the foreign papers asking housewives to sign the pledges and explaining their purpose to them. In coöperation with the American Red Cross, the committee has established seven auxiliaries in foreign neighborhoods where war work is being carried on by the women of the districts. Aliens who were refused in the draft are being listed. An effort will be made to teach them English, bring them in contact with American life and eventually interest them in citizenship.

The foreign-language newspapers are being followed closely and gatherings in streets carefully watched, in order that the committee may learn what the foreign population is doing and saying and thinking, so that educational propaganda may meet direct needs. A series of entertainments was arranged for the dissemination of American cultural influences. An attractive feature of this department of work is the branch of the community chorus under the direction of Mr. Harry Barnhart. It meets at Public School No. 4 on the east side, and is filled on Thursday

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evenings with enthusiastic and happy singers, learning to know America through the universal language of music. It is hoped that by the means by which this committee has chosen to initiate the work, New York may be made a city of one people with one language, instead of a group of foreign towns.

The Committee on the Census, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman, Miss Louise Meyer, secretary, (by courtesy of the Junior League) was organized for the purpose of assisting Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, director of the census for New York City, in taking the state military census.

Its duty was to enlist the assistance and to coördinate the work of the women of this city, and, since of the fifty thousand people in New York City who volunteered to do this work forty thousand were women, this was no light task. Organizations of women responded with much enthusiasm, and every organization gave to the limit of its strength; but the woman suffrage party, because of its great numbers and complete organization in every borough, undertook the bulk of the work. There has never been a volunteer census on such a huge scale before, and while the actual taking of the census is completed and the committee has been dissolved, the results of the work are only now beginning to appear.

A careful estimate, based on all available information, was that the number of men and women in the city of census age would be well under three million, and it was assumed that if there were three million people a great many of them, even with the finest web that could be woven, would slip through the mesh. Now, as a matter of fact, 3,266,377 people registered



at the extraordinarily small cost to the city of \$30,000. Thus about three thousand more people between sixteen and fifty were registered than were supposed to exist, so that instead of failing to register some who were known to be here, the census discovered people who were never discovered before.

Governor Whitman in speaking of the census quoted Lord Northcliffe, who said: "If England had taken such a census at the beginning of her war she would have saved millions of pounds and many thousands of lives."

As a practical example of what the census has actually accomplished so far, two instances may be cited. The material contained on the cards on which the registration was made has been copied on larger cards punched with holes in such a way that they can be run through a tabulating machine. This will throw out, for example, cards which designate people of a certain occupation, age, locality, or nationality. The enlistment officers were anxious to get the names of those men who said they wished to serve in the army or navy and as a result of going through the census over 11,000 additional recruits were immediately secured. After the men began to go into camp there was a shortage of cooks, and by running the cards through the machine some 5,000 extra cooks were obtained. This material has been in shape for use only since October 16, 1917, yet the census has already repaid its cost many times.

Out of over three million registration blanks in the city of New York there were, of course, a number that were defective. Some people forgot to sign their names; some people failed to answer questions in just

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the right way; some people answered them in exactly the wrong way. But it was possible to follow up these mistakes and to rectify them, so that at this writing there remain only five hundred blanks which fail to meet the full requirements of the law.

“Although police powers were given to the census board, not one single person had to be coerced,” concluded the report of the committee. “The methods of persuasion and intelligent explanation proved so effective that for the first time in our history there has been secured a census of the people, taken by the people and for the people. We know as a result that we live in a city of approximately 5,500,000 inhabitants capable of developing a great volunteer organization and of proving to the world that, in spite of the difficulties involved, a volunteer organization with a will to succeed, succeeds.”

The Committee on Coördination, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, chairman, in accordance with the first commission intrusted to it, began early in May, 1917, a registration of all women's organizations in New York City interested in war service. By November over 300 organizations had signified their willingness for thorough coöperation with the committee in its war work. The second phase of the work consisted in giving such advice and guidance to the coöperating organizations as was found possible.

The Sub-Committee on Volunteers, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, chairman, found that a large amount of exceedingly important work, such as the Liberty Loan and Food Administration campaigns must be carried on by volunteer women workers, and it was found advisable to try to coördinate through a central clear-

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ing house the various organizations that were registering and directing volunteers. Such a clearing house should put the organizations, committees and government bureaus needing volunteer workers, in touch with the organizations and bureaus registering those who wish to do this work. It should also do much to raise the standard of volunteer work.

Representatives of the principal organizations engaged in registering and using volunteer workers were called together, and Mrs. John M. Glenn was appointed chairman of a sub-committee for this work, which drafted an excellent plan for a central clearing house for volunteer workers.

The essential idea of this plan is joint action of the principal organizations dealing with the registration of volunteers, to form a central bureau to which the Red Cross, for example, or the Liberty Loan committee when it suddenly needs a number of volunteer workers, can send. This call will then be passed on to the bureaus engaged in registering individuals for service. The clearing house should issue a printed bulletin showing where the need is greatest from week to week. For example, it might be found one week that too many women are engaged in surgical dressings work and Red Cross relief, with a corresponding dearth of workers at that moment under the Liberty Loan committee. Such a condition the clearing house could effectually relieve.

It has been emphasized that the central clearing house will not itself register individuals. That will continue to be done by individual organizations or bureaus. They deal with special groups of individuals and know these groups as no central clearing house

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could ever do. It may be necessary to establish new registration bureaus for certain groups of volunteers, and to make more clear the line of demarcation between existing bureaus, in order that the volunteer may easily ascertain just where she should register.

Meanwhile, there are two kinds of calls for volunteers, which are coming very urgently now. One kind, for example, is that which the Red Cross issued when it suddenly needed 100 especially qualified women to go to France for canteen work, and wanted to know the bureaus to which it should apply for them. That sort of call for volunteers is a very special one, involving close knowledge on the part of the separate bureaus of the women they have registered and can recommend. Then there are the many sudden calls which have been coming the past few weeks for large numbers of untrained volunteers for some emergency work, such as that of the Food Administration canvass. It is necessary to devise some machinery for turning out women quickly in response to these emergency calls. As time goes on, it seems clear that a clearing house for these varied kinds of volunteer workers will become increasingly valuable.

The Committee on Employment, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, chairman, Mrs. Edgar Strakosch, committee secretary, has four sub-committees as follows: the employers', class, placement, and advisory—and, in the latter part of June, 1917, the Mayor's Committee of Women in coöperation with the federation of noncommercial employment agencies, established an employment clearing house, to serve all public and private noncommercial employment bureaus and other organizations doing free placement and vocational guidance



work with women and juveniles. The federation offered to the clearing house the advantages of its bureau of information, which exists for the use of all noncommercial employment bureaus affiliated with the federation, as a center for the accumulation of information concerning industries and individual employers.

The function of the employment clearing house was primarily (1) to aid the noncommercial employment bureaus in filling such calls as they themselves are unable to fill, with applicants from other bureaus, and (2) to obtain calls directly from employers, to be transferred to the various bureaus. In the period of its existence, June 27 to October 1, 2,208 calls for 6,381 persons passed through the clearing house, 235 of which came directly from employers, the remaining 1,973 from the 24 agencies in active coöperation with the clearing house during that time. Varying conditions have been adequately met and the clearing house appears to have fulfilled its function in its operations with employers and employment bureaus.

It is the work of the employers' committee to secure calls from employers for labor and to make studies of the industries in which women are needed and in which they are replacing men. Through the three field workers of the clearing house, two of whom were volunteers, 192 visits to employers were made. Of these, 54 were to banks and trust companies. It was found that all but 7 of them were employing women. In a large number, the employment of women was a new policy necessitated by actual or anticipated loss of male employees released for war service and by a very great increase in the banking business.

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Visits were also made to factories making army and navy uniforms on government contracts. In all, 53 factories were inspected. In all of them, it was estimated that the percentage of women and girls employed would increase steadily, although it was the opinion of the majority of these employers that the output of the women could not equal that of the men. In two of the shops, instructors were already employed to teach the women and girls the work of the men.

Visits were also made to 9 representative railroad companies. Replacement is not occurring in the east as much as in the middle and western divisions. It is the policy of all the railroad companies to employ women wherever possible when there is a demand for new employees and to give preference to women members of present employees' families. Several insurance companies, retail organizations and commission houses were visited. Conferences have been held with the American Locomotive Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit representatives with a view to outlining the best method of procedure for the replacement of men by women in their various plants.

It was the responsibility of the class committee to study all established trade and extension classes, and to recommend to the proper authorities the establishment of such additional classes as are deemed necessary to equip women and girls for industry.

Under the joint committee of the employers' and class committees, a questionnaire was prepared, to be personally submitted to employers in all classes of industry by volunteer field workers, in order to ascertain the positions in which women may be used and

the requirements for these positions. The active co-operation of the Merchants' Association of New York was enlisted by the joint committee.

The work of the placement committee was to study placements, for the purpose of determining and maintaining standards in placement work and to recommend to the federation of noncommercial employment agencies the adoption of uniform standards in the various trades and occupations.

The matter of placement of untrained, older women who have been applying for work in large numbers was taken up, and the working women's protective union accepted this phase of employment as their special task. The state public employment bureau also became interested, and plans for coöperation between the two bureaus are being formulated. Results speak for themselves in the number of openings which have been made for these older, inexperienced women.

The advisory committee consists of members of the federation of noncommercial employment agencies who are actually doing placement work and who are, therefore, proper supervisors of the work of the clearing house in its daily operations with the bureaus.

Ways and means of coöperation between bureaus and clearing house were devised by them.

Although the employment clearing house was established as a war measure, it has already justified its organization and proved the need of a clearing house on a larger scale, not only for employment bureaus handling women and juveniles, but for those working with men and boys as well. The great possibilities of such a clearing house having been recognized, at a joint meeting of representatives of the two

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Mayor's Committees, it was decided to establish a clearing house for employment offices for both men and women. It was thought best to place the clearing house under the supervision of the director of the state public employment bureau, upon which agreement the state defense council consented to contribute the major portion of the expenses. In order to simplify the financial operations of the combined clearing house the executive committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women made a lump sum appropriation of \$5,000 for the year beginning October 1, similar to that of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The clearing house for employment offices went into operation on October 5, 1917, at 44 East 23d Street, and organized for intensive work on all the functions properly belonging to a clearing house for noncommercial employment bureaus.

The Committee on Nursing, Miss Anne W. Goodrich, chairman, Miss Helen F. Boyd, committee secretary, was appointed to meet the condition caused by the demand for highly trained nurses in the first months of war, and the consequent depletion of the home service. As the matter was one of equal importance to the general public and the nursing profession, the committee was composed of lay members prominently connected with civic interests and of nurses representing the nursing organizations. It was clearly seen that provision must be made for an increased force of thoroughly trained nurses to deal with the health problems both at home and abroad during the war and during the reconstruction period after the war.

In order to be able to form a policy to cope with the



situation the committee undertook as its first and most important piece of work a survey of the nursing resources of New York City. This survey was taken in July and August. It discovered 17,377 persons engaged in nursing service, of whom 10,308 are graduate nurses, sixty-two per cent. registered. This means that there are about three persons engaged in nursing service per thousand population in New York City, one of whom is a registered graduate nurse. One out of every four of these registered nurses is enrolled in the Red Cross nursing service and may be called from her usual occupation for foreign service at any time.

During the two months in which the survey was made, 414 nurses were withdrawn by the Red Cross from their usual duties to army and navy service. From present indications, it may be estimated that about 1,000 of the total of 1,701 Red Cross nurses may be needed during the next year.

To replace this number, there is a body of 824 pupil nurses who will be graduated from the registered training schools of the city during 1918. Supplementing this number are many nurses who are being freed for other work by an increased body of pupil nurses in the training schools. The training schools themselves are admitting a possible 1,800 pupils during the year.

It is undoubtedly true that if the good training schools can be filled to their utmost capacity, the city can continue to supply the Red Cross nursing service with skilled nurses and at the same time keep the hospitals at home properly manned and the public health field adequately covered. As a result of this conclusion, the standing committee on nursing is putting

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this need before the city and state by means of newspaper publicity and by addresses to women's clubs, colleges and high schools, and their alumnae associations. In planning this series of talks, the committee has had the hearty coöperation of Mrs. William Grant Brown in her double capacity as chairman of the State Defense Council and president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs with its 50 local clubs, and of Mr. Gustav Straubenmüller, acting superintendent of schools in New York City, with the result that the committee's letter asking that a day be given to the subject of nursing was sent to over 1,000 women's organizations.

The committee is coöperating also with the nursing committee of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense. The Washington committee in its campaign of publicity sent an individual letter to each high school and college graduate of 1917 throughout the country. The New York committee inclosed with the Washington letter a letter offering the standing committee on nursing of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense as a bureau of information to every young woman in New York State, who may be interested in nursing. This letter, together with a list of registered training schools in New York State issued by the standing committee on nursing, has been sent to some 3,000 graduates of high schools and colleges in New York State.

The Committee on Food, Miss Mabel Kittredge, chairman, Miss Lilla Frick, Food Committee organizer, Miss Margaret C. Rogers, committee secretary, was inaugurated for the purpose of considering the plans initiated by federal, state or private agencies

engaged in food conservation, and, so far as practicable, of putting them into operation, either through existing or new organizations. It was its purpose also to act as a bureau of information where bulletins, newspaper clippings and standard printed matter on food could be found. Information concerning existing organizations dealing with the food problem also is given out, and suggestions on food conservation are issued through newspapers and other available sources of publicity. But the chief work of this committee was concerned with the salvaging of food that otherwise would have been thrown away at the piers.

There is a law in New York City which, while possibly good in itself, results in a tremendous waste. All the fruits and vegetables destined for the markets must be examined at the piers and terminals by representatives of the Board of Health. Food must be embargoed if a certain percentage is bad, although the badness is frequently due merely to injury in transportation. Oranges, grapefruits and lemons are embargoed if 20 per cent is damaged; berries and small fruits if 24 per cent is damaged; and vegetables if 15 per cent is damaged. The cost and shortage of labor and the difficulty in transportation, together with the changing market often result in the consignee's refusal to accept, sort and repack the food sent in from the farms—so it is thrown away; for there is no public storage place in New York City, and the small amount of terminal space makes it necessary to remove food within twenty-four hours. Often as much as 100,000 pounds a week are thrown away, even though a large percentage of that food is frequently good and fit for market.

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The war and the talk of food conservation brought forcibly to the mind of a member of the Women's University Club the great wrong of allowing tons of food to go to waste on our piers when within a few blocks many persons were going without because of the high price of food. This condition was brought to the attention of the Mayor's Committee of Women who asked the standing committee on food to take up the question. Although this committee realized it was not in a position to solve it, it did attempt during the summer to save as much of the food as possible. Thus the standing committee on food has carried on its main piece of work in a canning kitchen where the pier food, after being salvaged, was preserved.

The work began July 9, 1917, in coöperation with the Women's University Club and the Junior League. Twenty thousand pounds of good food were salvaged from the different docks of New York—all food which because of bad packing, shortage of labor, rough handling, lack of refrigerator cars, congestion, hold-up of cars and market conditions, was condemned as partly unsound. It was sorted on the piers, transported to the large central kitchen and there distributed in three ways: (1) sold to the neighbors in its raw state at about one-half of the wholesale rate quoted on that day; (2) given in either its raw or preserved state in exchange for labor at the end of the day; (3) a part of the remainder sold at the end of the season in exchange for the accumulated labor of the women workers.

A total of 325 women worked at the canning kitchen during the summer. Each worker on registering at the kitchen received a time card marked for punching.



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At the end of the day each worker's card was punched for every hour of labor, and each punch was worth 20 cents. Duplicate cards were kept by the timekeeper. The tasks given out to the various women, who were of every nationality, were in accord with their former experience or their quickness in learning a new occupation, but all labor was paid at the same rate.

At the end of two months, 8,963 quart jars and 331 pint jars and jelly glasses had been filled with preserved fruits and vegetables, in addition to 3 barrels of sauerkraut and 5 of pickles. The food canned represented a cash value in the raw state of \$3,122.18. The cost of jars, sugar and incidental expenses was \$1,075.68. Salaries for experts and overhead expenses amounted to \$3,064.12.

When the season was over the punches on the cards were carefully calculated, and each worker was allowed to select such jars of food as she desired to the amount punched on her card. Food worth \$1,718.60 was taken out in this way, leaving about 3,670 jars to be sold to any working women who cared to come and purchase.

The committee has been helped in carrying on its work by the State and Federal departments of agriculture, which agreed to pay salaries to the amount of \$3,700. Generous contributions to the amount of \$5,820 not only carried on the work of salvaging, transporting and canning food without a deficit, but provided for the extension of the community kitchen work with a budget of \$2,000. It is hoped to make use of rooms on the ground floor of the City College building at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Ave-

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nue, where it is proposed to establish a restaurant and community kitchen, to continue the preservation of food, and carry on an educational campaign that will help people to use the foods recommended by Food Administrator Hoover. This central kitchen will have distributing centers in various sections of New York.

The canning of food has not been the chief contribution of the committee. The most important result of the summer's work has been the opportunity to study the pier situation and to pass along the knowledge gained to those who have power to stop the abuse and to alleviate the terrible waste at the terminals. The educational advantage to those who organized the kitchen has come in a clearer understanding of community work. This knowledge was obtained from the foreign women. Every nationality enjoyed the sociability of the kitchen. No one was turned away, and each group contributed in working out the food problem from its national point of view.

The standing committee on food has served as an information bureau all summer. It has also investigated the foods of foreign-born people who find it so difficult to substitute the American product for the foods not now in the market.

The Committee on Industry, Miss Amy Aldrich, chairman, began an investigation of the replacement of men by women in various fields of work. As the permanent readjustments were not to occur until after the first draft, active investigation was deferred until autumn, when it was resumed in coöperation with the state committee on women in industry and the Consumers League.

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The Committee on Publicity, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman, Miss Marie de Montalvo, committee secretary, has done its work admirably and the system it has employed is worthy of imitation.

The Committee on Social Welfare, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, chairman, Miss Helene Pollak, committee secretary, was formed at the request of leading social workers and educators of New York City. It has taken foreign countries several years to realize that social and civic work is as much a part of national defense as drilling and marching. New York City profited by their experience.

The work of this committee has fallen naturally into four parts, and has been delegated to four sub-committees: (1) the sub-committee on recreation for soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, chairman; (2) the sub-committee on the protection of girls, Miss Stella A. Miner, chairman; (3) the sub-committee on the all-day-care of children, Mrs. Howard S. Gans, chairman; (4) the sub-committee on service, Mrs. Sidney Borg, chairman.

The sub-committee on recreation for soldiers and sailors was able to organize within a short time entertainments and dances in neighborhood centers for National Guardsmen stationed in the armories of the city. Later, "send-off day" was celebrated in almost every district of the city by festivities in the settlements and other neighborhood organizations. The sub-committee is now acting as a clearing house for social organizations which desire to devote part of their buildings to clubrooms or entertainment halls for enlisted men. This latter piece of work was undertaken at the request of Mr. Rowland Haynes, di-

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rector of the national service commission of New York City.

The sub-committee on the protection of girls has dealt with a problem closely connected with that of the soldier and sailor passing through the city—the problem of the young girl who is easily fascinated by a uniform. The sub-committee employed at first two and later four women protective officers to care for such girls. These officers have patrolled neighborhoods where armories are situated, parks, and camps within the city limits. They have interviewed hundreds of young girls and have sent or taken most of them home. Following the interviews, a visitor acting upon the information thus obtained calls at their homes to verify the data and learn something of the family conditions. Cases which need medical attention or other special care are then referred to the proper agencies. Girls who lack wholesome recreation and the benefits of social clubs are referred to the director of girls' work under the national service commission.

Commissioner Woods has been so impressed with the work of the women protective officers that he asked, and the board of estimate granted, an appropriation for such officers in the police department during 1918. The committee feels that this is the most encouraging evidence possible of the value of this work.

The sub-committee on the all-day care of children has undertaken to try to solve the problem of caring for children whose parents are both forced to work outside of the home because of war conditions. The committee has selected one of the poorest districts in the city for investigating the cases of these children,



and a constructive experiment in caring for them in connection with the public schools is planned for the future.

The sub-committee on service has constituted itself an information bureau for social agencies in war time. A registration of the chief social agencies in the city, giving information as to where and how the war has forced a curtailment of their ordinary activities, is on file. A list of all training courses for volunteer social workers has been prepared by the committee and will be published.

In trying to deal with the social problems incident to the war in a city the size of New York, the committee on social welfare as a whole has contented itself thus far with undertaking definite pieces of constructive work. Through this method, it is felt that light can best be thrown upon the needs, and solutions most forcefully worked out. As these experimental pieces of work are tried and proved, they will be presented to the city and to groups of citizens for development in more extensive fashion.

With the retirement of Mayor Mitchel the entire personnel of the Mayor's Committee was changed. Mayor Hylan has asked Mrs. William Randolph Hearst to act as chairman of the Woman's Committee and to select her own committee.

*North Carolina.* Mrs. Eugene Reilley, the very capable chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for North Carolina, is also a member of the State Council of Defense, having been appointed before she was made chairman of the Woman's Committee. Mrs. Reilley is also second vice president of the General Federation of Women's

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Clubs. North Carolina furnishes another example of commendable coöperation. When the State Council heard that the Woman's Committee was planning a state conference they asked that the meeting be made a joint one, and a splendid meeting of this character was held early in October, 1917.

Of one phase of North Carolina's excellent war work Mrs. Reilley says: "We have a cantonment here in Charlotte and all the organizations in Charlotte are not only doing their 'bit' to make the soldiers feel at home, but they are doing their utmost. There is a dance or a reception or an entertainment of some description going on all their free moments. The churches and libraries have all provided rest rooms with literature, stationery, etc., for their use. Everyone takes from two to four soldiers home to dinner after church on Sunday. In Liberty Hall Chapter D. A. R. we have entertained sixty soldiers at Sunday dinner. We have also given a reception to the Second Regiment North Dakota Infantry to which all the officers and their wives were invited and the band played on the lawn. This is a sample of what all the women's organizations in town are doing. I have had Australia, San Francisco and Boston all represented at my table at one meal.

"We are also having Girls' Clubs to direct the attention of the girls to patriotic service. We have a law that all girls under twenty unchaperoned shall be off the streets by nine o'clock. All soldiers must be at the camp at eleven unless a permit is given. The very best conditions prevail. The men from the Northwest are a splendid lot of men and consequently no disorder occurs."

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The first work of the Committee was, of course, organization. The work of organizing a large state like North Carolina, with its hundreds of counties, is no small task, but the North Carolina women are accomplishing it rapidly. The method chosen was according to congressional districts, a member of the Executive Committee being assigned to each district.

The constructive work of the North Carolina Division is expressed through several departments and committees and the women are making their plans not only for the tasks of war but for the tasks of peace, and are meeting their duties with wisdom, courage and devotion. Mrs. Lindsay Patterson is chairman of Food Production and North Carolina has a slogan, "A Garden for Every Home the Year Around." North Carolina has been very active in food conservation, the county chairman coöperating with the county demonstrators of the state agricultural colleges. The distribution of the food-pledge cards was followed by demonstrations in scientific methods of canning, drying and preserving food. Community canneries have been established in some places and in others private classes have been formed. In the latter the demonstrators have instructed with the understanding that the women having the privilege of this instruction would in turn give their services in teaching others. Of the food conservation work in North Carolina Mrs. Reilley very cleverly says: "We have talked and thought food so much that we are in great danger of mental indigestion. However, since this is the way to win the war, we may be preserving peace in family jars—though you know some men object to this kind of economy."

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Mrs. Leonard Tufts is chairman of Public Health and Mrs. Lucy Robertson is chairman of Child Welfare, and in both departments valuable work has been done. Very creditable also is the work that has been done by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, chairman of Liberty Loan, Mrs. A. M. Waddell, chairman of Home and Allied Relief, and Mrs. Whiteford Smith, chairman of Health and Recreation. Training classes have been established for the purpose of instructing women in the occupations where there is great need of service. Business colleges of the state have coöperated in courses in shorthand and typewriting, and the Western Union Telegraph Company has supplied teachers in telegraphy for classes of twenty-five. Miss Mary Arrington has charge of this work. One interesting feature of the work of the North Carolina Division is the way in which the chairman keeps in close touch with the sub-chairmen of the state and with the State Council of Defense and the entire work has been along most constructive lines.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, Charlotte; first vice chairman, Mrs. Palmer Jerman, Raleigh; second vice chairman, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Winston-Salem; honorary chairmen, Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, Raleigh; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Raleigh; Mrs. Robert R. Cotten, Bruce; secretary, Mrs. Lyman Cotten, Salisbury; treasurer, Mrs. Eugene Sternberger. Chairmen of standing committees are: Registration, Mrs. W. B. Waddell, Henderson; Food Production, Mrs. Lindsey-Patterson, Winston-Salem; Food Conservation and Home Economics, Mrs. Jane McKimmon, Raleigh; Women in Industry, Mrs. F. C. Abbot, Charlotte; Child Welfare, Dr. Margaret



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Castex Sturgis, Lenoir; Social Service, Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro; Education, Miss Mary Arrington, Rocky Mount; Home and Foreign Relief, Mrs. A. M. Waddell, Wilmington; Health and Recreation, Mrs. Whiteford Smith, Asheville; Publicity, Miss Julia A. Thorne, Ashboro; Finance, Mrs. Felix Harvey, Kinston; Public Health, Mrs. Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst.

## CHAPTER XXV

### NORTH DAKOTA AND OHIO

W. C. T. U. and Suffrage Association initiate war work in North Dakota—Eighty towns completely organized—Stirring letter from State Chairman—Work of women in cities of Ohio—How state defense work is organized—What women have done in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo.

*North Dakota.* The club women of North Dakota met on April 24, 1917, with representatives of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the State Suffrage Association for the purpose of planning what part the clubs of the state should take in patriotic aid. Feeling that there would be much duplication of effort among the many women's organizations of the state, the presidents of the state W. C. T. U. and the Suffrage league were called to the meeting. The presidents of the three organizations agreed to serve as a central committee and to urge the coöperation of their organizations along three lines of work with a state chairman for each line of work, namely, to work along lines designated by the Red Cross, to increase food products and to eliminate waste, and for certified registration of women. In May a call came to the state from the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense asking Mrs. Frank White of Valley City to serve as temporary chairman and

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call a meeting of the heads of all women's organizations in the state for organization for work under their direction. This was done June 1. Eight women's organizations were represented and Mrs. Mary D. Weible represented the State Council of Defense. They perfected an organization to be known as the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, North Dakota division, and simply enlarged upon the organization of April 24 by retaining the officers and adding three departments of work with chairmen for each. The name of Mrs. Mary D. Weible was added as vice-president.

The State Federation, the Grand Chapter O. E. S., Daughters of Rebekahs, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union contributed to the support of the work. Within a short time eighty towns reported complete organizations. Especially interesting and successful was the plan followed by Mrs. O. L. Saterton, of Grand Forks, who sent out over two hundred circular letters, over a thousand leaflets of instructions for Red Cross sewing; placed samples in circulation and answered hundreds of inquiries concerning the work at a time when information was hard to get. Many circles began work under her instruction and later formed auxiliaries or chapters.

Mrs. Clark W. Kelley, of Devil's Lake, had charge of food production, and many bulletins were sent out urging the necessity of planting garden seed. The Committee coöperated with the home economics workers of the Agricultural College Extension Department. Mrs. Kelley urged garden club work and encouraged the boys and girls to raise sheep and pigs.

Miss May McDonald, chairman Home Economics in

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Extension, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, had charge of food conservation, and from May 1 to August 1, 1917, held 296 demonstrations with a total attendance of 26,962. She gave out more than 100,000 specially prepared letters, and distributed 3,000 bulletins.

Mrs. J. E. Featherstone, Valley City, who had charge of registration, was very successful, as was Mrs. J. E. Stevens Lawton, who had charge of health and welfare of children.

The letters sent by the state chairman, Mrs. Vick, are so ringing in their appeal and seem so vital and impelling, it is no wonder they brought results. Who could resist such a call as this:

There never was a greater challenge to the womanhood of the country than that made by the President of the United States to women for voluntary enrollment in this league for food conservation. North Dakota women must answer the call. We must use our ingenuity as never before.

Will you call a committee meeting of the heads of all women's organizations in your community and plan a rousing "Food Conservation" meeting? Plan the best program possible. Arrange for an exchange of economy ideas. Have a committee make posters to be distributed for kitchen decoration. Have good speakers or good papers read. If possible, distribute bulletins. Have patriotic music. Make certain that every woman attends, if automobile service is necessary to get her. Establish a nursery to take care of babies and young children so that they may not be an excuse. Overcome every obstacle. When the meeting is over, report it to as many newspapers as possible and lend your ideas and enthusiasm to all who may read. Make certain that every woman signs a Hoover



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card. I hope every North Dakota home will display a Hoover window tag. The pledge cards may be secured from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools.

Will you please do this at once and report your meeting to Mrs. Clendenning.

Relying on you, I am, etc.

Later Mrs. Vick sent out another letter in which she said :

How shall North Dakota rank with those of other states in this work? It depends upon the women of our various communities.

Will local committees already named please meet at once, consult with the mayor of your community or city, and call a meeting of all of your people? Will you not organize a "Patriotic Club" consisting of men, women and children? Will you please name departments of work suited to your locality? Will your Secretary please report your organization to Mrs. Clendenning at Wimbledon? Both men and women are receiving directions for work. Would it not be well for all to meet together and correlate all this? Have you somebody in your community who will guide the work of your children? They should have their small gardens, they should be making scrap books, they should be directed in various lines of activity that will instill patriotism and make them feel that they are doing their bit. Arrange for a patriotic meeting of the club at stated times where reports of the various departments of work should be reported. Patriotic speeches should be made. There should be much singing. Children should appear on these programs in patriotic drills. The Chairmen of our state departments of work are ready to aid you. We urge the formation of Red Cross organizations.

Miss McDonald and Miss Newton are doing a wonderful work in the talks and canning demonstrations they are giv-

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ing. Is every woman in your community realizing the need of being present at these meetings?

Please organize at once. Report organization and work planned to Mrs. Clendenning. She will report to me and to the Woman's Committee at Washington, D. C.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier; vice chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo; vice chairman, Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, Fargo; secretary, Mrs. Grace Clendenning, Wimbledon; treasurer, Mrs. Maud Stanley, Casselton. Department Chairmen: Registration, Mrs. Frank White, Valley City; Food Production, Mrs. Clark Kelly, Devils Lake; Food Conservation, Miss Mae McDonald, Fargo; Red Cross, Mrs. O. L. Sateren, Grand Forks; Protection of Women Workers, Miss Aldyth Ward, Bismarck; Health and Welfare of Children, Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Lawton.

The spirit of North Dakota is shown by the attitude of Rev. Kenneth J. MacInnes of that state, who offers to visit every family in a parish seventeen miles long and eight miles wide and personally register the women. Pastor MacInnes preaches in the Forest River and Ardoch churches and writes the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense that he is too old for the trenches and has no boys, but he "feels a great debt to Uncle Sam—God bless him"—and he offers his services to his country. The women of his parish gave a picnic under the trees of Walsh County, North Dakota, and raised \$653 for the Red Cross. "I am convinced that nothing will bring larger results in the end," said Mrs. Joseph Lamar of Georgia, member of the Woman's Committee, "than just such gatherings as these, and they should be en-

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couraged. The Committee sent 200 pledge cards to the pastor to be distributed along the seventeen-mile road of his parish.

*Ohio.* While the organization of the women of Ohio under the Woman's Committee may not be as closely knit as that in some other states, it is doubtful if the women in any state have worked harder or accomplished more than have the women of Ohio, especially in the large cities of the state. Ohio is a very strongly organized club state, the Federated Clubs being one of the largest and strongest organizations in the state, and having among its membership a wonderful cohesion. In addition to the Federated Clubs there are many other organizations of various kinds doing constructive patriotic work and hundreds of unorganized women are also enlisting in the Nation's great army of women.

The State Council of Defense of Ohio was organized somewhat differently from that of other states. The Governor appointed a war cabinet of twenty-eight members without legislative action. There is also a very active food commission which is state-wide and which operates through the state university. This commission controls thirty-six farm bureaus, and it is under the commission that Miss Georgia White of the state university has carried on with signal success the educational side of the food conservation program. The Governor has also appointed a food and crop commissioner in each of the eighty-five counties. Notable also is the work of Mr. Croxton of the State Council, who heads the Department of Labor and Industry and through whose efforts twenty-one employment divisions have been established throughout the

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state with a clearing house and a general director in the state capital. This committee handles all labor, male and female, through its free employment centers, and 27,000 people were placed during the month of July, 1917.

The state chairman, Mrs. Zimmerman, conducts her work through Mr. Croxton and through Mr. Howell Wright, Executive Secretary of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Wright made a survey of county organizations and conditions in order to proceed intelligently with the organization of both men and women for war work. Ohio was not prompt to undertake a complete registration as was undertaken in other states. But the State Council went on record as favoring a compulsory registration of men and women at "some future date." Dr. Hollingshead, head of the Child Hygiene Department under the State Public Health Board, has done some very interesting constructive work. Both Dr. Hollingshead and Miss White have great ability and are full of enthusiasm for their respective departments. They both know conditions at first hand all over the state and their experience is of great value. The State Division is recognized as the Woman's Auxiliary to the State Council. Stationery is provided and Miss White and Dr. Hollingshead and other officials of the Woman's Committee are invited to work under the State Council.

The work in Cincinnati, though difficult, has been growing steadily in value and interest. Miss Shillito has been doing a commendable work in connection with the camps. The mayor of Cincinnati has appointed six women on his City Defense Committee and the women of the city have worked effectively in



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all branches of war service, notably the Red Cross and the Navy League. A splendid work has been done in the schools of Cincinnati where penny lunches were served and where free extension courses in telegraphy were given to over 300 girls. Miss Strong has organized the home economics work of the city and Miss Edith Campbell trained 125 women as visitors for Red Cross civilian relief.

The women of Cleveland, in forming the unit for the Ohio Division of the Woman's Committee, adopted much of the program for conservation and thrift which had been started by the Suffrage Society, as well as that undertaken by the Consumers' League under Miss Jones for the women in industry. By this wise course none of the good work undertaken was abated, but was merely centralized in the Cleveland unit. The women of Cleveland continued and intensified the excellent work they had been doing along many lines, including investigation into the high cost of milk, consideration of new ordinances for the improvement of markets, the use of volunteers in local charities, classes for training such volunteers, etc. These women formulated very carefully their plans for the training of registrars, so that registration might be done with a maximum of efficiency. Cleveland is wonderfully well organized along lines of charity federation and social welfare. Expert leaders in these fields offered their coöperation most heartily in the newly organized war work.

The work in Toledo under Miss Fannie Harnit is deserving of especial mention. To Miss Harnit belongs the credit of having organized the first great patriotic society of women in the city. As early as

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March, 1917, she called a meeting of fifteen of the heads of local societies, including the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the D. A. R., and others. Each of these fifteen women was asked to choose ten representative women from her organization to decide on a plan, and from this larger meeting developed a patriotic league for woman's service which later became affiliated with the National League for Woman's Service. This organization, perfected as it was in wards and precincts, formed the basis for the practical and splendid war work that has since been done by Toledo women. The Patriotic League received the highest indorsement of the men of the community and rendered great assistance to the Red Cross in its various undertakings. A great deal was also accomplished in food conservation, in the Liberty Loan campaign and in every other branch of war service for women. So active was this organization and so practical was the work it was doing that it was continued as the Toledo unit of the Woman's Committee, and the constructive work already begun developed in every direction.

One of the most notable contributions the Toledo women have made to war work was their united service with the men in the establishment of 27,000 war gardens in the city. One garden of 17 acres was divided into 110 plots which were worked by 110 individuals.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. George Zimmerman, Fremont; vice chairman, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin; vice chairman, Mrs. Laurence Maxwell, Cincinnati; vice chairman, Mrs. W. O. Thompson, Columbus; vice chairman, Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Cleve-

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land; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, Dayton; treasurer, Mrs. Clarence E. Mack, Cincinnati. Food Administration: Miss Edna N. White, O. S. University, Columbus; Women in Industry: Miss Myrta Jones, Cleveland; Child Welfare: Dr. Frances M. Hollingshead, Ohio State Board of Health, Columbus; Liberty Loan: Mrs. Minerva Kline Brooks, Cleveland.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### OKLAHOMA, PENNSYLVANIA, OREGON AND RHODE ISLAND

Oklahoma women wide awake—Work to eliminate commercial waste—Efforts in interest of families of enlisted men—Pennsylvania's wonderful record in war work—Chester County model for the nation—Women's organizations in Oregon constitute Woman's Committee—Club women active—Rhode Island women distinguish themselves by taking military census.

*Oklahoma.* "The Oklahoma women are very wide awake and are doing their 'bit' with willing hands and happy hearts in the service of their country," said Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, of Nowata, chairman for Oklahoma.

Practically every county in the state is organized. Besides a chairman in each county, there is a vice chairman located in Oklahoma City, Mrs. E. Z. Wallower; Miss Gertrude Strahl has charge of Muskogee and Mrs. C. E. Lahman of Tulsa; Tulsa and Oklahoma City established exchange markets which were strikingly successful.

Books and magazines were sent to the soldiers in training at Fort Sill (Lawton) Oklahoma, and in each county the soldiers who have left for training have been given entertainments, equipment kits and everything that seemed due them in recognition of their patriotic undertaking.



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At the state and county fairs patriotic demonstration day was observed, with patriotic speaking, etc., and the Council of Defense and the Woman's Committee worked very harmoniously over the state in perfecting the organization of defense work.

Oklahoma has done exceptional work along four lines as follows: (a) food production and conservation; (b) publicity for patriotism; (c) maintaining school standards; (d) Liberty Loan. The work is financed by the State Council.

Particularly effective was the work of the women of Oklahoma City under Mrs. Wallower. The establishment of a central market where unsaleable supplies were sold at a very low figure to people of small means, and aggressive steps to eliminate commercial waste, were among the early enterprises of the Oklahoma City women. All of the wholesale and retail stores of the city were canvassed. Surplus fruit and vegetables which otherwise would be thrown away, were procured at a time convenient to the grocers, when a committee of young women, headed by Miss Ethelyn Johnson, called in their automobiles for the produce and took it to a central place. There the food was sorted and arranged and sold one evening of the week at a very low price. The growers were asked to coöperate in this plan which was designed to aid them also. Farmers who had fruit and vegetables spoiling on the ground, and who were willing to donate them, were asked to notify the Committee.

In connection with the elimination of commercial waste, a committee made an investigation of the sale of bread in Oklahoma City. This information was requested by Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, the federal food

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administrator for Oklahoma, who in turn passed it on to Mr. Hoover.

It was ascertained that the prevailing loaf size by weight is supposed to be a pound, but it varies from 14 to 19 ounces, and that this loaf sells for 10 cents. A larger loaf varies in weight from 20 to 23 ounces. It is known as the pound and a quarter loaf and sells for 15 cents retail. There are no chain stores or department stores selling bread so far as the committee could ascertain.

The dispatch and thoroughness with which the Oklahoma City women organized is inspirational. The city committee is organized along the following lines: finance, economics and food conservation, registration and war relief work. One of the most interesting and important of its enterprises was the establishment of an educational department and food facts bureau, to fill a practical need. To carry on this work, Mrs. Wallower selected officers—an executive board, consisting of chairmen of various committees. The committee encouraged the planting of community gardens, the utilization of vacant lots and home gardens in back yards. It established canning stations throughout the city to care for vegetables that otherwise might be wasted, and to comply with President Wilson's call to use what is grown near by and thus to save transportation, and to have food to donate this coming winter where there is a shortage. These canning stations are open to the farmer, the amateur or the professional, who may bring food there to be canned. In the work of food conservation, the city is divided into neighborhood districts under the leadership of a committee of chairmen, of which Mrs.

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Thomas G. Chambers is the head. These centers are presided over by local chairmen, who, through a house-to-house canvass, draw in the unorganized women until each center is thoroughly representative of the locality. These workers acquaint those not already informed of the world situation, and particularly the food shortage. They tell the people definite things to do, and wherever possible, show the uninitiated how to do them. District meetings are held to which women from the central bureau will go to give short, interesting talks, and when possible, practical demonstrations are added. In this capacity, the committee sought the coöperation of the board of education, in order that the schools with their domestic science equipment might be available.

The war relief committee was formed through the agency of the woman's committee. This committee undertook to make a list of the married men who are in active service, so that any of their families left without support might receive assistance. Relief is also given visiting soldiers who may be stranded.

The state officers are: chairman, Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Nowata; vice chairman, Mrs. E. Z. Wallower, Oklahoma City; vice chairman, Miss Gertrude Strahl, Muskogee; vice chairman, Mrs. C. E. Lahman, Tulsa; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Burns, Nowata; treasurer, Mrs. Lee Clinton, Tulsa. Information and Publicity: Miss Edith Johnson, Oklahoma City; Registration: Mrs. Tom Hope, Ada; Child Welfare: Dr. Leila E. Anderson, Oklahoma City; Liberty Loan: Mrs. C. N. Ames, Oklahoma City; Home and Foreign Relief: Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mangum; Finance: Mrs. Lee Clinton, Tulso; Speakers' Bureau: Mrs. Tom Hope, Ada.

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*Pennsylvania.* The war work of the women of Pennsylvania furnishes an exceedingly interesting chapter in the history of America's war activities. There are a number of large well-organized defense and war relief organizations in the state, each of which maintains its individuality and all of which are coördinated under the Pennsylvania Division of the Council of National Defense. One of the most important of these is the Committee of Public Safety for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the function of which is to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth in time of war. Among other things it is to give aid to all forms of enlistment for the army and navy; to bring about unified action in behalf of all nonmilitary and semimilitary organizations, and to consider with the utmost care the state's industrial resources and transportation facilities with respect to availability and importance to the nation in any crisis of its activities.

The Pennsylvania Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has harmoniously and enthusiastically come under the plan of organization suggested by the National Woman's Committee at Washington. It has stated its particular function and the way in which these functions will be carried out briefly and clearly and the information in printed form has been broadly distributed to the women of the state. The chairman of the Committee is Mrs. J. Willis Martin. The vice chairmen are: Mrs. John C. Groome, Mrs. Edward S. Lindsey, Miss Ann McCormick, Mrs. John O. Miller, Mrs. Thomas Robins, and Mrs. Edward P. Stotesbury. Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols is secretary and Miss Helen Fleisher



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is treasurer. The Department chairmen are as follows: Registration: Mrs. Walter King Sharpe; Food Production: Mrs. Louis Piollet; Food Conservation: Mrs. Charles M. Lea; Women in Industry: Mrs. Thomas Robins; Child Welfare: Mrs. Edwin L. Matern; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies: Mrs. Helen Glenn Tyson; Liberty Loan: Mrs. John L. Miller; Home and Foreign Relief: Mrs. Reed A. Morgan; Health and Recreation: Mrs. John Gribbel.

Fifty-four counties in Pennsylvania have perfect working organizations, each county being organized under the same departments as the state. Chester County is called the Model County of Pennsylvania and the chairman of this county, Miss Martha G. Thomas, has done an especially valuable work.

The American Red Cross in Pennsylvania is divided into three main classes. The Administrative Division includes the enrollment of members in all branches of the service and also includes extension work for the Red Cross, such as coöperation with other societies and the organization of branches and auxiliaries. The Department of Military Relief covers the supply service. The educational work includes first aid for men and women, home care of the sick, etc. Another branch of this department has to do with military units, including base hospitals, motor ambulances, training and sanitation, etc. The Department of Civilian Relief is organized to provide for the dependent families of enlisted men in all branches of the military service of the country. There is also a Committee on Town and Country Nursing. In the work of all these departments the women have, of course, had a very large share.

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The National League for Woman's Service is strongly organized in Pennsylvania. The chairman is Mrs. Edgar W. Baird. Mrs. James Starr, Jr., is vice chairman, Mrs. William Gray Warden, secretary, and Mrs. Henry S. Jeanes, treasurer. Mrs. Thomas Robins is state chairman for Industry. The activities of the League are the same as those of the Leagues throughout the country.

Another organization doing extensive war work is the Pennsylvania Railroad Women's Division for War Relief, of which Mrs. George Dallas Dixon is chairman, Mrs. William Wallace, Atterbury, vice chairman, Mrs. Lewis Neilson, secretary, and Mrs. O. J. DeRousse, treasurer. The functions of the organization are to organize the women of families of Pennsylvania Railroad employees, and others for preparedness in the event of war; to be ready to work effectively for the relief of suffering; and to be ready, in so far as possible, to facilitate the solution of the labor problems of such a crisis by being trained to take the places of men employees who have been and may be called to the service of their country. This work is being accomplished through eight coöperating departments with a director for each. There are approximately 3,000 members. The work follows the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with units in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and in the cities of Washington and New York.

The Philadelphia section of the Navy League of the United States has done a great deal of valuable work. The honorary chairman is Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Moncure Robinson is chairman, Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, treasurer.

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The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, one of the most effective of the war societies in America, has headquarters in Philadelphia and branches in various parts of the state. It acts as a clearing house in Pennsylvania for relief work at home and abroad, and was officially appointed by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh as agency to receive communications and supplies of all kinds for the soldiers of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has active representatives and working committees connected with numerous relief organizations. Among these are the Allied Arts Committee, Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, chairman; The American Ambulance Committee, Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, chairman; The Armenian Committee, Mrs. George R. Lorimer, chairman; the Belgian Relief Committee, Mrs. Bayard Henry, chairman; The British Committee, Mrs. E. Burd Brubb, chairman; The British-American Committee, Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, chairman; The Food Economy Committee, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, chairman; The French War Relief Committee, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, chairman; The Food for France Fund, Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, chairman; Home Relief Division, Mrs. John C. Groome, chairman; Italian Committee, Mrs. Benjamin Miller, chairman; Montenegrin Committee, Mrs. John C. Groome, chairman; Motor Messenger Service, Mrs. Thomas L. Elwyn, chairman; Overseas Committee, Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, chairman; Polish Relief Committee, Mrs. Robert von Moeschzisker, chairman; Russian Committee, Mrs. William Ellis Scull, chairman; Serbian Committee, Miss Nina Lea, chairman; Surgical Dressings Committee, Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, chairman.

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Chester County, Pennsylvania, has been called the model county of America so far as organization is concerned. The leaders in Chester County modestly disclaim this title but the story is worth telling, and if other counties in America have claims to this honor it will probably inspire them to come forth and announce it. The story of the organization of Chester County is best told by Miss Emily T. Hoopes, secretary:

It happened that an organization known as the Community Movement had developed here, the plan of which was very similar to the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, so that last May when the State Division organized we were ready to proceed at once under their direction.

The history of this Community Movement is interesting. We have here at West Chester a County Fair annually in the late summer at which there has always been a Day Nursery for the babies whose mothers could not come to the Fair without them. In 1916 owing to the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis, this tent was not needed for this purpose. Two or three of the progressive women of the Community evolved the idea of using the tent for an exhibition of the work of the women of Chester County. They therefore built booths and asked every woman's organization to make exhibits of posters or any visual demonstration of their work. A large number responded. Side by side the Peace and Preparedness, the Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists showed their activities. The women themselves were amazed to find all that was going on in the County.

As a result they decided to have a series of "Get Together" luncheons at which speakers from outside addressed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty women, gathered from all over the County, on subjects on which they could unite.



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Great enthusiasm developed, the outcome of which was a Child Welfare Week at the New Century Club House, West Chester. In the basement there were again exhibits by thirty different organizations interested in welfare work of different sorts. In the afternoons was held a series of meetings addressed by speakers of national standing from the Russell Sage Foundation, from the Children's Bureau at Washington, and in fact from any organization which was doing the best work for the care of children.

Again a further step was taken and it was decided to keep a rather loose organization with a permanent secretary and a chairman chosen at each meeting. The residents of County Organizations of women forming the Council to be known as the Community Movement. So many lines of work opened up that a Field Secretary was employed for two months. We were in this state the first of June, and because we so nearly approximated the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense we dissolved the Community Movement and reorganized under the Woman's Committee.

We are in the process of organizing the fifty-seven townships and thirteen boroughs and one city into Units of this Committee. So far we have nine boroughs, twenty-two townships and one city organized. We are rapidly completing the organization and by the time winter sets in expect to have even the remote townships organized.

The work multiplied so it was found necessary to take offices, to employ a secretary and a stenographer. Several of the Departments already have constructive programs in partial operation. The Food Conservation Department was very active during the summer and we are now emphasizing the work of Registration and Liberty Loan. We try to keep flexible yet active and the fact that the Public Safety Committee of Chester County turned over to us the Campaign of the Hoover Food Cards, and asked our co-operation when the Food Conservation Train came to West

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Chester; that the County Superintendent of Schools has appealed to us to help solve the serious problem of the decreased attendance of the rural schools owing to the demand for the boys and girls on the farm, makes us feel that heavy responsibilities rest upon us.

The project is financed privately as there is no provision for the Woman's Committee. The effort is to secure contributions of a moderate size from a number of people scattered throughout the County for the first year. After that time some plan for regular income will be made if we prove, as we believe, that we are needed in times of Peace as well as in times of War.

*Oregon.* Presidents of all women's organizations in the state constitute the executive board of Oregon's Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The organization is on a good working basis and there has been a hearty response to every appeal the committee has sent out.

Within a short time after war was declared The Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Charles H. Castner, president, sent out letters to the clubs of the state and received responses from over 140 clubs. This letter was in the interest of food conservation. This work of the Oregon women presented an interesting phase of war work. The State Agricultural College made a complete census of the labor requirements of the farmers of the state, and enlisted all school boys not of military age, or not possessing military qualifications, in a working reserve, known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The plan was to place these boys on farms as they are required, and as conditions warrant. The State Federation was assigned an important part in the work,

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in that it was asked to check up on housing, living and general conditions existing on farms where these boys are to be placed. This is to give to their parents the assurance that they will be well cared for. The work was a very important one and the Oregon women did it with pronounced success. A committee was named in each county. A number of reliable and efficient women were appointed by the president of each club at the request of the state president, and these women placed themselves at the disposal of the county agriculturist. The Federation pledged itself, when war was declared, to do any service within its power and the pledge was conscientiously kept.

When the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was organized in Oregon, Mrs. Charles H. Castner was made chairman and she immediately sent out a stirring appeal to the women in her state in the interest of registration, Hoover pledges, and other lines of work suggested by the Woman's Committee at Washington. The Committee received financial assistance from the State Council of Defense. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon has done especially effective war work.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Castner, Hood River; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, Portland; secretary, Mrs. C. F. Fisher, Portland; treasurer, Miss Julia Cogswill, Portland; vice chairmen, presidents of all women's organizations of the state.

*Rhode Island.* The women of Rhode Island distinguished themselves and rendered valuable patriotic service in the taking of a military census of the

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state. The National League for Woman's Service was organized early in April, 1917, with Mrs. Rush Sturges as chairman. On April 22 this organization received a letter from Colonel Webb, who had been appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island to direct a military census which the Legislature had by vote decided to take. This census was planned to include all men sixteen years old or over and it was thought such a census would be of value in checking up conscription figures. In his letter to the League Colonel Webb asked the women to assist in taking this census and stated that 2,500 census takers would be needed. The women were quite willing to accede to his request but they asked that women also be included in the military census. The work proceeded on this basis, the state authorities paying all expenses, printing blanks, etc., and the women organizing and taking the census. The state was divided into districts, 200 enumerators being allowed to each section. The women in charge of the census selected the best organized women's organizations in the state and asked their active coöperation, which was cheerfully given. These organizations were the Congress of Mothers, the Federation of Clubs and the Suffrage League. These organizations in turn selected from among their own leaders women whom they knew to be efficient and capable and by this means the very best women of the state were in charge of the work. The census was taken on June 11, 1917.

The appointment of the Woman's Committee in Washington and its subsequent organization by states came when the women of Rhode Island were in the midst of preparations for the census. They wisely



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concluded not to interrupt the organization under which this work was being done so effectively until the completion of the task in hand. Later, however, the National League for Woman's Service, of which Mrs. Rush Sturges was chairman, voted to coördinate its work under the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mrs. Sturges having been made chairman of the Rhode Island Woman's Committee. The state is well organized under the Woman's Committee and a great deal has been accomplished in food conservation and other war programs outlined at Washington. Mrs. William M. Congdon, of Providence, is secretary of the organization. She was formerly president of the Federated Clubs of the state and has brought experience and sound judgment to the newer organization. The vice chairman is Mrs. Horace G. Bissell, the 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. E. S. Moulton, and the treasurer, Mrs. Clara E. Craig.

As evidence of how the men at the head of important affairs connected with war work depend on the assistance of women, the letter from Colonel Webb, referred to above, is interesting. This letter was received by Mrs. Hollister, Secretary of the National League for Woman's Service for Rhode Island, on April 24, 1917, from Colonel George H. Webb, Directory of the Military Census which had been ordered by the Governor. In the course of this letter Col. Webb says:

The patriotic coöperation of the women of Rhode Island is asked at this time, and we believe that it will be as freely given as it will be frankly sought.

We need 2,500 enumerators in the various cities and towns of the state, one for approximately each 100 males

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16 years of age and over, to make a house-to-house canvass that the work may be promptly and efficiently done.

If the women of Rhode Island are willing to undertake the enrollment of this force of volunteer enumerators the Governor of the state and the Director of the Census would appreciate it more than words can express.

It would be a real help, as well as a big demonstration of patriotic willingness on the part of the women of Rhode Island to serve their country and their state at a time when they are needed, if they would undertake this important task. We would establish headquarters for you here at the State house and furnish you with such clerical assistance as you might need to accomplish the desired end.

## CHAPTER XXVII

### SOUTH CAROLINA AND OTHER STATES

What the South Carolina women have done—State thoroughly organized—Work in South Dakota difficult—Women persist and work valiantly without funds—Tennessee falls in line with all varieties of war work—Utah women specialize on kitchen gardens—Texas women thoroughly organized under National League for Woman's Service—War work in Vermont.

*South Carolina.* The women of South Carolina have demonstrated from the beginning a fine and a patriotic spirit in their defense work and are led by an indefatigable and enthusiastic state president. The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense is composed of the following:

Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Greenville, chairman; Mrs. Richard I. Manning, Columbia, 1st vice chairman; Mrs. J. L. Coker, Hartsville, 2nd vice chairman; Mrs. E. C. von Tresckow, Camden, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Stackhouse, Spartanburg, treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Columbia, publicity committee; Executive Committee: Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Mrs. Richard I. Manning, Mrs. J. L. Coker, Mrs. E. C. von Tresckow, Mrs. R. E. Stackhouse, Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Miss Jane B. Evans, Mrs. Ben Hagood, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. Mary C. McCanna, Mrs. Joseph Sprout, Mrs. Harriet Caldwell, Mrs. Robert Mixon, Mrs. J. D. Chapman,

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Mrs. Walker Duvall, Mrs. J. L. McWhirter, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch, Mrs. Ernest Pringle, Miss Minnie M. Gee, Mrs. Mary Slattery, Mrs. Andrew Bramlett, Mrs. M. O. J. Kreps, Mrs. Thomas Silcox, Mrs. W. T. C. Bates, Miss Katie Lee.

Mrs. Mayes, having been appointed temporary chairman, organized the state by calling together representatives of all state organizations of women at Rock Hill, July 12, 1917. Since then meetings have been held at Columbia and these have been characterized by a spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism. The avowed purpose of the Woman's Committee of South Carolina is to "restrict overlapping of activities and to eliminate waste of energy." The executive board is composed of all state presidents of women's organizations and a chairman for each county was appointed. The state has ten divisions of work corresponding to those of the National Woman's Committee and recommended by that body.

The first work undertaken by the women of South Carolina as an organized defense body was the registration of the woman power of the state and the food conservation campaign. All town councils were asked to coöperate with community markets by allowing them to sell country produce without license. Twenty thousand "Hoover Cards" were signed in the first drive and 35,000 women were registered. Forty-four counties have working organizations and have submitted reports. The sale of Liberty Bonds has been pushed and the women have coöperated with the commercial bodies in the effort to eliminate waste of all kinds.

*South Dakota.* The women of South Dakota who



took the initiative in war work are deserving of the highest commendation. For several reasons the work in South Dakota was difficult, the main reason being that neither the Woman's Committee nor the State Council had any funds for the prosecution of war work. However, the women worked valiantly to the limit of their power, and within a short time after the Woman's Committee was appointed, several county organizations were completed and plans for financing the work were under way. South Dakota women concentrated their attention on food conservation and later took up the registration of women. They were also active in the Liberty Loan campaign. The work in South Dakota is being done by the Food Conservation Committee working under the direction of the State Council of Defense. This Committee consists of: Miss Helen F. Peabody, Mr. H. A. Oldham, Miss Mabel Ward, Mr. A. W. Davidson and Mr. Charles H. Lugg.

*Tennessee.* Known in history as "The Volunteer State," Tennessee has more than lived up to her name, as far as the women are concerned, in the world war of 1917. As an evidence that the gospel of patriotism has been preached from "Carter county on the east to Shelby county on the west," a letter came to Washington from a Tennessee mountain woman who solemnly declared that she believed that everything in her state had been "*canned, dried or et.*"

Before the appointment of the Woman's Committee a great deal of war work had been begun under existing organizations—the Federated Clubs, the National League for Woman's Service, the Red Cross,

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etc. This was continued and enlarged and the Woman's Committee under the able chairmanship of Mrs. George W. Denny, of Knoxville, president of the Federated Clubs of the state and an able and gifted woman, has been able to accomplish much in food conservation, the sale of Liberty Bonds and in every other form of war work in which they have been asked to engage. Tennessee is particularly fortunate also in having as its state vice chairman at large of the Woman's Committee Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville, a woman of broad culture and experience, of recognized leadership and rare personal charm.

Perhaps Tennessee has excelled most strikingly in her work for food conservation. Every community had its canning centers where women of the neighborhood brought their garden stuff to be conserved. One woman who had a garden forty by fifty feet established her canner in the midst of her flowers and vegetables and a community canning was held in that delightful spot every Thursday morning during the entire season.

A most effective method initiated by Knoxville in the Hoover pledge campaign, and followed by many cities in Tennessee, was the banding of girls over sixteen—a captain in each ward with nine girls helping her, who solicited from house to house in a ward canvass. In other communities the cards were distributed through the churches—so many women in each church seeing that the cards were signed at the close of the service.

Training classes along all lines were established at Chattanooga, Memphis, and other cities. The Comfort Association of Knoxville raised \$2,500 from a

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wonderful sacrifice sale, the money to be devoted to supplying comforts for the enlisted men of East Tennessee. The Women's Committee of Nashville prepared 3,200 comfort kits for the middle Tennessee soldiers. The Nashville women have provided a rest room and library at the camp for the soldiers. They have a victrola, all sorts of writing material, newspapers and all the current magazines. Memphis has perhaps done more in the Red Cross line, as it is the largest city in Tennessee and has strong financial backing. "There isn't a city or community in the state in which the women are not doing war relief work," says Mrs. Denny. "The women of the Volunteer State are realizing the importance of a systematic organization, and are bending every effort in this direction."

At the Tennessee State Fair Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, chairman for Food Conservation for the Woman's Committee, and former president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, displayed a "portrait" of Mr. Hoover wrought entirely of fruits and vegetables. This was cleverly conceived and executed and, though the likeness could not be said to be a speaking one, the "portrait" created much amusement and also called attention in a very striking way to the food pledge campaign which was then on.

The headquarters have been provided by the state chairman in the Board of Commerce Building, Knoxville, and stenographic help furnished by the State Council of Defense.

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. George W. Denny, Knoxville; vice chairman at large, Mrs. Leslie Warner, Nashville; vice chairman, E. Tennessee, Mrs. D.

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P. Montague, Chattanooga; vice chairman, W. Tennessee, Mrs. Thomas Polk, Jackson; vice chairman, Middle Tennessee, Miss Louise Lindsay, Nashville; secretary, Mrs. John Welch, Sparta; treasurer, Miss Margaret Hamilton Erwin, Chattanooga; secretary to state chairman, Mrs. T. P. Miller, Knoxville. Chairman of other Committees: Social Service: Mrs. Leo Schwartz, Nashville; Red Cross: Mrs. James McCormick, Memphis; Public Health: Mrs. Claud D. Sullivan, Nashville; Medical Service: Dr. Elese Rutledge, Memphis; Publicity, Mrs. John M. Kenney, Nashville; Training Classes for Women: Miss Margaret Wilson, Knoxville; Vigilance: Mrs. E. E. Willingham, Memphis. Heads of Departments: Food Production and Home Economics: Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, Nashville; Women in Industry: Mrs. Isaac Reese, Memphis; Child Welfare: Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Nashville; Education: Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Knoxville; Home and Foreign Relief: Miss Della Dortch, Nashville; Spiritual Forces: Mrs. James B. Ezell, Newsom.

Tennessee was one of the first of the states to perfect a live, active organization under the National League for National Service. The state chairman, Mrs. Jesse Overton, was able to make a splendid report of the work of the first six months, and day by day the work is broadening in all directions.

*Texas.* The women of the great state of Texas have gone about their defense work with a thoroughness and enthusiasm that is worthy of the spirit of the Lone Star State, and conspicuous success has attended every campaign undertaken by the women since war was declared. The National League for



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Woman's Service was well organized and was already doing a large and a very valuable work when this country became involved in the world war. This work has continued and the women of Texas have a record of achievement to their credit that they may well be proud of. The slogan, "For God, for country, for home" was repeated three times with much fervor by the women of Houston at their initial meeting for defense work, and the spirit engendered at this meeting meant much for the future success of the plans about to be formulated. At this as well as at all meetings of the Texas women in the first days of the war, the clubs of the state were fully represented. Texas was one of the first states to put through quickly and successfully a registration of its women, and the way the women of the cities of the state conducted their campaigns for registration and for food conservation is well worthy of notice.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for Texas was organized soon after the call came from Washington, with the following officers: president, Mrs. Fred Fleming, Dallas; 1st vice president, Mrs. Lee Gilbert Joseph, San Antonio; 2nd vice president, Mrs. G. W. Connery, Fort Worth; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Griffith, Dallas; treasurer, Miss Adena DeZavalla, San Antonio. Organization has been extended to all counties, cities and towns. By July 15, 1917, 215 counties were organized out of 247, with seven members of the committee in each, according to a report received at the headquarters of the Woman's Committee in Washington.

*Utah.* The spirit of conservation had already reached Utah before war was declared. The women

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throughout the state had, for two years, been working on the kitchen garden idea. They were organized in canning centers and were prepared in every way to meet the demand made upon the people by Herbert C. Hoover. Utah's biggest "drive" was in the interest of food conservation, which was handled with remarkable efficiency by the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation, which was affiliated with the Extension Division of the Utah Agricultural College. This Committee is composed of Janette A. Hyde, chairman; Gertrude McCheyne, Mrs. A. J. Gorham, Rena B. Maycock.

Seven canning centers were immediately opened, as well as a central citizen's municipal market. In connection with this, a community kitchen, where the principle of conserving and preserving the surplus food left over from the market, was conducted. The women who came to market had the privilege of witnessing demonstrations conducted under expert hands. The principle of canning fruits and vegetables, as well as the methods of drying and salting were taught each day. The idea was carried still further into the community centers where capable demonstrators worked along the same lines which were given at the market.

Janette A. Hyde, Utah's enterprising chairman says: "The work accomplished throughout the state has been far-reaching in its scope. The people have accepted very readily the principle of conservation and preservation, feeling that they were going back to the old pioneer days of raising and saving everything which was possible for human energy to conserve. We were prepared and at work before the word came for us to begin.

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“Thousands of war gardens were planted at the beginning of the season. Women formed into groups, having their socials known as ‘seed day’ where seeds were exchanged, ‘potato socials’ where each one belonging to the group brought small bags of potatoes which were cut up and prepared for seed. Those who were not fortunate enough to have potatoes to give for this purpose, served refreshments to those who furnished and prepared the seed. On every hand, we heard of busy house-wives making ready for assisting with the home garden and extra planting on spaces of spare ground. When the time came for harvesting the crops, women formed into groups and gleaned as did Ruth of old. Many thousands of pounds of wheat were gathered which otherwise would have wasted in the field. Miles of curbing throughout the crowded districts were used as an extension to the home garden. Boys’ and girls’ groups were formed throughout the state, supervised by the Agricultural College, who produced many extra bushels of green garden vegetables. Not only have the women of the state quadrupled their output of jellies, fruit, etc., for individual use, but they have given very generously of their time toward the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables for charitable institutions as well as putting up thousands of jars of jellies to be turned over to the Red Cross for the use of our boys in the trenches.

“To the Woman’s Committee, affiliated with the State Council of Defense, came the tremendous task of registering all of the families throughout the state, and 75,000 cards were printed and distributed by the Committee. Many of our women had to travel from

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10 to 25 miles to distribute the cards in the districts to which they had been assigned. Two hundred and seventy-five women volunteered their services. Forty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-three cards were signed and returned. A tabulation of the same was kept in the state for future use. Two hundred and fifty individuals sent cards and dimes to Washington for the Hoover button and insignia.

"We feel that the spirit of conservation through the distribution of the Hoover cards has done much to enthuse our women to prompt and concerted action. We also sent out 1,000 of the Hoover kitchen cards to prominent societies and organizations.

"In eight counties, paid demonstrators were at work giving instructions and helping the women with the latest methods of preparing fruits and vegetables. We had 1,500 volunteer women throughout the state assisting in every way possible, and to our well organized and equipped Relief Society we feel that the greatest amount of credit is due for our splendid report.

"It is impossible to estimate the wonderful amount of good that has been done through the Conservation Movement.

"The amount of materials put up under the direction of demonstrations in counties in Salt Lake City is as follows; 9,603 quarts of jelly, jam, and canned vegetables; besides 30,000 ears of corn dried. The number of women reached directly by county demonstrators was 30,005. Number of bulletins and college circulars distributed, 12,534. Number of places in which demonstrations and short courses were given, 67. Number of women in attendance at dem-



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onstrations, 9,855. Individual contact and personal conversations over telephone, 6,288. Number of agricultural women conducting state-wide work, six.''

If each state had kept as accurate a record of its war work as Utah has done the Government would have a document of inestimable value upon which to base many of the future operations of its departments in the work of which women are concerned.

The officers of the Utah Woman's Committee are: chairman, Mrs. W. N. Williams, Salt Lake; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. Edward Bischel, Ogden; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. J. W. Knight, Provo; 3rd vice chairman, Mrs. R. E. L. Collier, Salt Lake; Secretary, Miss Elsa Bamberger, Salt Lake.

*Vermont.* In every line of patriotic work that has been suggested from Washington the women of Vermont have done their full share. In no field, however, have they accomplished more than in the conservation of food. Vermont was one of the first states to operate the rule "No white bread on Wednesdays and Thursdays." The Red Cross is organized throughout the state and Vermont women have done effective work in the interest of the war library. The work of the Woman's Committee was initiated with a meeting in the executive chamber by invitation of the Governor of Vermont. The women also met with the Public Safety Committee and an excellent program, with the best speakers obtainable, served to inspire the people with zeal for war work. Great success attended the efforts in the interest of the food-pledge campaign, and Vermont made a fine record in the sale of Liberty bonds. The women of the state have seen to it that all state papers are supplied with live

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news on what women are doing, and the publication of these items in many papers has gone far toward stirring the people to their duty in the Nation's crisis.

At the suggestion of the Woman's Committee, Professor Bertha M. Terrill, Director of the Department of Home Economics of the University of Vermont, was appointed home economics director for the United States Food Administration of Vermont. Officers for the Woman's Committee are: chairman, Mrs. J. E. Weeks, Middlebury; recording secretary, Mrs. Gilbert Davis, Windsor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur Isham, Burlington; treasurer, Mrs. Oliver Ashton, Rutland.

Of the spirit of the women of Vermont one of the state leaders has said: "I can not tell when or where the distinctively war service started—it seemed to spontaneously spring into existence everywhere as soon as we were actually in the struggle, but it is in full swing all over the state, under direction of one or another of our women's organizations. In many towns the Red Cross work is headed by the D. A. R. Chapter, as in Brattleboro, and the rooms are open for work every day and evening. The Federated Clubs indorse and join in every form of relief work, and the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames has contributed \$375 to the Y. M. C. A. war relief work. It is not going too far to say that every member of all the organizations mentioned is coöperating with all other agencies for special war service. Vermont is alert, patriotic, industrious and wide-awake to her opportunities for usefulness."

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WASHINGTON, ETC.

Personnel of Virginia Committee—National League for Woman's Service and Woman's Committee work effectively in Washington—D. A. R. and Suffrage Association in Wisconsin coöperate in Americanization—Vocational emergency education—Wyoming Woman's Committee encourages garden planting—Acreage increased 150 per cent.—Every county organized—Many things done in West Virginia—Every woman's organization coöperating.

*Virginia.* Virginia women have been industriously at work since the war began in every field in which the assistance of women has been called for, and it would be difficult to say where they have excelled most. Through its many organizations the state was already doing effective relief work through the Red Cross and other recognized agencies when this country entered the war. Upon the call from Washington for organization under the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense it was only necessary to intensify the work already begun and to coördinate the efforts then being made. At this writing no official report of the work in Virginia was available, but the enthusiastic patriotism of the women of that state is too well known to be further emphasized here.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of Na-

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tional Defense, Virginia Division, is affiliated with the State Defense Council. The officers are: honorary chairman, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Washington; chairman, Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond; 1st vice chairman, Mrs. W. W. Sale, Richmond; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. John Hagan, Danville; 3rd vice chairman, Mrs. Wm. Ruffin Cox, Richmond; 4th vice chairman, Miss Alethea Serpell, Norfolk; 5th vice chairman, Mrs. Lucian Cocke, Roanoke; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Williams, Richmond. The departments and their chairmen are: Organization: Mrs. E. C. Minor, Richmond; Registration: Mrs. John Lewis, Lynchburg; Food Conservation and Home Economics: Miss Ella Agnew, Blacksburg; Food Production: ———; Women in Industry: Miss Lucy Mason, Richmond; Child Welfare: Mrs. W. A. Burrows, Richmond; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies: Mrs. S. H. Cabaniss, Richmond; Education, (a) Literature and Speakers: Mrs. St. G. Bryan, Richmond; (b) Information, or Organization of Training Classes for Women: Miss Virginia McKenney, Petersburg, and Mrs. M. S. Moffet, Radford; Liberty Loans: Mrs. Egbert Leigh, Jr., Richmond; Home and Foreign Relief: Miss Gabriella Page, Richmond; Safeguarding of Moral and Spiritual Forces: Miss Katherine Hawes, Richmond; Finance: ———; Publicity: Mrs. Sally N. Robins, Richmond; Public Health: Miss Agnes Randolph, Richmond.

*Washington.* In the state of Washington the first organization to systematically plan war emergency work was the National League for Woman's Service and many of the things accomplished by the Washington women have been directed by that organiza-



tion. However, Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, chairman of the National League for Woman's Service, was appointed chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense for her state when that Committee was organized some time later, and from the beginning there has been complete coöperation. Much of the work that had been begun by the National League for Woman's Service was carried on to successful completion without interruption. The Woman's Committee has directed from time to time certain features of the work and has detailed certain assignments to the various organizations affiliating with the Woman's Committee.

Of the work in her state Mrs. Smith says: "The League has established classes in telegraphy, salesmanship, running elevators, general office work and classes in French; motor driving, cooking and canning, as well as preparing for Civil Service examinations. They have corps of women learning to use rifles, who will be ready for home defense or patrol work, if necessary. They have had classes in gardening and women have assisted largely in this state in gathering and packing fruit and vegetables.

"In Social and Welfare work they are establishing home clubs for soldiers and sailors, where entertainment is offered under wholesome and attractive surroundings, and being a city located on the ocean we have both soldiers and sailors to care for, and we are coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., in their reading rooms and other activities.

"In Washington we have Camp Lewis at American Lake where 40,000 men are stationed, and we are

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assisting in many ways to help meet the problems such a large cantonment presents.

“The Hostess House of the Y. W. C. A., is about finished there and will soon be thrown open for the use of the men and their relatives.

“The Woman’s Committee has in particular the work of the registration of the women of the state, and, meanwhile, we assisted in the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds with Mrs. Overton G. Ellis of Olympia as state chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; and with the Food Pledge to be taken up in November with Miss Agnes Craig, of Pullman, State Chairman of the Food Administration in charge; the Social Welfare work in all our camps will be under the two organizations working together.

“In this state the women assisted materially in the saving of the fruit crops. In one of our smaller cities the women have put up 10,000 jars of fruit and vegetables for hospital use. Hundreds of quarts have been sealed in tin cans ready for transportation to France. The Motor Division went throughout the county and gathered fruit and vegetables, which might otherwise have been wasted, for this purpose. That same town has made, approaching 25,000 garments for the Red Cross aside from all their surgical dressing work and work in other departments. Of course, our larger centers have done the greatest amount of social and welfare work, in caring for men in the beginning of volunteer enlistment, who even required food and clothing, and in helping civilian relief to provide for dependents, etc.

“Our women are well organized and are doing splendid service work continually and have many

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plans for the future, particularly in regard to our training camps; the special cantonment at Camp Lewis and the navy work at Bremerton. One plan carried out was to have a Christmas tree in our hospital at Camp Lewis for the men ill at that time, and we undertook to provide a Christmas package for every man in every camp and fort who would not be otherwise remembered on that day."

The officers of the Washington Woman's Committee are: honorary chairmen, Mrs. Ernest Lister, Olympia; Mrs. Henry Suzallo, Seattle; Mrs. Eliza Feery Leary, Seattle; chairman, Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, Seattle; acting chairmen, Mrs. W. S. Griswold, Seattle; Mrs. J. H. Mendenhall, Seattle; Mrs. L. B. Steadman, Seattle; Mrs. Helen N. Stevens, Seattle; vice chairmen, Mrs. N. S. McCreedy, Snohomish; Mrs. J. C. Todd, Takoma; Mrs. O. G. Ellis, Olympia, Mrs. W. P. Harper, Seattle; Mrs. Mary G. Ewing, Pullman; Miss Sue Lombard, North Yakima; executive secretary, Mrs. Milo J. Loveless, Seattle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. A. Ballinger, Seattle; treasurer, Mrs. A. O. Downey, Seattle; parliamentarian, Mrs. George N. McLaughlin, Seattle; Publicity, Mrs. W. S. Griswold.

*Wisconsin.* The women of Wisconsin have worked in all branches of war relief work, but the Woman's Committee of the Wisconsin State Council of Defense has accomplished much in two important ways. In distributing the various branches of patriotic service the Woman's Committee delegated the work of the Americanization of aliens to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association. The outline of work prepared

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by the Americanization Chairman of the suffrage association was heartily approved by Mrs. John P. Hume, state regent of the D. A. R., and was adopted without change and with commendation by the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense. A letter was sent out to the women of the state to this effect:

"Your organization is urged to give cordial support to the working out of this plan in your city, providing that city includes un-Americanized aliens. All people interested, or societies interested, are invited to coöperate in this undertaking. You cannot do more valuable patriotic service than to help make good American citizens of those who are among us and not of us."

The plan adopted for Americanization classes is interesting. In the Milwaukee Social Centers from 7:30 to 9 P. M., classes in English, American history and government are held from September to March, three nights a week. Similar work is done in Madison and Oshkosh. The work was carried on vigorously throughout the state to hasten the process of assimilation. Instructions for organizing classes were as follows: "Procure the names of men who have declared their intention of becoming citizens from the United States Naturalization Bureau in your county court house. Write these men of your classes. Also advertise classes as follows: 1. Dodgers in English and foreign languages suitable to your community to be taken home by school children; 2. Posters in English and foreign language placed in public buildings and in and near factories; 3. Newspapers—English and foreign. Teachers should, if possible, know the



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language of the foreign groups they are teaching. Special text books should be used; those used in the ordinary grammar school are not suitable for adults of foreign birth and should be avoided.

“Classes can be supplemented by individuals visiting an alien family, interesting themselves in its problems and teaching English and American ideals. Arrange patriotic meetings for foreigners in the public schools. Have speeches in English and in the language of the group attending. If possible, have moving pictures or stereopticon slides of scenes of the home country to attract your crowd.”

The women of Wisconsin accomplished a great deal through the Consumers League, of which Mrs. Kittle is chairman. Of the vocational emergency education, Mrs. H. M. Youmans said:

“The aim of vocational emergency education is to provide classes for women and girls who are without training and who are doing unaccustomed work. Many girls for instance are taking the places of men in clerical work for which they have no equipment. We shall provide evening classes for these girls in bookkeeping, stenography, and other branches. We have a system of vocational instruction in Wisconsin under which a group of fifteen may demand that a teacher in any desired branch be provided at public expense. It will probably be better at first to handle our vocational emergency education through this agency; possibly we may appeal to the University Extension Department. In any event we plan to have this work done through regular educational channels. It will probably begin with such classes as were indicated and we hope to make it cover any other classes

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for which a considerable number of girls seem to have need.”

The Red Cross Committee of the State Council of Defense has been one of the most active organizations in the state. Mrs. H. H. Morgan, Madison, is chairman, and associated with her are, Dr. J. S. Evans, Madison, and Adjutant General Holway, Madison. Advisory members are Mrs. Joseph W. Hobbins, Madison, and Mr. S. M. McFedries, Milwaukee, State Director of Red Cross Chapters. As a result of the activities of this Committee twenty-one county chapters of the Red Cross Society had been organized by September 1, 1917, and branches and auxiliary had been established in more than 200 towns. The Committee secured the coöperation of the Red Cross Chapters throughout the state with the Adjutant General in the administration of the State Fund for the Relief of Families of Soldiers and Sailors. More than 100 people took the course in civilian relief work given at the University of Wisconsin, which was arranged by the Committee and paid for by the State Council of Defense. Red Cross sewing and knitting is being done by inmates of state and county institutions through the consent of the State Board of Control, and materials are furnished by the Red Cross Committee. The work is also being introduced in the home economics departments of public schools.

A great deal of valuable work was done by the sub-committees of the Woman's Committee. Home and foreign relief has been looked after by Mrs. E. L. Maloney. The Women in Industry Committee, of which Mrs. William Kittle is chairman, coöperates with the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. This

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Committee assisted in securing women workers in eight pea canneries. The chairman of Registration is Mrs. John W. Mariner, and the conservation work is directed by Miss Abby L. Marlatt. Out of seventy-one counties in the state forty-seven reported canning clubs in canning centers by the fall of 1917. This committee was instrumental in having the State Council of Defense pay for the publication of 50,000 bulletins on drying, which were widely distributed. Intensive training for canning demonstrators was given for one week during the summer session at the University of Wisconsin and 392 women took the courses. Chairmen of other committees are as follows: Health and Recreation: Mrs. W. A. Lawson; Education and Americanization: Mrs. H. M. Youmans and Mrs. John P. Hume; Home Work for Town and Country, Mrs. C. E. Estabrook; Red Cross: Mrs. Joseph W. Hobbins; Liberty Loan: Mrs. John W. Mariner.

In sixty-five counties a woman member has been appointed on the County Council of Defense. She is chairman of the County Woman's Committee, which is formed in the same way as the State Woman's Committee—of representatives from all the women's organizations. Each town has a local committee under the supervision of the county committee.

The chairman of the Woman's Committee of Wisconsin, Mrs. H. H. Morgan, Madison, was appointed by Governor E. L. Philipp, member of the State Council of Defense. The Committee consists of: Mrs. H. H. Morgan, chairman; Mrs. E. L. Maloney, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. John P. Hume, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Wm. Kittle, Wisconsin Consumers League; Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Wisconsin

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Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. John W. Mariner, National League for Woman's Service; Miss Abby L. Marlatt, Home Economics Department, University of Wisconsin; Mrs. L. D. Harvey, Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. W. A. Lawson, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Joseph A. Schumacher, State Conference of Catholic Women's Clubs; Mrs. George H. Noyes, Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Mary F. Grimshaw, Order of Eastern Star; Mrs. C. E. Estabrook, Wisconsin Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Mrs. Carroll M. Towne, United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Imogen Hatch, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mrs. J. A. Aylward, at large; Mrs. Joseph W. Hobbins, at large; Mrs. Blanche Burrowbridge, Pythian Sisters.

*West Virginia.* Mrs. J. G. Cochran of Parkersburg, who is chairman for the West Virginia Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, is president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, president of a music club, instructor of parliamentary law, director of a big choir and, at the time the Woman's Committee was being organized, she was supervising the building and furnishing of a new clubhouse. Speaking of the splendid work of the West Virginia women, Mrs. Cochran said:

"Nearly every woman's organization in the state has come in and all are working with our State Division. Community kitchens have been opened in the larger cities of our state, and in the smaller towns the school houses have been used to give demonstrations in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables.

"West Virginia pledged 50,000 cans of tomatoes to the government. Earlier in the year nearly every



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family responded to the request to have kitchen gardens. All vacant lots were planted in vegetables. We oversubscribed our Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. pledges. Now we are collecting books for the soldiers. We had two food campaigns. Classes in auto repairing were started and girls are in training for ambulance driving. Everybody is doing Red Cross Work. In August, 1917, our State Council of Defense put on a war pageant in five of the largest cities of our state. But the work was largely done by the women. This pageant was to arouse the spirit of patriotism and it did the work."

The officers are: chairman, Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, Parkersburg; 1st vice chairman, Dr. Harriet Jones, Wheeling; 2nd vice chairman, Mrs. R. L. Hutchinson, Huntington; treasurer, Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Clarksburg; department chairmen: Registration: Miss Lucy Prichard, Huntington; Food Production: Miss Hepworth, Morgantown; Child Welfare: Miss Nola McKinney, Fairmont; Maintenance of Existing Social Agencies: Mrs. J. F. Waddell, Huntington; Red Cross and Allied Relief: Mrs. Harry Whitaker, Wheeling; Education: Mrs. J. S. Cunningham, Charleston; Home and Foreign Relief: Mrs. Ellis Yost, Morgantown, or Driscoll Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Health and Recreation: Mrs. Walter Snow, Clarksburg.

*Wyoming.* The State Council for Defense for Wyoming was organized soon after the National Advisory Committee. It was in time to encourage the planting of gardens, with the result that the acreage was increased at least 150 per cent. Later, with the coöperation of the extension department of the State University, demonstrations in canning and

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drying, and preserving and storing of vegetables and fruits, were held in practically every community in the state. It is much easier to reach a large proportion of the women in a sparsely settled state such as Wyoming than it is in a state where there are cities with congested centers. The demonstrations were held first in the counties of lower altitude, and were then concluded in counties such as Laramie, where the altitude is 6,000 feet and more.

The registration of women took place on the 17th of July, 1917. The state had been organized previously with a chairman in each county and in each voting precinct. A total of 29,000 cards was sent out; about 12,000 were returned. There were two registration cards prepared, one Mr. Hoover's pledge card and the other the war service registration blank.

Wyoming women rendered valiant service with the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross Drive, although the state was not fully organized at that time. Mrs. Taliaferro, Rock Springs, was appointed chairman for Liberty Loan.

While these are the things that have been done in a state-wide way, many other things have been done by the local or county committees. The women of the state generally are very much interested, and are active in Red Cross Work.

The officers are: Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro of Rock Springs, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; Miss Emeline Whitsomb, Laramie, Wyoming Chairman of Food Conservation and Home Economics, and Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne, Chairman of Women in Industry. These appointments were all made in Washington.



PART III  
WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS





## CHAPTER XXIX

### THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

The Federal Council and some of its coöperating committees—National Allied Relief—Great bazaars of New York, Boston and Chicago—"Alley Festa" of 1917—Fund for Fatherless Children and Munition Workers—International Reconstruction League—American Women's Hospitals—National Surgical Dressings Committee—American Women's War Relief—Stage Women's War Relief—American Ambulance, Millinery Branch—Statement about "Godmothering."

NO CHAPTER in the annals of America's part in the World War, and certainly none in the beautiful story of her charities, is more thrilling and impressive than that devoted to the relief of the unfortunate victims of the war. It is indeed doubtful whether, in the entire history of the United States, so many persons of prominence have ever before been banded together with a common charitable object in view as are represented in organizations comprising the Federal Council of Allied War Charities. The magnitude of activities carried on by this organization is shown by the impressive fact that more than seventy-five distinct and separate agencies are harmoniously coöperating with the sole object of increasing efficiency and economy of operations and extending the wisest and largest possible measure of relief

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to the war sufferers. The federation of these organizations into a central body constitutes strength which could not otherwise have been realized. The funds raised for war relief through these agencies in three years amounted to \$20,000,000, while the value of supplies shipped was \$10,000,000, making a total of \$30,000,000. The membership of these societies is more than 2,000,000, while branches or sub-committees of the organization number 5,000. Significant also is the fact that in the great allied bazaars of 1917 eighty-eight organizations coöperated.

The National Allied Relief Committee, New York, organized in July, 1915, immediately took rank in the forefront of war relief organizations of America, both in the matter of influence and effectiveness.

It has for its object the making known to the people of America the needs of the sufferers in the allied countries and to raise money for their relief, as well as to coördinate the activities of various committees appealing for funds and to coöperate with them. The success of the committee is eloquently evidenced by the steadily increasing number of important organizations which have affiliated themselves with it for coöperation. There are more than forty affiliated organizations. The total receipts of the National Allied Relief Committee to July, 1917, were more than \$1,063,000. It is estimated that the committees operating with it have raised more than \$10,000,000 in cash for the prosecution of war relief in the countries of the Entente Allies, and this is exclusive of very large contributions of goods and money forwarded through their efforts by the War Relief Clearing House.

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The committee was organized by John Moffatt, Frederick H. Allen, T. C. Glenchoes, Norman Hapgood and Karl Davis Robinson. Its honorary president is Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, and Mr. Norman Hapgood is president. Women have had an important part in the work of this committee and the vice presidents include Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. J. Borden Hariman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Fiske Warren and Mrs. Barret Wendell. The National Committee includes the names of Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. William Corcoran, Eustis, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Manson Smith, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Women have had a large and a very important part in the success of practically all of the societies included in the Allied War Relief Organization. Many of them were organized and are operated by women, and there are none in which women are not working as auxiliary or active members. Many organizations of women devoting themselves to various lines of work, immediately upon the declaration of war in Europe, turned the full strength and power of their organization to war work, while numerous new associations were formed within a short time after war was declared.

Notable among the special relief work in which women have shared may be mentioned the Allied Bazaars of New York, Boston and Chicago. Before November, 1917, the total net profit for war relief from these sources was \$1,479,459.33. This was di-



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vided as follows: New York, \$484,826.27; Boston, \$459,339.29; Chicago, \$535,293.77. While this is not strictly a woman's organization, the women worked untiringly for the success of these bazaars and to them much of the credit of this success is undoubtedly due.

In November, 1917, nearly one hundred war relief organizations coöperated in the greatest charity bazaar ever held in America. This was called "Hero Land" and while figures are not available at this writing it is doubtful if any similar event in the world has ever been more brilliant or has brought more financial results than this wonderful bazaar for war relief held in Grand Central Palace in New York City.

The "Alley Festa" held in 1917 in New York in the famous MacDougall Alley was one of the most unique and successful war relief entertainments that has been held in America. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was honorary treasurer and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard and Mrs. Ralph Sanger were members of the management committee. The entertainment committee consisted of Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The Festa netted the magnificent sum of \$62,263.73 for the American Red Cross and the Allied War Charities. So well was the affair managed that the expenses were only ten cents on the dollar.

The American Committee of Allied Home Fund for Fatherless Children and Woman Munition Workers, has headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue, New York City; the committee supports the Lady St. Helier House for Women Munition Workers, and the orphanage established by the French Heroes Fund at the Château de Chavaniac Lafayette in France, and

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has a home for women munition workers in London. It also coöperates with the Committee of Mercy, the French Heroes Fund, and the International Reconstruction League and the League of the Allies. Mr. Norman Hapgood is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which is composed of Mr. Frederick H. Allen, treasurer, Queen of Belgium Fund; Mrs. William Astor Chanler, president, National Allied Relief Committee; Mr. Er Lawshé, executive secretary, French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund; Miss Elsa Maxwell, honorary secretary, *Le Bien-Être du Blessé*; Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, of French Tuberculosis War Victims fund; Mr. John Moffat, president Russian War Relief Committee; Mr. Karl Davis Robinson, executive secretary, Committee of Mercy; Mr. Thomas Randolph Turner, executive secretary, International Reconstruction League; Mrs. H. J. Whigham, of the French Heroes Fund, and Mr. Louis Wiley, of the League of the Eleven Allies. The Committee has for its object the relief of women sufferers and of war orphans.

The American Committee of the International Reconstruction League, 360 Madison Ave., New York, has three great purposes: immediate relief work for the suffering war victims of Europe while the war lasts; American aid for Europe's stricken people when the war shall end, and the gigantic task when rehabilitation begins; the education of public opinion throughout the world as to the practicality of a world-wide arrangement to insure a lasting peace, with America pledged to the support of such an arrangement. The League plans to remain permanently in existence, and to undertake relief work

instantly in any part of the world where war or disaster shall make assistance necessary. The League was founded in February, 1916, and its receipts up to July, 1917, amounted to nearly \$185,000.

The American Women's Hospitals, organized by the War Service Committee of the Medical Woman's National Association, is an organization of the women physicians and surgeons of the United States to render international service during the war. The plans of the organization have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army and by the Director General of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. The work has the following divisions: Hospitals for Civilian Relief, with associated dispensaries, these to go especially to the devastated portions of Serbia, France, Russia and Roumania; Service in Army Units in Europe; Army Hospitals for Acute Convalescent Cases in Home Zone; Substitution Service in American Hospitals and in Private Practice for the doctors who go to Europe; and a Dental Department. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, M.D., is Chairman of the War Service Committee, and Sue Radcliff, M.D., is Treasurer. Headquarters, 637 Madison Ave., New York City.

America has no greater war relief organization, nor one that has rendered a higher service, than the National Surgical Dressings Committee with headquarters at 299 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This Committee, organized in 1914 for voluntary war relief, shipped for distribution among the hospitals of war-stricken Europe within the first two years of its existence more than 18,000,000 surgical dressings. It aims to be the medium through which generous and

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sympathetic Americans who are desirous of giving their time and money for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded, can make and send surgical dressings to the hospitals in the war zone, many of which have not the barest necessities for caring for the sick. The Committee has successfully strived to maintain two principles—first, the real spirit of service, and second, economy in administration. No executive salaries are paid, and all rent, equipment, packing and shipping facilities, etc., have been donated. The national work is organized under state chairmen whose duty it is to start sub-committees in small cities and towns throughout their respective states. Each sub-committee ships to headquarters for reforwarding to Europe. The distribution of supplies in Europe is equally well organized. Bureaus run by voluntary committees are established in Paris and Bordeaux for France and Belgium, in London for England, the English Front in Flanders and France, Servia, Salonika, etc., and in Rome for Italy. Each hospital is served on requisition from the nearest Bureau without delay or duplication. Over 1,800 hospitals are served on the Continent. The Committee is officially recognized in all countries where it operates. It appeals to its workers for finished dressings, and, on request, supplies full directions for making, packing, shipping, etc. It also receives gifts of money with which to purchase materials. It coöperates with the American Red Cross, the National League for Women's Service, and the Women's Department, National Civic Federation. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is chairman, and Miss Carita Spencer is vice chairman.



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American Women's War Relief Fund, 360 Madison Ave., New York City, is composed of American women married to Englishmen and resident in England, who organized themselves immediately upon the outbreak of the war, to express their sympathy with Great Britain and to aid their adopted country. Their first work was to supply six motor ambulances for use on the Front, and the seventh ambulance, subscribed by friends in Boston, in the United States, was presented to the War Office. The offer of the fund to equip and maintain a surgical hospital of 200 beds, in South Devon, was accepted by the War Office in August, 1915, and this hospital, which has treated several thousand cases, both medical and surgical, with an unusually small death rate, has been maintained ever since. The total subscriptions have amounted to more than \$600,000.

The Stage Women's War Relief has for its slogan "Serve or Pay," and its nearly one thousand members literally live up to it. These women have given a tremendous personal service in addition to money. The organization grew by leaps and bounds, and before it was a year old its achievements were remarkable. One of the most strikingly successful of its undertakings was that of furnishing entertainment in the training camps. The first of these was given at Fort Myer in the summer of 1917, and proved so successful that by fall of that year the New York managers had acceded to the request of the organization that a system be worked out by which all the camps in the country could be reached. At the Twelfth Night Club, New York City, many jars of jam and preserves were collected and sent abroad, and

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the Fulton Theatre, New York City, was made the headquarters to which quantities of old clothes and shoes were sent for the destitute people of Europe. Mrs. Howard Schnebbe was in charge of this work. Communications addressed, Fulton Theatre, 206 West 46th St., New York City, will receive attention.

The organization began to do its bit in food production and conservation by taking three acres on Long Island and putting it into potatoes, corn and garden truck, with the idea of extending this enterprise the following year if the experiment proved successful. Christian Blessing volunteered to oversee this work. Miss Dorothy Donnelly conceived the idea that the Stage Women's War Relief should have a workroom all its own, where only women connected with the Theater should work, and this workroom has been, from the beginning, one of the busiest places in New York. Mrs. Sally Williams Riegel became executive manager and Miss Minnie Dupree head of the surgical dressings department. Then Grace George dreamed a dream and set about to make it come true. The Stage Woman's War Relief should have a base hospital of its own! The Professional Woman's League and the Three Arts Club immediately coöperated by opening branches for making hospital garments, and then the children of the stage organized to knit and sew for the children of Belgium. The officers are Rachel Crothers, president; Elizabeth Tyree Metcalf, honorary vice president; Louise Closser Hale, first vice president; Dorothy Donnelly, second vice president; Mary H. Kirkpatrick, secretary; Louise Drew, treasurer; Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, chairman of Moving Picture Commit-

tee. The Board of Directors consists of Jessie Bonstelle, May Buckley, Minnie Dupree, Eleanor Gates, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Alice Kauser, Frances Starr, Laurette Taylor, and Sally Williams Riegel, executive manager of Workroom. Headquarters, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

An organization that has had almost spectacular success is the American Ambulance Millinery Branch, which has its general headquarters at 15 West 44th Street, New York City. The organization was started in May, 1917, on the initiative of Mr. B. J. Garfunkel, of New York City. The first meeting was held at the Yale Club and the purpose as stated at that meeting was to create funds to develop a Millinery Unit in connection with the American Ambulance Field Service in France. In six weeks it collected over \$45,000. The organization has twenty-two general motor trucks in operation in France and maintains a ward in the American Hospital at Neuilly. The officers are: executive chairman, Samuel Zucker, New York City; treasurer, Alfred L. Simon, New York City; executive secretary, B. J. Garfunkel, New York City.

A number of organizations, prompted by a beautiful spirit, early in the war undertook what is known as "godmothering." While in many cases this work proved to be a boon to lonely soldiers, it was found to be impracticable when internationally viewed from a military standpoint. While it seemed a pity to interrupt work that had been prompted by real patriotism and work that often meant so much, it became necessary for the authorities to issue a statement to the effect that "godmothering" was not approved by the military authorities. Mrs. Philip N.

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Moore, chairman of the Health and Recreation Committee of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, made it a point to see the Secretary of War in person and to ask him for information on this point. Subsequently a statement went out from the Woman's Committee to this effect: "Neither the War Department nor the Woman's Committee furnishes names of soldiers for 'godmothering,' " says Mrs. Philip N. Moore, chairman of the Health and Recreation Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. "While the Department appreciates deeply the fine spirit in which the women are offering to write to soldiers at the front, the experience of France and England has proved that the plan ultimately works more harm than good. General Sibert has recently issued a statement from France to this effect, and shows his marked disapproval of the idea. We receive so many letters asking us for names of soldiers that a statement should be made through the press stating that we are not indorsing the plan. We will send out to our state committees a plan of organized work which is being done under the direction of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. This Committee, I understand, has authorized only two agencies to take charge of such questions concerning camp activities as that of 'godmothering.' These are the sub-committee on Protective Work for Girls of the New York Probation and Protective Association, Miss Maud Miner, director, and the 'Hostess Houses' Committee under 'Proper Chaperonage for Girls,' 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, Miss Katherine Scott, director."



## CHAPTER XXX

### VACATION ASSOCIATION, NEEDLEWORK GUILD AND OTHER AGENCIES

Organization and growth of Vacation Association War Relief—Flotilla Committee and its wonderful work—Militia of Mercy—Needlework Guild of America—Committee for Men Blinded in Battle—Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania—Committee of Mercy and its contribution of over \$2,000,000—Hudson River War Relief—League of the Allies—League of Catholic Women—Mercy Committee of New Jersey.

THE story of the organization and growth of the Vacation Association, Incorporated (New York), is full of interest. Just twenty-seven days after the outbreak of the war the Vacation War Relief Committee of this organization was started. The Vacation Association is an integral part of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, and its name is derived from its initial purpose, which was to enable self-supporting girls and women to save money for proper and healthful vacations. One of the most helpful branches of the work undertaken by the War Relief Committee was a free employment bureau for the benefit of those who had lost their positions because of war conditions. As it was found that many of these girls, who had previously earned good wages and were in no way charity cases, had

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been made practically destitute, it was decided to open temporary workrooms where a tide-over wage of seventy-five cents a day could be paid on garments made for the European emergency hospitals and war refugees. The War Relief Committee came into being in September, 1914, with Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, chairman. Immediately a number of existing organizations coöperated. These included the Department of Correction, the Woman's Auxiliary to the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Department of Health, the Association of Catholic Charities, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid, the New York Association of Women Workers, and the Department Store Education Association. Results accomplished were remarkable. The Special Case Committee investigated all the destitute cases, and all those needing special relief or medical attention. During the first five weeks of its existence the Bureau registered 849 girls, of which number 188 were placed immediately.

In the first year's work of the Committee three principles were outlined as being the main object of the Committee: first, to meet here in America the very serious industrial situation resulting from the outbreak of the war; second, to further in every possible way the sending of the much needed supplies to the European war sufferers; third, to seek coöperation wherever possible with other organizations. So strikingly successful has been the work of this Committee that it has had the cordial coöperation of some of the most important organizations in America. These include the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Federated Employment Bu-

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reau for Jewish Girls, the League of Catholic Women for Social and Civic Reform, the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, the New York Association of Women Workers, the State Charities Aid Association, Women's Conference Society for Ethical Culture, Young Women's Christian Association, American Fund for French Wounded, and many other foreign relief societies.

Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, as chairman of the Employment Bureau, has done excellent work. Two experiments were in progress in the fall of 1917. One has to do with vocational help to children at the point of leaving school, and the other is a health project for the benefit of wage earning girls. The latter is operated in connection with the Woman's Municipal League, a free clinic, the immediate object of which is to make examination and to suggest changes in habits, diet, kind of work, etc., when they are desired. Girls needing medical or surgical care are encouraged to go to the special physicians or dispensaries suitable to their needs. The achievements of the workroom committee have been equally notable. In fifteen months orders amounting to more than \$126,000 passed through the order department, of which Miss Maude Wetmore is chairman.

Of especial interest is the work of the Flotilla Committee organized in November, 1915, as the result of an urgent appeal sent by Mrs. Edith Wharton for surgical motors for the advanced trenches. These formations of flotillas, completely equipped, cost \$12,000 and consist of five cars each, one carrying a portable operating room with radiosopic apparatus requiring only two hours to set up; another a powerful

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electric lighting and heating installation; a third, a laundry capable of handling six hundred pounds of soiled linen at a time; the fourth, a drying van; and the fifth, an installation for douches, disinfection, destruction of vermin, sterilizing of drinking water and shelter tanks.

The first contribution received was from Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, who contributed \$12,000, and the first Flotilla was sent to the *Secours aux Blessés Militaires* in December, 1915. This generous contribution greatly stimulated other donations, \$32,437 being raised in a month.

Madame Emma Calvé offered to assist in organizing a French Flotilla Benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House. The benefit took place on January 4, 1916, and was an enormous success.

A Militia of Mercy organized in 1916 in New York City to care for the children afflicted by infantile paralysis has used its large and powerful organization in the most effective way for war work. Its first activity was the care of the families of the Navy Militiamen. The Comforts Committee sells wool at a little more than the wholesale price to the public. The profit is used to cover running expenses, and what remains is placed in the Special Fund, which is used to purchase wool for women who have the time to knit but who cannot afford to pay for the wool. An old lady in Brooklyn sent to the Militia of Mercy a scarf which had been knitted for her husband who was a sea captain. He died twenty years ago and she had cherished this scarf in his memory. Being very poor and wanting to do her bit she sent the scarf in the hope that it might help some man in the Navy.



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The Militia of Mercy appreciated the spirit of the gift and sent it with an explanatory letter to the commander of an American battleship and the scarf was given to an American sailor.

Another organization which was doing beautiful work when war was declared and which turned the current of its effort to war relief is the Needlework Guild of America, a "Bridge from the Island of Waste to the Island of Want." This society has 400 branches scattered over the United States and its large membership includes 25,000 directors whose duty it is to collect and distribute new, plain suitable garments to meet the great need of hospitals, homes and other charities. During the flood and tornado devastations of 1912 and 1913 the Needlework Guild rendered a superb service as it has done in many other disasters since it was organized thirty-two years ago. Prior to the outbreak of the European War, a branch had been established in Lyons, France, which immediately upon the declaration of hostilities took up war relief work. Its first assistance was the clothing of Belgian refugees, and as the result of an appeal to the members in the United States, \$20,000 was sent to France in December, 1914, with which workrooms were opened in Lyons. More than 300 women were given employment and 25,000 garments were distributed to the hospitals for the wounded. Nearly 1,000,000 garments and surgical dressings have been distributed in France and sent to her Allies by 173 branches of the Needlework Guild in America. This splendid organization was founded by Mrs. John Wood Stewart of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton of New York City is honorary presi-

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dent. The National office is in Philadelphia and the organization is affiliated with the American Red Cross and the General Federation of Women's Clubs and is a member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the National Council of Women of the United States. Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan, is national president, and the national vice presidents are Mrs. George Fales Baker, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mrs. Robert F. Harding, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Samuel Semple, Titusville, Pa.; and Miss Julia M. Wolbert, Tacoma, Wash. Mrs. Oliver S. Keely is recording secretary, Mrs. Heber Smith, treasurer and Miss Rosamond K. Bender, corresponding secretary. Mrs. John Wood Stewart is chairman of the War Relief Department, and other officers include Mrs. Joseph Guedy, secretary; Mrs. Oliver S. Keely, trustee; and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Wayne, Pa.; Mrs. Isaac Gimble, New York City; Mrs. William Spencer, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. H. J. Harris, Glen Ridge, New Jersey; Mrs. William T. Barber, Detroit, Mich.; and Mrs. Hoffman Atkinson, New York City. The War Relief Office is at 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle was the outcome of the New York Association for the Blind, organized in 1906. Its headquarters are at Light House No. 1 in New York. The building was officially opened by the President of the United States and the work was conducted under the presidency of the late Honorable Joseph H. Choate. The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle was the first organization to be formed to aid the war blind. It has assisted in various ways, 3,000 men, including eight

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different nationalities, and instruction has been given to more than 300. More than 8,000 gifts have been made to the war blind, and these unfortunate men have been taught and aided in over 50 hospitals. A number of these pupils have already taken their places in the sighted world as competent wage earners. Among the professions taught in the Light House are handicraft, languages, typewriting, stenography, commerce, music, modeling, etc. The Committee succors and relieves the blind whenever possible and gives re-education to such as are fitted to profit by its teaching. Mr. John H. Finley is acting president and the vice presidents are Miss Winifred Holt, William Howard Taft and Charles E. Hughes. The honorary chairman is the Bishop of New York, the secretary is Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt and the treasurer, Mr. William Forbes Morgan. Headquarters, 111 East 59th St., New York.

One of the most far-reaching organizations for war relief in the United States is the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, which, with 59 associate organizations and branches, 33 of which have been formed since March 1, 1917, comprises more than four thousand members. The central committee, of which Mrs. A. J. Cassatt is the chairman, has 26 separate committees, the work of each of which is distinct and which results in the carrying of relief to virtually all the Allied countries, meeting many and diverse needs and covering practically the entire gamut of war relief enterprise. The Emergency Aid is also engaged in valuable domestic activities. In all, a total of nearly \$2,000,000 had been received. The vice chairmen are Mrs. Edward Browning, Mrs. John C.

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Groome, Mrs. George Q. Horwitz, Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury and Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton. Mrs. Thomas Robins is secretary, Mrs. Edward K. Rowland, corresponding secretary and Mrs. J. Norman Jackson, treasurer. Headquarters, 1428 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The Committee of Mercy was established in October, 1914, with the approval of President Wilson, to help the women and children and other noncombatants made destitute by the war. Associated in the Committee's formation were Mrs. J. Borden Hariman, Miss Katharine B. Davis, Norman Hapgood, John Moffat and T. C. Glen-Coats. Mr. Elihu Root is honorary president, and the vice presidents include Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, John Purroy Mitchel, ex-Mayor of New York, Miss Katharine B. Davis, chairman, Parole Commission of New York, and Mrs. J. Borden Hariman. Mr. August Belmont is treasurer. The Committee of Mercy, up to the summer of 1917, had collected more than \$2,065,000. In addition to the relief administered through reliable agencies in France, Russia, Armenia, Serbia, Montenegro and Poland, considerable sums have been raised for other relief committees. Headquarters, 360 Madison Ave., New York City.

Immediately upon the declaration of war Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn organized the Hudson River War Relief Committee and sub-committees, and sewing and knitting socials were established in the small towns and villages along the Hudson River. Associated with Mrs. Osborn are Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Mrs.



Vincent Astor, Miss Grace Bigelow, Miss Catherine S. Burton, Mrs. Charles DeRahm, Miss Madeline I. Dinsmore, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Mary Haidane, Miss Irene M. Hedges, Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Clarence Page Townsley and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Headquarters, Room 65, 18 West 34th St., New York City.

The league of the Allies, 360 Madison Ave., New York City, has for its object relief for the sufferers in all the countries affiliated with the Entente in the prosecution of the war against the Central Empires. Money has been raised chiefly by the great Allied bazaars held in the Grand Central Palace in New York in 1916 and 1917. Among the prominent women identified with the work are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. H. R. Beckwith, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Miss M. L. de Sadeleer, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Jeanne L. Etty, Mrs. William Faversham, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Lady Lister Kaye, Mrs. Maurice Kozminiski, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Miss Margaret Mayo, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. J. H. Sears, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. H. J. Whigham and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs.

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Michael Gavin is secretary and Mrs. Andrew W. Dougherty is treasurer.

The League of Catholic Women is a New York State organization with branches in various cities. Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue is president. Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Alfred C. Chapin, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman are vice presidents. Mrs. P. J. Gallagher offered her residence, 154 East 38th Street, New York City, as headquarters for the League of Catholic Women for the duration of the war. The League coöperates with other Catholic organizations and supplies hospital garments and other articles made according to Red Cross and French standards. Twenty-seven organizations of Catholic women are uniting in one great powerful committee which is doing nation-wide war work along all lines. Headquarters, Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C. Father Louis J. O'Hearn is General Chairman.

The Mercy Committee of New Jersey, since the war began, has sent abroad approximately 70,000 garments and more than \$10,000. The junior branches have also made bandages and have sent a large number to Europe through the Red Cross Surgical Dressings Committee. The Committee's work is now largely devoted to the equipment and reconstruction of the military hospital located at Iselin. Mrs. Charles D. Freeman is president, Mrs. Fred H. Albee, Mrs. J. Kirtland Myers and Mrs. Jabez Gilbert are vice presidents and Mrs. Chapman Fiske is secretary. Headquarters, Iselin.

In February, 1917, Columbia University mobilized and sent out enrollment blanks to all men and women

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connected in any way with the University. About eight thousand women answered and a separate Committee of Women's War Work was formed which opened its Information Bureau on April 6, 1917. This Committee registers for volunteer or paid war work, any woman who is or has been connected with the University. It supplies information as to courses and needs in war activities. It furnishes volunteer workers and fills paid positions. It is in close touch with other War Organizations in the city and with various departments at Washington. Its headquarters are in Room 301, Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York City; chairman of the Committee on Women's War Work, Virginia C. Gildersleeve; executive secretary, Virginia Newcomb.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### SPECIAL AID SOCIETY, AND WORK OF JEWISH WOMEN

National Special Aid Society—Trench Comforts Packet Committee—Artists' Committee of One Hundred—White Cross Guard movement—Southern Women's Patriotic Committee—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists' Fund—Council of Jewish Women and some of its coöperating organizations—Joint Distribution Committee of Fund for Jewish War Sufferers—Zionist organizations—Authors' League fund.

ONE of the largest and most important of America's War Relief Organizations is the National Special Aid Society with headquarters at 259 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mrs. William Alexander is president, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, vice president, and Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, secretary. The Society was formed in 1915. It has 2,000 members in New York and 30,000 in the Nation. It has achieved many remarkable things. When it was two years old it had presented six automobiles to the Navy and Marine Corps. With very marked success it has conducted patriotic lectures and it has assisted in recruiting and training aviators. One of its most active and efficient committees is that devoted to aviation. Through this committee a hospital for the Navy Militia has been built at Bay Shore, and a number



of aviators have been sent abroad. An ambulance was presented to the Marine Corps and funds for its upkeep for one year. Three beds have been endowed in the hospital at Paris. The Society acts as a clearing house for the National Union of Women Workers of England; has given three motor trucks to the National Guard Regiment; provides free French lessons for nurses going to France, and also supplies surgical dressings and hospital supplies for the Red Cross, clothing for the French children and books and supplies for the Navy Militia and Aviation Schools. It is safe to say that among the many relief organizations formed by American women none have achieved more than has the National Special Aid Society through its various activities.

The Trench Comfort Packet Committee for the United States and her Allies, headquarters, Lord and Taylors, Fifth Ave., New York City, has approximately one hundred communities at work and is organizing in all of the states. Like the National Surgical Dressings Committee of America, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is also chairman, the formation of the Trench Comfort Packets for the United States and her Allies was the outcome of one of Mrs. Willard's visits to France, where she saw how greatly the men at the military depot en route for the trenches appreciated warm clothing and the small comforts and necessities which every soldier needs. The scope of the Committee's work originally was to supply comfort packets for the armies of the Entente Allies, but this has now been broadened to include packets for the American troops. Many thousand packets have been sent to England, France, Belgium, Italy and Russia.

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A beautiful story of real service and self-sacrificing fraternalism is told in the records of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred of which Mr. William A. Coffin, N. A., is chairman. Among the prominent women members of the Committee are: Alice Worthington Ball, Cecilia Beaux, N. A., Mary Greene Blumenschein, A. N. A., Lucia Fairchild Fuller, A. N. A., Mary B. Hazleton, Adele Herter, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, A. N. A., Ella Condie Lamb, Evelyn Beatrice Longman, A. N. A., Mary Fairchild Low, A. N. A., Lilla Cabot Perry, Edith Mitchill Prellwitz, A. N. A., May Wilson Preston, Harriet Sartain, Janet Scudder, Sarah Choate Sears, Helen D. Sortwell, Anne Crane, Louise Cox, A. N. A., and Jane Peterson.

Of the accomplishments and future plans of the Committee, Mr. Coffin says:

“The first steps toward the formation of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred were taken as early as August 20, 1914, three weeks after the beginning of the Great War. The Committee was organized September 25th, and our first remittance (\$1,500.00) was cabled to M. Bonnat on the fourteenth of October. In the two years of the war we sent, in all, to Paris, for the relief of the families of French Soldier-Artists—mothers, wives, children, little brothers and sisters and other dependents—the sum of \$21,675.00, or some 125,000 francs. This we consider a gratifying result of our efforts and it is fair to say that by far the greater part of the money has come from American artists, though we have had, also, numerous contributions from our friends. From October, 1914, to July 4, 1915, we remitted from our

general fund \$5,500.00, and from the proceeds of our Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, in February, \$11,575.00, a total of \$17,075.00. Since July, 1915, we have been able to send only \$4,600.00, for the great multitude of appeals seemed to make it increasingly difficult to obtain contributions. We hope to continue in our own field our help, through the wide-reaching organization of the *Fraternité des Artistes*, to the dependents of the artist-soldiers at the front and of those who have, alas! been killed in battle. Many fine young lives in the budding of their talent and others in its full flower have been laid on the altar of their country; other artist-soldiers have been blinded or maimed for life. Think of a painter or a sculptor whose arms are cut off or of one whose eyes are gone forever!

“The Committee of the *Fraternité*, headed by M. Leon Bonnat, whose indefatigable devotion in the present crisis is admired throughout all France, is a working, and in no sense an honorary committee. The *Fraternité* membership includes painters, sculptors, architects, engravers and other art workers belonging to the great French art societies, without regard to creed, whether academic or revolutionary. All are united for the common cause and they have done and are doing much, in spite of the standstill caused by the War, to help the destitute families of their confrères at the front. They have shown us by every means in their power and by many beautiful and heartfelt expressions of gratitude their appreciation of our work and of the support of our friends. Our sympathy and our material aid—perhaps, I may say, the way we have conveyed this aid to them, hon-

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oring ourselves in doing so—have comforted them and have drawn to us, in sympathetic relations, a far wider circle than the art world of Paris. Art may have no nationality, as has often been said, but the American artists and those of France, always closely interdependent before the War, have, since its outbreak, been united by a stronger bond, one of friendship and brotherhood, that I am sure will endure through coming generations. We seek to still further widen these relations and bring within the bond many more who recognize our debt and the debt of world civilization to the valiant country that is fighting for the cause of liberty and for the ideals that we cherish and believe will prevail.

“We conduct our work in the most economical way possible and our total expense account (including the exhibition in 1915) shows it to be but 4.60% of our gross receipts. Our account is kept with the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York, which acts as our remitting agency to the *Crédit Lyonnais*, and our credits in Paris are payable to M. Leon Bonnat, who cables acknowledgement as soon as money is paid over. I may close with a brief extract from one of his earliest letters, written in his own hand—and I translate—‘How far away, my dear Coffin, seem now the quiet days when we were absorbed with other preoccupations, when we were busy with other struggles—those of pure art! But those days, I am convinced, will come back to us. It is not possible that the efforts our valiant sons are making will not be rewarded.’ ”

The White Cross Guard Movement was started by Miss Adella Potter of the Woman's Suffrage Party of



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New York State in the spring of 1917 after the soldiers were first mobilized. This suffrage association had been very active in war work, assisting in taking the military census, organizing Red Cross groups, starting farming, gardening, etc. Realizing the need of work among the soldiers the organization began the White Cross Guard Movement. There are no officers and no dues, but in various localities a button has been worked out which bears a white maltese cross on a Belgian-blue background. Women living near large encampments are asked to get in touch with the chaplains of all regiments stationed there and to work out with them and the Y. M. C. A. secretaries a plan for establishing reading rooms, rest rooms, etc. The Organization has also looked after isolated soldiers who are guarding bridges, trestles and tunnels, and who are not reached by the moral work of the encampment. Work has also been done among the girls, teaching them their duty in the national crisis, and an appeal is also made to the soldiers themselves, urging them that they honor at all times the uniforms they wear.

The New York Southern Women's Patriotic Committee was founded by Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, and coöperates with other war relief societies for the American Army and Navy. The president is Mrs. Richard Kingsman Cautley, and the vice presidents are Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Mrs. Isa Carrington Cabell, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, and Mrs. Silas F. Catchings; Mrs. N. P. Gatling is recording secretary, Mrs. C. F. Houston, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Francis E. Hill, treasurer. The New York Southern Women's Patriotic Committee tendered its services to the United States Government

and received personal letters from the President of the United States and from the Secretary of War.

The Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists' Fund, 16 East 47th St., New York City, has for its purpose the raising of money for the purchase of instruments and supplies by the physicians, surgeons and dentists of the United States. In a short time more than \$12,000 was received in subscriptions, of which amount \$8,500 was forwarded to the American War Relief Clearing House in Paris for the purpose of purchasing medical, surgical and dental instruments and supplies. Supplies of the same character have been purchased in the United States and forwarded to Paris, costing nearly \$4,000, in addition to which a large number of instruments and supplies have been donated here and forwarded to France.

The Jewish women through their national organization, the Council of Jewish Women, have been extremely active in various lines of war work. Mrs. Nathaniel E. Harris, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, is president, and the honorary vice presidents are Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Mrs. A. N. Cohen, New York City; Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Ceasar Misch, Providence, R. I.; and Mrs. Isidor Newman, New Orleans, Louisiana. Other officers are Mrs. Eli Hertsberg, San Antonio, Texas; Miss Rose Brenner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Harry Glicksman, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Leo H. Herz, New Haven, Conn.; and Mrs. Ernestine B. Dreyfus, Kansas City, Mo. The Council coöperates with the National League for Woman's Service and is a constituent member of the National

Council of Women. The Council has eighty-nine sections and is represented in the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in every state where these sections are organized. The membership is about 22,000. Perhaps the most interesting of the active war work undertaken by the Council is that of Immigrant Aid, which was readjusted to meet war conditions. A scheme was put into operation to meet shifting labor conditions as they effect Jewish girls and alien young women, particularly in emergency employments, with a view to securing proper housing for large groups who may be recruited for special government work, and of putting them into touch with educational influences through Citizenship Leagues and Classes. The Council's plans for Americanization and vocational guidance is unique and offers opportunity for important constructive work. The National Chairman of the Department of Immigrant Aid is Miss Helen Winkler, who has offices at 242 East Broadway, New York City.

The Council of Jewish Women was the first organization to lend their aid as a body to the League for Woman's Service. A resolution offered by Mrs. Kohut, to the effect that the Council members should do all in their power for the cause, but whatever work they undertake they should enter as "Citizens" and not as "Jews" was unanimously adopted. Hundreds of the Council members are now working with the Woman's Service League.

The Emanuel Sisterhood, of which Mrs. Rebecca Kohut is president, was the first sisterhood to organize a neighborhood settlement. This Sisterhood,

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located on the East Side of New York, is composed of poor East Side women who are recipients of pensions from the Emanuel sisterhood. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, finds these women arduously working for the cause. They sew, knit, roll bandages and give whatever help they can. According to Mrs. Kohut, the regularity with which they come, the many hours they actually steal from household duties to lend a helping hand and the enthusiasm with which they work have been a great surprise to the organizers of the movement.

Miss Pauline Goldmark is an active worker on the Committee of Labor. Dr. Jessica Pexiotta is chairman of the Defense Committee of San Francisco. Annie Nathan Meyer is associated with the Food Preservation Committee of New York City. Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim has raised over half a million dollars for the Liberty Loan Fund. Miss Sophie Berger is in Europe in charge of a unit of the Red Cross Committee, in charge of the woman's work. Mrs. Rebecca Kohut is chairman of the Woman's Committee of Employment on National Defense. This is sort of an employment clearing house whose purpose is the mobilization of women and employees and the proper shifting of women into men's places in the various industries. This organization places at the rate of about 2,000 women per week in various positions; about twenty-five per cent. of this number are taking the places of men.

Mrs. Edwin Vogel opened a Red Cross factory on the Jersey coast; this has now been transferred to New York City. Over 150 women were employed there during the summer and continue work during



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the winter. Up to date they have already made more than 100,000 garments for the soldiers.

Mrs. Sidney Borg, who is on the committee for the National League for Woman's Service, is taking an active part in the social welfare work among girls. She is specially fitted for this work, being president of the Jewish Big Sisters.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the Fund for Jewish War Sufferers, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, comprises the three Jewish committees collecting money for Jewish war relief—the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war, and the People's Committee. This organization has disbursed in Europe and in Palestine more than \$8,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. A statement from this Committee is as follows: "The Jewish Relief Committees have raised and have disbursed through the Joint Distribution Committee a larger sum than any other individual relief agencies, having had the support of the entire American Jewry."

The Jewish people of America have, through organizations, raised handsome sums for relief work among the Jewish war sufferers in Europe. A New York philanthropist proposed to the American Jewish Relief Committee to defray the entire cost to raise a fund of several million dollars on Yom Kippur in the Orthodox Synagogues in the country. Thus, all money collected as a result of this movement will be used for the relief of suffering. In order to forward the movement, a speakers' bureau was organized, headed by Mr. Nathan Straus and George

Otto A. Rosalsky. Two thousand men known for their eloquence were organized into a speakers' staff.

The Woman's Proclamation Society, the National Woman's Organization for Jewish War Relief, has branches in all the leading cities of America and national headquarters at 203 Broadway, New York City. This committee is working in the interest of the ten million dollar fund which is being raised among the Jewish people of America for war relief. The committee has issued for the benefit of the fund in which it is interested the story of Lorena Cohen, of Memphis, Tenn., who was one of a few young women refugees who escaped from the war zone early in 1917, coming from Kovno, in Lithuania, after the German occupation. Miss Cohen's story is that of an eyewitness. She describes the frightful scenes of suffering, starvation and death to be encountered on every side among the Jews in the war zone; she depicts what it means for old men and women and children to be compelled to flee before invading armies without raiment sufficient to keep out the cold, without food or shelter—a condition which confronts hundreds of thousands of Jews in Lithuania and millions throughout the war zone. The officers of the Woman's Proclamation Committee are: chairman, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Blumenthal; executive secretary, Mrs. Albert Lucas.

Hadassah is the Women's Zionist organization affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists. Its work in war is chiefly in the interest of the establishment of a system of district visiting nursing in Palestine. It has chapters in Baltimore, Boston, Chattanooga, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver,

Detroit, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Brunswick, New London, New Rochelle, New York, Newark, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norwich, Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, Portland, Maine, Providence, Reading, Rochester, St. Paul, Schenectady, Syracuse, Worcester, Youngstown. Collections for the American Zionist Medical Unit for Palestine, which had reached the sum of \$30,219.99, were interrupted, as the military situation in Palestine was such that it was impossible to secure entry into the country. As soon as the road from Egypt to Gaza and thence from Jaffa to Jerusalem is opened, operations in equipping this unit will be resumed. Reports are several months old when they reach the American office, but during the last months of 1917 they indicated increased mortality, diminished resistance to disease on account of starvation, excessive cost of drugs and food when they are obtainable, and inadequate medical service. The American office is located at 44 East 23d Street, New York City. The chairman is Henrietta Szold, the treasurer is Sophia Berger.

The Authors' League Fund is designed to aid, in case of need, those engaged in literary, artistic or musical composition. No profession offers more poignant instances of suffering than that of arts and letters. All too frequently the creative man pays the penalty of his idealism. For the most part he is dependent on personal daily effort, and the immediate sale of his work, and any failure of his market, any change in economic conditions affects him instantly. He has no stocks and bonds to furnish an income when he is called to the colors, or when his health fails.

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Thus far the fund has been able to care for most of the cases that have come to it, but there is vital need for a much larger fund in order that the many cases already resulting from war conditions may be investigated and relieved. All deserving cases, whether within the membership or without it, are carefully and promptly considered. The organization attempts to enroll those whose sympathies are with a worthy craft, some of whose members now find themselves in need of a friendly hand to help them over this period. The officers are: president, Gertrude Atherton; first vice president, George Barr Baker; second vice president, Charles Dana Gibson; treasurer, Eric Schuler; directors, Gertrude Atherton, Irving Bacheller, George Barr Baker, Rex Beach, Ellis Parker Butler, Irvin S. Cobb, John Huston Finley, Hamlin Garland, Charles Dana Gibson, Rupert Hughes, Will Irwin, Cleveland Moffett, Harvey O'Higgins, Ignace Paderewski, Emily Price Post, Leroy Scott, Charles Scribner, Mrs. James Speyer, Julian Street, Roger B. Whitman, Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Payne Whitney.



## CHAPTER XXXII

### RELIEF FOR BELGIUM

American relief work for Belgium—American Committee for War Charities of Queen of Belgium—*Sou du Mutilé*—Committee for Relief of Belgium—Prisoners in Germany—*Oeuvre Belge du Lait pour les Petits*—*La Santé de l'Enfance*—Mayfair War Relief—Millicent Sutherland Ambulance—King Albert's Civilian Hospital Fund.

SCARCELY had brave little Belgium entered upon her long season of horror and hardship before American women were planning to help the starving women and children of the invaded districts. It is significant that an American woman, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, of California, was a member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover was chairman. Of the wonderful work done by women in these trying days in starving Belgium Mr. Hoover himself said: "This service has been given, not by tens, but by thousands, and it is a service that in turn has summoned a devotion, kindness and tenderness in the Belgian and French women that has welded all classes with the spiritual bond unknown in any people before. It has implanted in the national heart and the national character a quality which is in some measure a compensation for the calamities through which these people are passing.

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The soul of Belgium received a grievous wound, but the women of Belgium are stanching the flow—sustaining and leading this stricken nation to greater strength and to greater life.” Of America’s part in the great work of relief for starving Belgium Mr. Hoover said: “The pathos of the long lines of expectant, chattering mites, each with a ticket of authority pinned to its chest or held in a grimy fist, never depresses the mind of childhood. In this work America has a duty and the women of America a privilege.”

In her thrilling story of how the women of Belgium turned their tragedies to triumph Mrs. Kellogg has expressed the beautiful spirit of woman’s service and woman’s devotion. How American women have fulfilled their obligation to stricken Belgium is told in the history of the organizations that are doing relief work for Belgium.

The American Committee collecting for the war charities of the Queen of Belgium was formed by American sympathizers to assist Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians in her work among the destitute and stricken people of that oppressed country. The committee coöperates with the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies. There is also a coöperating committee in Paris of which Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American ambassador, is honorary president. American Office, 360 Madison Ave., New York City.

The *Sou du Mutile* is one of the most important Belgian relief organizations and is recognized by the Belgian Government. It is patronized by their Majesties King Albert and Queen Elizabeth. When Mr.

Stalins submitted the plan for this organization to the Government he was at once greatly encouraged by the Belgian Ministers Vandervelde, Carton de Wiart and Pouillet. In the latter part of 1916, one of the greatest honors that may be conferred upon an organization was granted to the *Sou du Mutile*. M. Poulet, Belgian Minister at the Hague, at the request of M. Schollaert, Minister at Havre, in charge of the supervision of the war relief charities, informed the committee that the *Sou du Mutile* had been recognized by the Belgian Government as of public utility and placed under its control.

Of the work one of the officers said: "At the end of the war, nearly all the different organizations that are now collecting funds for the victims of this gigantic struggle, will see their activities ended. Regarding the '*Sou du Mutile*,' it is quite different and the real task, that of aiding our brave mutilated, blinded soldiers, will only have begun for us. The principal aim of the Committee is to furnish these men with the necessary funds, so that they may be able to start, in Belgium under the supervision of the Government, small commercial enterprises which will enable them to earn again their living. The necessarily small allowance given them by the Government would, indeed, be insufficient for their support and that of their families. You see thus that the *Sou du Mutile* will prove an extremely great help in the reestablishment of ordinary living of our maimed soldiers."

The *Sou du Mutile* has been placed in New York under the auspices of M. Pierre Moli, Belgian Consul General, and Rev. J. F. Stillemans, president of

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the Belgian Relief Fund and director of the Belgian Bureau.

The U. S. A. Section of Committee for Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 360 Madison Ave., New York City, is one of the most important of the relief organizations of America. Entirely upon the activities of this organization depend the lives of more than 40,000 Belgian prisoners of war who are in danger of starving and freezing to death. They cannot receive either messages or food or clothing from their families or homes, and these must be supplied through the Committee, which, upon request, supplies any contributor with the name of a prisoner and on behalf of that person will send parcels regularly to the prisoner, undertaking to see that he receives the parcel safely. The name of a prisoner for adoption will be furnished upon application. Up to June, 1917, receipts for the Belgian prisoners amounted to 2,500,000 francs. The Committee requires 650,000 francs each month to supply food and clothing to these prisoners. The American Committee consists of Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. W. Corcoran Eustis, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Hon. Louis de Sadeleer, Mrs. W. Douglas Sloane, Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. H. Fish Webster, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, and Mrs. E. Wharton.

Besides the meritorious work of the American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children, which aims particularly to help Belgian children in France, two other institutions have been started since 1916 for the protection of the children of invaded Belgium.



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After the sacrilegious invasion of Belgium, seven million people were captives in their own country under the most barbarian rule. According to official information, conditions among the Belgian population were getting desperate, a great number of the poorer classes dying of privation and lack of proper nourishment. Among them were more than one million little children, greatly debilitated on account of lack of food, and the death rate among them increased appallingly.

These two institutions are doing wonderful work and are highly patronized by the Belgian Government; one, the *Oeuvre Belge du Lait pour les Petits* (Milk for the Belgian Babies) has its headquarters in Antwerp; the other, *La Santé de l'Enfance* (Health of the Children), in Brussels.

Both have a committee in Holland, where they are sending the most affected children for a vacation of three or four weeks, this in accordance with an agreement made with the Dutch authorities and the German Governor of Invaded Belgium.

The most important work is done in Belgium, where branches of the committees have been created in the largest cities and towns, to take care of the children at home. Besides this, "special homes" have been organized in the healthiest parts of the country, where the children are sent for a vacation and a period of proper nourishment.

Both are patronized by the Belgian Legation at Washington, the Belgian Consuls in the United States, and the Hon. L. de Sadeleer, Belgian Minister of State, residing in New York. Assistance has been given to these institutions by many Americans, by

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the Belgian Relief Committee of the Emergency Aid of Philadelphia, Pa., by the Belgian Relief Committee of New York, etc. Miss Marie-Louise de Sadeleer, daughter of the Belgian Minister of State, has rendered a valuable service by forwarding all donations to the directors of the *Oeuvre Belge du Lait pour les Petits* and *La Santé de l'Enfance*, through the courtesy of His Excellency the Honorable Prosper Poullet, Minister of Science and Fine Arts of Belgium, who has a permanent office at The Hague, Holland. All gifts reach these institutions in full, no expenses being deducted therefrom.

Miss Marie-Louise de Sadeleer may be addressed c/o Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Mayfair War Relief, 657 Fifth Ave., New York City, was organized at the outbreak of the war to supply relief to the Belgian refugees, but its activities have since been expanded, and during 1916 and 1917 several hundred thousand articles have been sent to the hospitals abroad. There are forty-two sustaining members who support a guaranteed fund which covers current expenses. There are a number of sub-committees established throughout the country, and the special package department has become of large importance to the friends and relatives of French and Belgian soldiers, their neglected families and the refugees from evacuated regions. The Boy Comrade Service handles correspondence from more than 1,800 American boys with French, Belgian and British soldiers.

Approximately \$150,000 has been raised in the United States for the support of the hospital es-

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tablished by the Duchess of Sutherland during the early part of the invasion of Belgium, later taken over by the Red Cross with the Duchess of Sutherland in charge. This is known as the Millicent Sutherland Ambulance. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness is Chairman for the American Committee. American office, No. 8 Washington Square, North, New York City.

Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton and Miss Sara Norton, of Boston, have, without the formation of an American committee, sent funds to the British Section of the Belgian Official Committee of Help for Refugees in France, which charity is for the King Albert's Civilian Hospital Fund of Belgium. The object of the Fund is to assist Belgium maternity homes and *crèches*. Many garments and other supplies have been forwarded for this purpose, including \$1,100 realized from a booth conducted by these young ladies at the Allied Bazaar of Boston.

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### RELIEF WORK IN FRANCE

American Women who have given generously of their time and means—What the American Canteen means to the soldiers—American Relief Clearing House—War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies—American Ambulance Hospital in Paris—Committee for Training Maimed Soldiers—Edith Wharton's war charities—*Le Paquet du Soldat*.

It is said that there is not a single canteen in France, of all the long line of rest and refreshment stations, where the American and French Red Cross are united, where somebody's genius for home-making is not bringing an unexpected bit of comfort or beauty. And wherever this home spirit is expressed its influence is immediately and widely felt. "There is a canteen where an American woman has planted a flower bed along a munition factory wall," says Marion Bonsall Davis; "and here is another where a French soldier left a book for his comrades to write or draw sudden inspiration; in this are found tributes to lost comrades and touching stories of great sacrifices—it is a book which may help future generations of France to love and understand this generation. Here is still another canteen where a woman worker has made a shelf for children's toys for small visitors. And here, at a great railroad station where the troop trains start for the front,



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Madame Courçol takes the flowers or the lovely weeds and grasses which have been decorating her refreshment truck and fastens them high and jauntily to the end of the train just before it moves out—the field flowers, and the lilies and the flag of France, for which men give their lives.”

Many American women who were living abroad when war was declared are volunteers in the Red Cross canteen service. The nearer they are to the front line and the more frequently their sheds or their cellars or their dugouts are bombarded, the more tenderly do they hang green branches to the door, festoon the ceiling with bright colors or tack some heartening picture on the blank wall.

In Paris the Woman's War Relief Corps was organized in the fall of 1917 under the presidency of Mrs. Sharp, wife of the United States Ambassador, and many American women are prominently identified with the work, which is mentioned in another chapter.

Madame Waddington is chairman of the advisory board and Mrs. R. W. Bliss is chairman of the executive committee. Among those on the board of directors are: Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Shurtleff, who has long been identified with relief work in Paris, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who has done so much in connection with the American Ambulance, Miss Esther Cleveland, Mrs. George Monroe, who has charge of the auxiliary nurses, and many other well-known of the Red Cross circles and Mrs. Bradley, wife of Colonel Bradley of General Pershing's Staff, is at the head of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee of the American Red Cross Military Hospital.

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Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., works regularly in the Y. M. C. A. Canteen. Mrs. Whitlaw Reid, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt and her mother, and Mrs. Willard are also interested in war work in Paris. Mrs. Vincent Astor has interested herself in canteen work, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie De Wolfe are helping the Red Cross.

Among other well-known American women who are active in relief work in France may be mentioned Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Shurtleff and Mrs. Benjamin Girault Lathrop, chairman of the Paris depot of the American Fund for French Wounded. Mrs. Lathrop has done an especially beautiful work amid many difficulties and at the cost of great personal sacrifice. She worked early and late, sick and well, at home and in the office. She went constantly between Paris and London, and at the latter place one of her young daughters was in frail health. It was said that the tremendous growth and superb service of the American Fund for French Wounded was largely because Mrs. Lathrop had a genius for the personal touch in things. Miss Vail, treasurer of the same organization, a relative of Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer and a gifted woman, has also given unstintingly of herself to the cause of suffering France. Miss Adeline Gracie, also lavish in her expenditure of time and means, of strength and spirit, made her canteen an unforgettable thing to the men who passed her way. She is a sister of the late Colonel Archibald Gracie. Miss Gracie was at work on the field so early, and her service was such a beautiful one, that it is a pleasure to record even this slight

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recognition of her work. Miss Mabel Davison has worked unceasingly to help the blind, both in the government institution and at Miss Holt's famous Light House. Miss Davison held the light for many stumbling feet over there in blood-stained France, and perhaps no individual has brought more comfort and more cheer to the desperate and the hopeless than she.

France came to the aid of America in the gravest crisis of her history, and it is not to be wondered at that, early in the war, France became the object of tenderest solicitude to American women. The record of suffering alleviated and of faith sustained will never be written. By the end of 1917 there were something like thirty organizations and branch organizations in America doing war relief work for France.

Early in the war there was formed in France under the sanction of the French Government the American Relief Clearing House, with the Honorable Robert Bacon as honorary president, and Mr. H. H. Harjes as president, with the object, among others, of receiving and properly distributing contributions for the relief of sufferers of France and her allies. For the purpose of coöperating with this movement in France a complementary association was formed in America under the name of War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies. This organization, working in close affiliation with the one in France which is recognized by the French Government as an official representative in France of the distribution of American charity, has forwarded more than 88,000 cases of relief supplies, valued in excess of \$6,000,000,

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and has received more than \$1,632,000 in cash. It is in touch with more than 5,000 relief organizations, societies, schools, churches, clubs, and groups of individuals located in various parts of the United States, Canada, Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Bermuda, etc., in no sense supplanting these organizations but lending them its exceptional facilities, free of charge, in order that the charitable work going on in this country may not suffer from duplication, inefficiency or wasted effort.

The War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies has its executive offices at No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, and its warehouses are located at No. 124 Charlton Street, New York City. Mr. Clyde H. Pratt is executive secretary. The organization gives its services and information free to all contributors, is kept reliably informed as to what form of relief is most needed and where, and disseminates such information to affiliated organizations in America. It also acts as a purchasing and forwarding agent for organizations and individuals wishing to contribute funds or supplies, thereby giving contributors the benefit of its exceptional prices. It obtains free shipment, with few exceptions, for contributions from New York to the designated destination in Europe. It enters contributions of supplies into ports of the allied countries, free of customs duties, and is given free transportation for supplies over the French and Italian railroads. It delivers supplies where they are the most needed by the quickest and surest route and makes no charge for its services. All contributions for relief are delivered intact, without deductions for operating expenses. Practically all of the



organizations doing relief work in France are operating through the War Clearing House.

One of the most notable of the war charities for France is the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, which has won world-wide fame. Its headquarters are at No. 14 Wall Street, New York City. Since it was organized at the beginning of the war the work of the institution has steadily increased, and more than 1,500 patients are treated every day at its main and auxiliary hospitals. The ambulance service has grown until more than 250 ambulances are on duty in Paris and at the front. The cost of inaugurating and maintaining this splendid work is borne entirely by the voluntary contributions of Americans who have chosen this method of expressing their country's gratitude and friendship for the French people. During a single year over 5,100 cases of acute surgery were treated in the hospitals at Neuilly and at Juilly, and in the Field Hospital, and over 135,000 patients were transported by the motor ambulances in the entrenched Camp of Paris and in the field. These figures, although imposing, can by no means be taken as a measure of the work accomplished. Large quantities of dressings, hospital supplies, clothing, etc., specially donated for the purpose, have been distributed, and in emergency much surgical and medical relief has been given to the civil population. But perhaps not the least achievement of the American Ambulance has been to bring to almost every town and village of France, through the wounded, their families, and their friends, a lasting appreciation of the profound sympathy of the American people for France and for her heroic soldiers.

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The Hospital is a recognized center for severe, complicated fractures, for nerve injuries requiring the most delicate surgical procedures, and for the distressing injuries and disfigurements of the face and jaws. The reputation of the Hospital in these particular directions has grown steadily, and this reputation has brought many distinguished surgeons, as visitors, from all countries of the world.

In all of the wonderful work done by this institution, women have had a conspicuous and a vital part. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney are on the Board of Governors of the American Hospital in Paris and the American Committee consists of the following:

New York, Mrs. Robert Bacon, chairman, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney; and Miss Elsie Nicoll, chairman Junior Committee; Albany, Mrs. Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer; Boston, Mrs. Edward Brandegee, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Sturgis Lothrop; Cleveland, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mrs. Parmel W. Herrick, Mrs. Dudley P. Allen; Chicago, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Russel Tyson; Detroit, Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge; Erie, Pa., Mrs. F. L. Chapin; Petersburg, Va., Miss Helen Cameron; Princeton, N.

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J., Mrs. Junius S. Morgan; Philadelphia, Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, Mrs. J. William White; Pittsburg, Mrs. William Reed Thompson; Providence, Mrs. F. A. Sayles; St. Louis, Mrs. George A. Castleman, Mrs. Stanley Stoner; San Francisco, Mrs. Francis Carolan; Troy, Mrs. Charles S. Francis; William R. Hereford, executive secretary, Hugh S. Bird, financial secretary.

It is interesting to note that, of a total of 3,107 patients received in twelve months, ending August 31, 1917, there were but 72 deaths, making a death rate of 2.31 per cent. or approximately one-half of the death rate during the previous year of the hospital. Several hundred Americans have been in active service as volunteer ambulance drivers.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, chairman, was formed in February, 1916. This is the American branch of the *Union des Colonies Etrangères en France en Favour des Victimes de la Guerre*. It has established the following schools: Grand Palais, Champ Elysées, Paris, where, in a building donated by the French Government, over three hundred men are being trained; No. 28, Quai Debilly, Paris, a large private dwelling house given by its owner, where 100 maimed soldiers are lodged, fed and trained; and Maison Blanche, Neuilly sur Marne (8 miles from Paris), founded and maintained by the gift of Mr. Edward T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, amounting to over \$75,000, where over 500 maimed soldiers are being trained. The French Committee has found situations for several hundred graduates from these American Trade Schools, where

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in less than two years more than 2,000 maimed soldiers were trained. All money is disbursed in France under the personal direction of a committee of the *Union des Colonies Etrangères*.

The French Government asked the coöperation of the American Committee in order to establish agricultural schools for the maimed peasants. The peasants of France are bearing the heaviest burden of this great war—over sixty per cent. of the French being drawn from the rural population. In the invaded districts, notwithstanding the admirable efforts of the women to replace the men at the front, farms were necessarily neglected. Two extensive farms were offered to the American Committee with the approval of the French Government. One of these is at Juvisy (15 miles from Paris), where \$40,000 were required to equip the farm to teach the various agricultural branches, such as the use of agricultural machinery, market gardening, horticulture, forestry, poultry farming, dairying, etc. Over 300 maimed men are being trained at this farm. The other farm is at Tryoes (100 miles southeast of Paris), where \$10,000 were required to provide instructors, implements, etc., the authorities having provided everything else necessary. The American Committee assumed responsibility for these two farms which will become self-supporting and will be continued after the war. The executive committee of the organization consists of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Hon. J. W. Riddle, Mr. Edmund L. Bayliss, and Mr. Moncure Robinson. The total amount of the fund to Janu-



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ary, 1918, was \$315,530.19. American Headquarters, Room 134, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

Edith Wharton's war charities in France consist of the American Hostels for Refugees, founded in November, 1914, with Mrs. Wharton as President, and the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee founded by Mrs. Wharton in April, 1915, at the request of the Belgium Government. The American Hospitals for Refugees give permanent care to about 3,500 refugees, chiefly French women, children, and sick and infirm people who cannot earn a living. Most of the refugees were in extreme poverty, living huddled together in miserable lodgings. Mrs. Wharton started a fund which maintains three large lodging houses, two restaurants, serving over 600 meals a day, an employment agency, a large workroom for women, a day nursery, a clothing depot, a coal depot, a grocery depot, a free clinic, a dispensary, district visitors, two hospitals (100 beds) at Groslay, near Paris, one resthouse for 30 people in Paris, and one of 30 beds for anemic and tubercular children at Arromanchesm, in Normandy. In less than three years after it was established the hostels had provided for more than 14,000 refugees, of whom 12,000 needed and received medical aid; found employment for more than 6,000 men and women; distributed more than 100,000 garments; and served at a nominal cost more than 300,000 meals.

The Children of Flanders Rescue Committee boards, lodges, clothes, and cares for over 700 children from the bombarded towns of Western Flanders, about 200 infirm old men and women, with the Flemish sisters who care for them. Some of the children were in

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orphanages; others were picked up in ruined villages or abandoned farms. One baby of twenty months had been living, for five days, alone and without food in a barn; two others, a little older, were taken from the arms of their dead father, killed by a shell while he was escaping with them. After they had been in Paris for a little while, twelve of the older children were told, as a lesson, to draw a house from memory. Ten out of the twelve drew a house in flames. These children were soon happy and contented and were taught by the Belgian nuns.

These Flemish committees were established in six large houses as follows: Le Château Vieux, rue Saint-Denis, St. Ouen; Ville Bethanie, Montsourt (Seine-et-Oise); Villa Saillet and Villa les Bergeries, Arromanches (Calvados); Ecole Brazillier; Sevres, 67, rue De la Santé, Paris. There are two lace schools, one at Sevres and one at St. Ouen, where lace making is taught to the older girls according to the methods of the celebrated Ecole Normale of Bruges. With utmost economy it costs \$9,250 a month to maintain the hostels and hospitals, and \$1,800 a month for the children of Flanders, making a total of \$11,050. Mrs. Wharton's fellow countrymen in Paris helped her generously with their money, and the French Government expressed its sense of the value of her work by decorating her with the Cross of the Legion of Honor—a distinction rarely given to women. But much of her help came from her own country. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, is chairman of the New York Committee, which consists of Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, treasurer; Miss Pauline Riggs, secretary; Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Henry James, Miss Luisita Leland, Mr. Clement March, Mr. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. John James Kane, Mr. Philip J. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. George Palen Snow, Miss Robinson Smith, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Whitridge, and Mrs. Linsley R. Williams. There are also committees in Boston and in Montclair, New Jersey. American Committee, 21 East 11th St., New York City.

*Le Paquet du Soldat* has American headquarters at 56 Reade St., New York City. Its executive committee consists of: president, Madame Eugene Maloubier; vice president, Madame Emmanuel Jonessoff; recording secretary, Miss Lucy F. Mohan; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Dunn; French secretary, Mlle. Cecile Debouy; purchasing agent, Miss Byrd W. Hamblen. Miss Frances Clement is chairman of the Committee of *Le Paquet de l'Orphelin*, and associated with her are Mlle. Marie Louise Raoux and Miss Elizabeth Goldsmith. The personnel of other committees is as follows: Committee of *Le Paquet de l'Hôpital*, Mlle. Violette E. Scharff chairman; associated with Mlle. Scharff are Mlle. Julie E. Cappelle and Mlle. Louise Guebin; chairman of the Shipping Committee is Miss Olive Lewis, and associated with her are Madame Thiallier and Mr. Jean Bazerque; members of the Finance Committee are Mr. Andrew Burne, Miss Jessie Colvin and Miss Edith Putnam. The organi-

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zation is particularly interested during the war in finding godmothers and godfathers for the orphaned children of France, and each month a substantial draft goes to the branch organization in Montbeliard. After the war the work will be devoted to caring for the orphans. The Committee is providing packages for American soldiers, and half of the fund realized from the booth at the Allied Bazaar of November, 1917, was used for tobacco kits for American soldiers in France.



## CHAPTER XXXIV

### RELIEF FOR FRANCE

American Fund for French Wounded—Funds for Heroes of France and her Allies—French Heroes Fund—Blind Relief Fund—*Ecole des Beaux Arts*—*Union des Arts*—*Comité Franco-Américain*—American Girls Aid—Fatherless Children of France—American Distributing Service—War Babies' Cradle—Children's Fund for Kiddies' Kits—Relief for Liberated Villages of France.

ONE of the most important of the organizations in America which is devoted to French relief is the American Fund for French Wounded, which was established in November, 1914, in London, under the name of the French Wounded Emergency Fund. The present organization was formed in December, 1915, and the first work of relief was in Normandy and Brittany. There are more than 500 branch committees, and up to the fall of 1917 more than 15,000,000 separate articles had been shipped abroad, and a sum approximating \$1,000,000 had been expended. The organization exists in practically every state in the Union, the principal branches being the New England branch in Boston, and those in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore. Each branch has more than 25 committees working under it. The Paris depot has 14 departments dis-

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tributing its supplies. The headquarters are at 122 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is chairman, Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell is chairman of the executive committee, Mrs. Benjamin Girault Lathrop is president, Miss Ann Morgan, treasurer, Charles Butler, vice president, and Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, secretary, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, chairman of publicity.

The original work of the American Fund for French Wounded was confined to sending supplies to the emergency hospitals in France, which at the beginning of the war were inadequately furnished. After three years the French have their methods for caring for the wounded well organized, but each month longer that the war lasts the demand for hospital supplies grows greater. With nine hundred thousand hospital beds in France continually in use, when only the French army was being considered, the number now is greatly augmented and many a French hospital will care for an American soldier.

The Civilian Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded is recognized by the French Government and coöperates with the American Red Cross as by agreement signed by Major Murphy in Paris and Mr. H. P. Davison in Washington, and members of the Executive Committee of the American Fund, whereby the Red Cross recognize the American Fund as an independent organization working in partnership with the Red Cross, and recognizing Mrs. Dike as Chairman of the Civilian Committee operating in the Aisne and the Somme.

The object of the Civilian Committee of the American Fund is to re-establish the destroyed homes of the

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inhabitants of the devastated region, and to reinstate the French citizen on an independent and self-supporting basis.

The first unit formed by the American Fund for French Wounded for civilian work were placed by General Petain at Blerancourt in the Aisne, in July, 1917. Ten American women settled amongst the ruins of this town and organized a community center which included the supervision of twenty-five villages.

In August, Smith College with sixteen workers affiliated themselves with the American Fund for French Wounded, and through the Chairman of the Civilian Committee were placed at Greecourt with ten villages to supervise.

The first unit established at Blerancourt accomplished through the coöperation of the French army the task of plowing and seeding four thousand acres of land and planting three thousand fruit bearing trees. They also opened a dairy consisting of seventeen cows which was put on a self-supporting basis, and the children and invalids were able to obtain fresh milk for the first time in three years.

In three months the unit completed the restoration of forty-seven houses, so that they were habitable homes for those who since the German invasion had lived in cellars, or shell torn ruins.

The unit had bought and judiciously distributed chickens and rabbits, and provided laborers with the implements of their trade, so that they very soon became wage-earners again.

With the generosity of the Red Cross the Civilian Committee were enabled to buy stoves for a number of the residents. The unit organized classes in car-

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penry for the boys and sewing and housekeeping for the girls under the training of a teacher of the Ecole Managers who has had long experience in teaching children.

Another organization known for the remarkable work it has done is the American Fund for the Heroes of France and Her Allies, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is President. The French Heroes' Fund was organized for the purpose of aiding the wounded and mutilated soldiers, their wives, daughters, and sisters, and the children of invaded France. Up to the fall of 1917 a total of \$197,941.93 had been raised by this organization. Workshops were established where trade and occupations are taught, with the object of providing employment and sustenance and of putting the destitute and disabled masses in France on a permanent, self-supporting basis, and no work has been more constructive nor had a more far-reaching influence. This organization purchased the château in which was born the Marquis de Lafayette, and this provides an impressive sentimental interest for Americans, aside from the practical objects to be attained.

Perhaps the most vitally interesting phase of the work of the French Heroes Fund is its activity in educating boy orphans between the ages of 12 and 18 years. The plan involves sending these boys to this country to engage in occupations here, between their 18th and 21st years, at the expiration of which time they will return to France to take to that country the results of their experience in the United States. It is believed that this will be of permanent advantage in establishing a better and a more intimate understanding between the people of the two



countries. France will, by this method, give to America the enthusiasm and spirit of the French youth, and will, in return, get the experience and spirit of business enterprise that characterizes our own country. It is planned within a few years to have several thousand of these French orphans actively engaged in learning various occupations in America. The French Heroes Fund will also maintain a sanitarium near the Château de Chavaniac Lafayette for delicate children. This château is eventually to be maintained as a museum along the lines followed in the preservation of Washington's birthplace at Mount Vernon.

A number of prominent American women have been actively interested in the American, British, French, Belgian Permanent Blind Relief Fund, which has headquarters at 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mrs. George A. Kessler, Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are honorary secretaries, and Miss Nellie Turner is assistant honorary secretary. The Fund was organized in England and France in November, 1915, and in this country in March, 1916. The American section is under the patronage of President Wilson; The British and the Belgian sections, of the King and Queen of England, and the King and Queen of Belgium respectively; while the President of the French Republic heads the French section. The primary object of the organization is the creation of a fund for the permanent care of the blinded soldiers of America, Great Britain, France and Belgium. There are committees in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Memphis, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pitts-

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burgh and Washington, D. C. More than \$500,000 has been collected by the end of 1917 and all of this has been spent for actual relief, the expenses having been otherwise met. \$200,000 has been sent to France and England, partly for immediate relief and partly for investment in War Loan Bonds as foundation for a permanent fund, for which purpose \$300,000 has been invested. The organization pledged itself to raise approximately \$400,000 in 10 years, to be sent to France in installments of 200,000 francs yearly, and this is but a part of the sum required for the blinded Americans, French, British and Belgians. Mr. George A. Kessler, chairman of the executive committee, placed his handsome Paris residence at the disposal of the French committee, to be utilized for the temporary training of the blind; and workshops have been established in Paris. The work of this organization is on a very solid basis, and does not aim at sporadic or temporary relief, but for the maintenance and support of the blinded soldiers in the hard and difficult years that must follow the war.

A number of the American students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts founded, in December, 1917, in Paris, what is known as the American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in appreciation of the debt of gratitude which the students owe to the French nation and particularly to the school. The Committee has branches in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Washington, and Philadelphia, with an active chairman in charge of each. There are between 300 and 350 regular contributors who gave, in less than two years more than \$60,000. The work this committee is doing for women in France through

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an *ouvroir*, organized to provide work for mothers, wives and sisters in need, is extremely interesting. The school furnishes a large room in which the work is carried on. Here are made various articles that are needed by men at the front, and scarfs, socks, sweaters, shirts, underclothing, mittens, slippers, pajamas, etc., for the wounded. Material is bought by the committee or received through donations. The women are paid a fixed sum for every article turned out, a sum that is larger than that paid by most *ouvroirs* connected with the charitable organizations in Paris. The *ouvroir* turns out to the soldiers every month articles to the value of 1,500 francs, for which the cost is about 100 francs. In other words, the *ouvroir*, besides providing work for the women members of the families of the students, permits a saving of approximately 1,400 francs a month on articles of special design of great utility that cannot be purchased elsewhere. On one occasion, when the gas attacks were renewed, many men were without masks. The *ouvroir* immediately set to work and about 300 masks were promptly sent off to the front. Besides caring for these needs the *ouvroir* executes many orders for other charitable organizations in Paris, including the American Relief Clearing House. In this way funds are secured for purchasing material.

The Union Des Arts was founded by Rachel Boyer, of the Comédie Française, several years before the war, for the purpose of giving help to the needy actors and actresses, literary men, painters, sculptors, musicians and lyric artists. At the outbreak of the war the organization turned its attention to war relief, establishing soup kitchens and workrooms in

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Paris. As the war continued, it became more and more difficult to obtain contributions in France, and through the Marquis de Polignac, who is representing French art for the French Government in America, a request was made to organize a committee here. This was undertaken by Mr. P. C. Cartier and Miss Martha Maynard, and the organization was ready for actual work the 1st of January, 1917. Through subscriptions and various entertainments, and the sale of charms, bracelets, etc., the society has sent to Madame Rachel Boyer about 73,889 francs. Rachel Boyer is president of the Paris organization. The officers for the American branch are: honorary president, Gaston Liebert; president, Edmund L. Baylies; vice presidents, Winthrop Ames, Frederick R. Coudert, Joseph R. Freedlander, McDougall Haukes, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Lloyd Warren; bankers, J. P. Morgan & Company; honorary secretary, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt; secretaries, Miss Martha Maynard, P. C. Cartier.

The work of the *Comité Franco-Américain* was started by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert of New York in August, 1914, to rescue a hundred little waifs from the invaded region in the north of France. The children were brought to Paris and placed in the care of Mr. August F. Jaccaci, the president of the organization, who, with the assistance of the other members of the French Committee, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt the honorary president, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, vice president, Mr. Arthur Hugh Frazier, treasurer, and the Countess Pierre de Viel-Castel and Mrs. William H. Hill, established colonies through France to care for the children, who came in continually in-



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creasing numbers as the war continued. There are over twenty-five colonies, caring for from 1,200 to 1,500 children. There is also a sanatorium. New children are constantly being received from the devastated regions and the need is steadily growing.

The various colonies are supported, some by members of the Committee, the others by donations and by the "*marraine*" system, whereby individuals in America "adopt" and support a definite child, concerning whom they get reports, and with whom they may establish direct communication. The clothing is made entirely in the United States and shipped to France, and much of the food is sent from the United States.

The American office of the Committee is at 24 East 63d Street, and among the members of the Executive Committee in the United States are: Miss Rosina S. Hoyt; Miss Martha L. Draper, chairman of Adoptions Committee; Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, field secretary; and Mrs. Charles P. Howland, secretary and chairman of Supply Committee.

The American Girls' Aid, 293 Fifth Ave., New York City, was one of the first organizations to take up war relief work for France, and was formed for the collection of clothing for the victims of the European War in France, the clothing being distributed through the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies. The Organization has many branches in different parts of the United States, and in addition to supplying clothing is also contributing hospital supplies, approximately 9,000 cases having been sent to Europe by the summer of 1917. The Committee has pledged the support of

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250 orphans in France. In the fall of 1917 it was announced that arrangements had been completed for the establishment of a hospital unit in France of about 100 beds, for French and American soldiers. This is supported by subscriptions secured by Dr. L. M. Moody, the surgeon in charge and by the Girls' Aid. Ten nurses are on the staff, and these are paid by the organization. Dr. Moody and the two surgeons assisting him serve without pay. Friends of the American Girls' Aid donated three ambulances and one automobile, and drivers immediately volunteered their services without pay. The running expenses of the hospital are about \$5,000 a month. The American Girls' Aid is working under the patronage of the American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France, and the work of the Committee has the approval and sympathy of the Belgian Relief Committee. The Executive Committee is composed of Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, chairman, Mrs. Gaston Pinto, Miss Elizabeth Hollingsworth and A. Seton Post, Jr.

The appeal of the committee known as The Fatherless Children of France is almost electric. The society was organized in October, 1915. Its aim is to maintain the orphaned French children in their own homes, to be brought up by their mothers and fitted for the work of reconstructing the French nation, which will develop upon them. The future of France may be said to depend on these children and upon the opportunity given them to grow to maturity, healthy and strong, and able to assume these great burdens.

The policy of the organization is to establish a personal relationship between the American donor

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and his little French protégé by means of letters which will bind the two countries in ties of understanding and sympathy for the future. Money is collected in this country by voluntary contributions through voluntary committees, and sent to Paris where it is distributed by Government post-office money order, bearing the name of the individual American subscriber as well as the name and address of the French child. In return the child benefited, writes a letter to his American friend and usually sends a photograph. These little letters are charming and pathetic in the extreme and are not to be forgotten.

It is the inviolable rule of the Fatherless Children that every cent subscribed for a child shall go to that child without the deduction of a postage stamp, and all overhead expenses here and in Paris are met by a separate fund donated for the purpose.

The society is no longer a branch of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans. That society recently became merged with the Red Cross and has gone out of existence, leaving the Fatherless Children of France the only organization for the relief of French war orphans on this particular plan on a large scale in this country.

The society has 130 committees operating in as many different communities. It has raised over \$1,500,000 and of that \$1,000,000 since the first of the year. It has cared for 50,000 orphans.

There are 150,000 more children registered on the lists and in desperate need of help. Advices from Paris state that the winters bring the most extreme privation and suffering and that the chil-

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dren are dying by hundreds of tuberculosis because of exposure and malnutrition. Headquarters 563 Park Ave., New York City.

The American Distributing Service was the first American organization for hospital aid in France, having been formed in August, 1914. It was started by Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, for the instant relief of the most obvious needs of the hospital staff. At the end of the first year the report showed that over 44,000 articles had been sent out. The list of hospitals was then 700 and in less than a year the list of articles sent out each month had grown to 240,000 and the number of hospitals to 1,400. Within a few more months the list of articles sent out had increased to 940,000 and the hospitals supplied were 2,553 in number. The American Distributing Service is under the authority of the Minister of War and he has issued instructions that each of these 2,553 hospitals shall send in a list of supplies most needed. The work has increased so enormously that although the supplies are delivered by motors to the hospitals nearest Paris, railroad service is being used more and more on account of the large amounts sent out. The system of the service is so perfect that the supplies are shipped almost as soon as received. Besides distributing supplies, relief was given during the first year by using the headquarters for refugees, and now rooms are given over to homeless women who are employed in making the various garments needed for the distributing service. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge has been prominently identified with this work from the beginning.

Especially appealing is the work being done by the



War Babies' Cradle of which Mrs. Frances A. Clarke is honorary president, and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, honorary treasurer. The purpose of the War Babies' Cradle is to care for the mothers and children in distress in Northern France and Belgium, who lack food, clothing, fuel and medical attention. The help afforded is done through an agency at Calais under the superintendence of Comtesse Marie du Hemptinne, a Belgian lady who visits the families in the stricken districts and so far as possible supplies their needs. Necessities only are purchased with the contributions. The Cradle cares for the mothers for ten days and then exerts its efforts largely for the assistance of the new-born children, whose plight under the terrifying and dreadful conditions of their birth is most deplorable. The Committee works in conjunction with the French, Belgian and British Military Charities. Mrs. Jules S. Bache, through her individual efforts, has raised more than \$10,000 for these children; and a newly-formed committee for the War Babies' Cradle consists of Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Edmund C. Baylies, Mrs. Herman Oelrich, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Philip Lydig, and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie.

The Children's Fund for Kiddies' Kits was started in October, 1915, as hundreds of refugee children were coming into Paris and clothing was difficult or impossible to get. It was intended that the appeal should be made to the children of this country to supply the needs of French and Belgian children. Money sent in for kits has amounted to more than \$6,000, which has been used exclusively for needy children.

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A committee known as Relief for the Liberated Villages of France has as its representative in this country Miss Marie Louise Fontaine, and it has headquarters in New York and in Washington. It has done very effective work in sending clothing, table linen and other supplies to the inhabitants of the reclaimed villages left by the retreating Germans. This charity was organized in France and its honorary president is Madame La Comtesse d'Haussonville and its active president is Madame Adolphe Moreau. An interesting phase of the work of this organization in France is the sending of squads of women among the hundreds of groups of villages whose homes have been destroyed. These women, many of them of wealthy families, share the life of the peasants of the villages. Needs of the organization to which this country can contribute are described as follows: "We want all kinds of clothes, shoes and linen. We want tools and kitchen utensils. We want threads, cottons, wools and embroidery silk for the refugees earning their livelihood with their needles."

## CHAPTER XXXV

### RELIEF FOR FRANCE

American Ice Flotilla Committee raised more than \$100,000 in 1917—American Field Service in France—*Appui aux Artistes*—Mrs. Stuyvesant raises more than \$20,000 through "One Dollar Fund"—Duryea Relief—Franco-American Committee—American Branch French Actors' Fund—French Bureau—French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund—Hospital Under Three Flags—Lafayette Fund—*Le Bien-Etre du Blessé*—*Secours de Guerre*—*Secours National*.

NO MORE beautiful charity has emanated from America than that known as the American Ice Flotilla Committee, of which Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith is chairman and Miss Anne Morgan, treasurer. The first work of this committee was in 1916, when \$70,000 was raised for supplying and equipping surgical automobile ambulances on the Western Front. In 1917 more than \$100,000 was raised for Ice Flotillas—automobiles and ice-making machines for the purpose of supplying the field hospitals with the daily supply of ice for the wounded. The work has not only had the indorsement of the *Service de Santé* and of the leading officials of the French Government, but has been indorsed by representative surgeons of the United States, who see in the adequate supply of ice the opportunity for the saving of many lives and the

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amelioration of the sufferings of soldiers wounded in battle, or victims of fevers and other diseases incidental to service at the front. Committees have been formed in various cities and the Ice Flotillas are distinguished at the front by the name of the city whose contribution made the individual unit possible.

The American Field Service in France was formed to supply ambulances to the French Army, and sections of ambulances driven by American volunteers have figured notably on the Yser, the Aisne, the Somme, in Champagne, Argonne, at Verdun, the Woevre, in Lorraine and in reconquered Alsace, and the Field Service has two ambulances with the French Armies in the Balkans. Eighteen of these sections had been formed by the summer of 1917 and seven more were in process of formation.

After the entrance of the United States into the war the Field Service formed a new Transport Branch, for the purpose of providing automobile sections to be used for the transport of munitions at the front. Within a few months after this country had entered the war four sections of forty-five men each had gone to the front and others were rapidly being formed. The American Field Service aims to obtain 10,000 young men, and the various sections they will constitute will be organized on the same basis as ambulance sections. A training camp for men entering the transport work was organized at the Front by the French Army, and a school for officers of the American Field Service was also organized. It is estimated that the expenses of the transport sections amount to \$10,000 a year per section. The personnel of the sections are wholly Amer-



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ican. At an annual expenditure of about \$720,000 the American Field Service aims to offer to the French Army the whole personnel for a munition transport reserve. When the American Field Service had been in Paris little more than two years it had received ninety-nine citations from the French Army. It is difficult to estimate the contributions to the Fund, which have been received from all parts of the United States, together with the donors of ambulances, but the sum is a very large one. In all, about 1,000 ambulances have been donated by individuals, university graduates and organizations. In the first two years of its existence the American Field Service cared for more than 500,000 wounded and many of the volunteers who have served with it have been university men. A separate activity of the Field Service is moving pictures taken of the soldiers abroad, which are shown in America to raise money to maintain the field ambulance service. The activities of this splendid committee are directed from 432 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The *Appui aux Artistes* is organized to provide meals for workers in the arts and their families deprived of employment by the war. Since its formation in August, 1914, it has served more than 500,000 meals. For the benefit of the artists and their families five canteens are maintained and a clothing station is also provided which has distributed more than 6,000 articles of clothing. A villa loaned for the purpose has also been maintained for artists whose health necessitated a stay in the country. The organization is the only one doing work of this kind in Paris, and the demands upon it have been steadily in-

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creased with the continued duration of the war. The executive committee for America has headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street, New York City. Mrs. Edward Rowland is chairman of the organization committee, Ernest Peixotto is secretary and Miss Malvina Hoffman is treasurer.

Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant has interested herself in raising in America a "One-Dollar Fund" which had reached by the end of 1917 more than \$20,000. Mrs. Stuyvesant is assisting the French organization known as the *Charité Maternelle de Paris*, though she has not organized an American committee. The French organization of this Society is one of the oldest institutions in France, having been founded in 1784 to help the infants of poor women in the city of Paris. Its first president was Queen Marie Antoinette. The needs created by the strain of war increased daily. The objects of the Society are; the adoption of children of the poor at birth and during the first year of their infancy, together with direct supervision of their care in the homes of the poor.

Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea organized at Dinard, France, in 1914 the Duryea War Relief. This work was begun upon the arrival of the first refugees, and since that time more than 70,000 persons have been assisted. The committee made its appeal for both money and clothing and other supplies, which are sent to the stricken and destitute in the villages behind the firing line. Up to the summer of 1917 approximately \$70,000 had been collected in the United States, together with clothing and supplies valued at \$100,000. Officers of the Association are Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, president; Mrs. Seth Barton French,

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vice president; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, vice president; Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, secretary; Mr. Charles Elliot Warren, treasurer; Mrs. Frances Seaver, assistant treasurer; David Willard, chairman of the executive committee. Headquarters, 259 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier was organized to aid the destitute children of France, Belgium, and the reconquered villages of France. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is honorary president; August F. Jaccaci, president and secretary; Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, vice president, and Frederick R. Coudert, treasurer. A number of homes and sanitariums have been established, and money and supplies of clothing have been sent to the destitute children. The work of the Committee has been carried on at small cost and every dollar contributed has gone to the support of helpless children.

The American Branch of the French Actors' Fund has for its president Mrs. James H. Kidder. The closing of many theaters in Paris, incident to the war, left many lesser employees of the playhouses in a deplorable condition. Many of the men went to the front leaving destitute wives and children behind them. Many actors and actresses likewise were sadly in need of assistance, and the French Actors' Fund was formed to do this work. The public who enjoyed the theater in France and who are lovers of the drama, together with the theatrical profession, were asked to aid their fellow-craftsmen of the French theater. The funds collected are distributed through the *Association des Directeurs de Théâtre de Paris*.

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Madam Charles Le Veerier is president and Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason, manager of the French Bureau, which has for its object the sale of toys and novelties made in France in seven workrooms maintained by wounded and maimed soldiers. The New York advisory board consists of Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, Miss Gertrude Watson, and Mrs. Maurice Kozminski. The toys and novelties, it is believed, will ultimately replace upon the American market the toys of German manufacture sold here prior to the war, thus creating a permanent industry for a large part of the French people incapacitated for other work. The proceeds from the sales go to aid both the makers of the toys and the destitute women and children of France. At the shop in New York in which these articles are sold something more than \$27,000 was received in 1917.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund is working in connection with the French Ministry of War and was founded in Paris in October, 1916, with the Honorable W. G. Sharp, American ambassador to France as an honorary president, together with many well-known French and American men and women. A very broad appeal was made for the purpose of saving France from the ravages of tuberculosis. Twenty-five patients are received at a time at a receiving hospital at Auteuil, who are later sent to the sanatorium maintained by the fund in Switzerland. Arrangements for the care of a much larger number of patients are under way. The tuberculosis soldiers are sent to the Château de la Fontaine at Yerres and



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other sanatoria. Discharged soldiers are sent to Mardor, women and children to Saussy, and boys to La Xhaumette, where a school of agriculture is maintained. The medical work is done chiefly by American physicians who are specialists in tuberculosis.

Since the founding of the Hospital Under Three Flags in the spring of 1915 at Ris-Orangis, near Paris, more than 1,020 cases have been treated, and notwithstanding the severity of the cases there were only 21 deaths, a mortality rate of about two per cent. This splendid institution was founded by Lady Johnstone, formerly Miss Antoinette Pinchot of New York, the wife of Sir Allan Johnstone, late British ambassador at The Hague, and by Mr. Harold Reckitt, an English manufacturer. The American headquarters are at 360 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Arthur Woods is secretary and Mrs. H. R. Beckwith, executive secretary.

Gratitude for the assistance of France to the American Colonists in revolutionary days resulted in the formation of the Lafayette Fund in December, 1914. The idea of the organization was conceived by Mrs. William Astor Chanler and Miss Emily Sloane, now Baronne de La Grange. The purpose of the Lafayette Fund is to send comfort kits to ameliorate the hardships of the French soldiers in the trenches, and since its organization more than 100,000 kits, valued at \$2.00 each, have been sent. Up to June, 1917, more than \$212,000 has been raised for this purpose. Postal cards addressed to the contributors were inclosed with each kit enabling the soldier who receives the kit to communicate his appreciation to

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the donor. The executive committee of the fund guaranteed all expenses of administration, so that the whole of each contribution goes for the purpose for which it is intended. Headquarters of the Fund are at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City, and Francis Roache is secretary and treasurer. The executive committee includes Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. William K. Dick, Mrs. James B. Duke, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Baronne de La Grange, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Lee Thomas, Miss Jane B. Wallach, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop.

*Le Bien-Être du Blessé* was founded in May, 1916, at the request of the French Government. Its purpose is to provide the wounded in the hospitals in the war zones, cut off from relatives and friends, with food and delicacies necessary to their more speedy recovery. The lives of thousands of men have been saved by providing them with food from the *Le Bien-Être* kitchens, which the hospitals themselves could not supply. The American Committee of which Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is president, seeks to maintain, as a minimum, contributions of \$5,000 a month. Five dollars per soldier is estimated as the entire cost of giving the wounded what is required during his stay in the war zone hospital. Thousands of tons of these supplies have been shipped to France. Monthly shipments have been contributed by Mrs. Ives Goddard of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster of Newport, and the Boston committee contributed about \$2,000. Approximately 450,000 francs

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in money and food stuffs have been sent to France for the kitchens.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., is chairman for America of the *Secours de Guerre*. This Franco-Belgian charity for refugees and the homeless and soldiers of the invaded districts on leave, provides shelter in the form of a seminary at Saint Sulpice, with 650 rooms, of which 520 are occupied by families of from four to eight members. There are 42 dormitories, containing 18 to 50 beds, and from 1,200 to 2,200 persons are lodged in the building. On an average 4,000 meals are served daily. Clothes are given to the needy and work is provided for the refugees. The charity is subsidized by the Ministers of War and Finance and by the city of Paris.

Contributions and other receipts totaling nearly \$400,000 have been received by the New York Committee of the *Secours National*, which is the principal organization in France for the relief of noncombatant sufferers from the war. This organization provides immediate relief for the inhabitants of places destroyed by the enemy and provides for funds for the reconstruction of their homes. It maintains workshops for the unemployed, supports shelters and restaurants for French and Belgian refugees, makes provision for the care of orphaned or lost children and of the aged, and assists in the relief of civilians made prisoners by the Germans and later sent back to France through Switzerland, usually in a destitute and pitiful condition. The committee co-operates with the American Relief Clearing House of France and acts without charge as a purchasing and forwarding agent for organizations and individuals

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wishing to contribute funds or supplies. There is no deduction from contributions for operating expenses, which are met privately. The New York committee consists of Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Mrs. Harry P. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney Warren.



## CHAPTER XXXVI

### RELIEF FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Relief work for Great Britain—British-American Relief Fund—Receipts amount to over \$164,000—British War Relief Association—Chelsea War Refugees' Fund—American Branch Lord Beresford's Fund—Lady Helmsley's Fund—London Motor Volunteer Corps—American Auxiliary Woman's Health Association of Ireland—Shamrock Fund—Scottish Highlanders Relief Association—Queen of Roumania Fund—New England-Italian War Relief.

AMONG the well-known American women prominent in relief work for England may be mentioned: Lady Natica Lister-Kaye, The Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Lowther, and Lady Paget. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, since America entered the conflict, has been prominently identified with the work that is being done in America for the relief of British war sufferers. Many other American women have been to England since the war began and have done, and are doing, valuable work in all fields.

The British-American War Relief Fund, with Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, acting president, was formed to carry on the relief work for Great Britain and her Allies. Numerous branches have been established throughout the country, those on the Pacific Coast shipping directly to the war zones. A total of

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1,544,561 articles have been shipped since the formation of the Fund to June, 1917, and 882,769 of these were donated. There have also been shipped abroad 5,000 pounds of anæsthetics and 200 boxes of grape fruit and oranges. Several hospital cots have been endowed and a Y. M. C. A. recreation hut provided and maintained on the firing line. In addition to these activities three motor ambulances were equipped and sent to France and one to Siberia. Money received totaled \$163,093.81.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Ave., New York City, was formed for the purpose of aiding the hospitals and relief stations in England, France and Belgium. It has collected for the purchase of hospital supplies, clothing, surgical dressings, etc., more than \$100,000 and has handled materials donated to the estimated value of more than \$123,000. It has no direct branches but receives supplies from 60 groups of workers. The active membership is approximately 1,000, and its donors number more than 3,000. The British War Relief Association was the first War Relief Association incorporated in New York City. It had shipped up to October 1, 1917, 6,150 cases of hospital supplies, including ambulances, ether, knitted goods, rubber goods, surgical dressings, and clothing. Mrs. Oliver Herford is vice president of the Association and Mr. Walter Mulliner is secretary.

Mrs. Fiske Warren is secretary and treasurer of the Chelsea War Refugees Fund in London. The first appeal for yarn to be sent abroad for the employment and support of Belgian men and women refugees was received in this country in December,

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1914, and six small cases of yarn were the first shipment to be distributed. The work in this country for this fund has steadily grown and has been aided by lectures by Mrs. Hamilton Osgood and through war postal sales conducted throughout the country. About 3,000 pounds of yarn are used every month, and the British War Office has contracted for every pair of socks that the Belgians can knit. The profits go to maintain a workroom for over 1,400 Belgian women. It is hoped to use contributions in the future for the maintenance of the knitting industry in Belgium itself. For many crippled and half-blinded men this will form the only employment to which they can look forward for a livelihood. Total receipts from the United States have reached more than \$70,000, all of which has been expended for yarn and machines unless otherwise designated. There have also been many gifts of yarn, totaling about 77,000 pounds in all.

The American Committee known as Lord Charles Beresford's Fund, 25 Broad St., New York City, has nearly 800 branches. Its purpose is to supply fresh fruits and vegetables to the fleets of the Allies and to the naval hospitals. Over 20,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables have been distributed in this manner. It also distributes to army camps and depots and is now distributing fruits and vegetables to the American Fleet, coöperating with the British and French. Many American firms have given large contributions of these supplies. The Committee has the recognition and support of the British Admiralty and the British War Office.

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Lady Colebrooke is American chairman for Lady Helmsley's Fund in London. This Charity, organized by Lady Helmsley, is in aid of artists of the musical and dramatic professions suffering through the war. It has three main objects. One is to provide paid engagements for dramatic and musical artists in straightened circumstances, another is to encourage British music, and the third is to provide high-class free concerts for wounded soldiers and sailors in hospitals in and near London. Since the formation of the Committee in November, 1914, more than 550 concerts have been given resulting in 4,000 engagements and payments to artists of more than \$22,500.

The London Motor Volunteer Corps has for its purpose the assistance of soldiers arriving in London on their return from the trenches, and protects them from being preyed upon by the unscrupulous. The London Motor Volunteer Corps meets all night trains and welcomes returning sailors and soldiers, who are taken to their destinations in motor transports or to shelters provided by the Y. M. C. A., the Church of England and the Catholic Church, where they are cared for during the night. The same work is to be done for American soldiers and it is hoped to raise funds for as many busses as possible, each costing \$1,700, to be grouped in units of six, each unit to be marked "The American Squadron."

The American Auxiliary of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland has its headquarters in New York, No. 10 East 43rd St. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair is president, and Miss Marie E. Keating is secretary. The Association



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was formed in 1907 to promote health and happiness in the homes of Ireland, and especially to combat tuberculosis and infant mortality. For the purpose of promoting the child welfare work of the Association in this country the following ladies are coöperating: Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

The Scottish Highlanders' Relief Association of Highland Societies in Edinburgh has its American headquarters at 360 Madison Avenue, New York City, and the organization has the hearty support of the Saint Andrews' Society of New York and its officials. The Fund has been formed for providing comforts for the men of the Highlands Scottish Regiments, for training disabled soldiers of these regiments, to fit them for agricultural and other pursuits. The Association has helped to establish a farm colony in the North of Scotland, where disabled men of the Highland Regiments, returning from the front, are provided, not only with a home but with necessary instructions to enable them later to become self-supporting. The Association also seeks to relieve distress among the families of the soldiers.

The Shamrock Fund originated with Mr. Goodfellow who donated a home in Dublin for the benefit of Irish soldiers disabled by the war. "Thirteen hundred of them have already come home," says the appeal. "Some have lost arms, some legs; there are men totally or partially paralyzed and many whose nerves will never recover the effects of poison gas and shell shot, to say nothing of tuberculosis and

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other diseases contracted in the trenches. These men can never return to their former occupations. They must be taught new trades and given a fresh start in life." The home in Dublin will accommodate 150 men and has workshops annexed in which they will be taught tailoring, boot making, carpentry, electric work, motor mechanism, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. As each man completes his training he will return to his own part of the country with a fresh grasp on life to carry on his trade. The Countess of Kingston is organizing this Fund in America and has offices at 39 East 58th Street, New York City. Miss Mary Dougherty is secretary.

About two-thirds of the Kingdom of Roumania has been occupied by the enemy; towns and villages have been burned, women, old men and children have been murdered. German armies have seized the food supplies of that part of Roumania within their jurisdiction and little could be done to help the unfortunates there, but many thousands fled to what is left of free Roumania, with barely clothes on their backs, and these were without shelter and without food. In order to relieve this distress as far as possible, the Roumanian Relief Committee of America was formed under the patronage of her Majesty, Queen Marie of Roumania. The funds raised in America go to the relief of both the refugees and the wounded and the sick soldiers and are expended in purchasing food, clothing and medical supplies, which the Roumanian Government will forward free of cost. Supplies are distributed under the direct authority of the Queen of Roumania, to whom all goods are consigned.

The New England-Italian War Relief Fund was

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organized in 1915 for relieving the distress of non-combatant Italians. A workshop has been maintained in Boston where wives of reservists have been employed in making socks and clothing for the Italian hospitals at the front, and are paid for the work they do. A stock of supplies of wool, anæsthetics, etc., was sent direct to Italy. and several hundred women and children have been provided for. Approximately \$45,000 was raised in less than two years, and more than 19,000 articles have been completed and forwarded to Italy. Mrs. Henry L. Mason is secretary of the fund and Mrs. George Lee is chairman.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### RELIEF FOR POLAND AND RUSSIA

Poland's pathetic appeal—Madame Helena Paderewski joins her husband in relief for native land—Polish Central Relief—Americans seek to relieve distress in Russia—Lithuanian War Relief Committee—Armenian and Syrian Relief—Serbian Relief Committee.

NO APPEAL has seemed to strike more deeply into the great, sympathetic heart of America than that of war-stricken Poland, where all the children under seven years of age have died; where a territory filled with people at peace with all the world was suddenly transformed into one great battlefield of tramping millions; where 300 towns, and over 2,000 churches consecrated to peace, love, and the worship of God, are in ashes; where 14,000,000 people have died since the war began. These tragic facts have been brought home to the people of America by the great Paderewski, who founded the National American Committee for the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Mr. Paderewski frequently reminded us that on November 5, 1916, Germany and Austria offered freedom and independence to those parts of devastated Poland which they had reconquered from Russia; and in exchange for its liberation the miniature Kingdom of Poland was to contribute 1,012,000 volunteer soldiers to fight the battles of the Central Powers; and



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that this magnanimous and strategic ruse resulted in utter failure—only 680 men, half of them former convicts, having responded to Germany's call to arms and, according to reports, 30,000 Poles were hanged for refusing to enlist. Mr. Paderewski reminded us also that, although politically inexistent, Poland has contributed to the cause of the Allies more soldiers than either Poland or Servia; 1,300,000 to the Russian Army, 7,000 to the French Army, 2,000 to the Canadian Army, and in response to the appeal of President Wilson, the Poles in the United States offered this Government 100,000 volunteer soldiers and 500 officers. It is not surprising that such an appeal from a man who has made tremendous personal sacrifices should have reached America's heart, and that the contributions for Polish relief work have been substantial ones.

Of special interest to American women will be the work of Madame Paderewski, who has consecrated her life to the work of relief in her beloved and devastated land. Madame Paderewski while in Paris late in 1915 conceived the idea of selling dolls for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund. These wonderful dolls are made by the Polish refugees in Paris—artists, sculptors, writers—all people of talent and many of them well-known; by engaging them to make the dolls Madame Paderewski has not only been able to provide support for these gifted workers, but she has been able to raise in this way more than \$25,000, having sold about 10,000 dolls. Her doll *atelier* in Paris has been a refuge for all sorts of people, professors of universities, newspaper men, lawyers, blind and maimed soldiers, children,

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all have found bread and shelter until a better opportunity presented itself. "I am very happy," said Madame Paderewski, "that because of these dolls the flower of Polish youth has been able to survive and the lives of many Polish babies have been saved." But there is a much more important work now to which Madame Paderewski is devoting her life. This is an American refuge for suffering womanhood—a home for Polish girls in Warsaw, Poland. Of this work Madame Paderewski says, "More than five hundred thousand young girls of my country, Poland, have had their lives shattered by the greatest tragedy that can come to a woman. Victims of the conquering and retiring armies that have incessantly swept over Poland since the beginning of the war, these unfortunate young mothers, the majority of whose babies have died for want of food, clothing and shelter, find themselves outcasts—helpless, alone. They come from all classes. That which made them the most pitiable of war victims does not respect rank nor recognize virtue. Their physical suffering, unspeakably severe as it has been, is exceeded by mental agony that increases with the realization of their condition as they face the future. A home must be provided for these unfortunate ones. They must be put into an atmosphere of hope and courage. From this center, as an outgrowth, other branch institutions similar in aim and character, but entirely self-supporting will be established in Galicia, Lithuania and all over Poland. By this means I hope not only to give aid to my needy countrywomen but through them to revive the ancient arts for which Poland has been so justly famous, including tapestry weaving, lace making, metallic

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and silken embroidery, wood carving and the world famous art products of Zakopane. Sympathy is the sweetest gift God has given to our sex, and I am sure American women will devise ways and means at once to have a share in this noble work."

The Polish Central Relief Committee of America, was founded shortly after the outbreak of the war, October 2, 1914. "This," writes one of the officers, "is the first Polish war relief organization, not only in America, but also in the world, as the General Committee for Polish Relief in Vevey was organized later, on January 9, 1915.

"Upon organization of the Committee at Vevey, the Polish Central Relief Committee of America immediately, upon invitation, joined this organization as a branch committee for work in America and named its representatives thereto, recognizing the Vevey Committee as the central organization for Polish war relief in the world.

"The real branch agency of the General Committee for Polish Relief of Vevey and central agency for Polish relief work in America, is therefore, the Polish Central Relief Committee of America with offices in Chicago, embracing all the largest and most important Polish organizations in America, namely: Polish National Alliance, 130,000; Polish Roman Catholic Union, 115,000; Polish Clergy Union, 800; Polish Falcons Alliance, 25,000; Polish Women's Alliance, 25,000; Polish Alma Mater, 6,000; Polish Association of America, 8,000; Polish Brotherhood of St. Joseph, 6,000; Polish Union of Buffalo, 15,000; Polish Union of Wilkes-Barre, 15,000; Alliance of Poles in America, 8,000; Polish Uniformed Societies

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of America, 5,000; and Polish Singers Alliance, 3,000.<sup>1</sup>

“All these organizations have submitted themselves, in the matter of war relief, to the direction and control of the Polish Central Relief Committee of America, which, on the other hand, holds the right to control the proper distribution of funds by the General Polish Relief Committee at Vevey through its representatives, and receives from there regular reports as to this distribution.”

The relief funds collected by all the organizations constituting the Polish Relief Committee of America amount to about \$2,000,000—of which the largest sum, around \$300,000, was collected by the Executive Committee of the P. C. R. C. of A.

The Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund was organized in the spring of 1916 by Madame Jane Arctowska as a result of letters received from Polish friends stating the misery existing among the Polish intellectuals who were refugees and without a means of livelihood because of the war, and the great need there was of help.

A number of prominent men and women who sympathized with this work consented to serve on the committee together with Madame Pierre Curie and Mrs. Robert Bliss.

At the beginning all money collected was distributed among the refugees, but as soon as it was found that help could be extended to Poland a committee of three persons was formed in Warsaw for the supervision of the distribution of the fund. The money

<sup>1</sup> Figures indicate membership.



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sent to Warsaw is taken by carrier from Switzerland and in this way more than \$6,000 has been sent into Poland. This fund has sent to Europe more than \$16,000 of which \$6,000 has gone into Poland and the remaining \$10,000 has been distributed by the Paris Committee to refugees in France, Switzerland, Holland and Italy.

Among other organizations doing relief work for Poland are the following: Friends of Poland, Boston, Mass.; Emergency Aid Committee, Philadelphia; Polish Relief Committee, Los Angeles; Polish Sufferers' War Relief Fund, Utica, N. Y.; Polish Relief Committee, Rochester; Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Russian War Relief Committee was formed for the purpose of evidencing the long-existing friendship of Americans for Russia. Starvation upon a scale more widespread than in any other country, because of the immensity of its population, is existent in Russia. Five million men, women and children, driven from Poland and Galicia into the provinces of Russia, were without food, clothing and shelter, in the first years of the war, and there was also a dangerous dearth of hospital supplies and equipment. It was to aid in relieving these needs that the Russian War Relief Committee was formed to support the Wynne-Bevan Ambulance Unit. Mrs. William Astor Chanler has been prominently identified with this work.

The American Ambulance in Russia, of which Miss Elsa Maxwell is assistant secretary and Miss Ethel D. Hamilton, assistant treasurer, had collected up to July, 1917, approximately \$130,000 and had 50

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American ambulances in Russia doing active service directly behind the lines in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. In the fall of 1917 the committee undertook to raise sufficient funds to install a complete American Ambulance Hospital in Russia at a cost of \$200,000, which sum was required to establish the hospital and to maintain it for one year. The committee has sent forward large quantities of gauze, bandages, chloroform and other hospital supplies in addition to the ambulances, and Dr. Philip Newton was sent by the committee to Russia as Chief Surgeon of the ambulance units operating there. The ambulances have been endeavoring to care for the wounded of an entire army corps of 55,000 men, and in his 1917 report Dr. Newton stated that every time there was a big battle the unit was overwhelmed and the wounded that could not be carried in the ambulances had to be transported in carts and hay wagons. During one battle the American ambulances in Russia carried over 2,200 wounded soldiers within a period of six days. The American ambulance in Russia is the only American organization working with the Russian Army.

The Refugees in Russia Fund was formed to succor the millions of children and aged, homeless in Russia, forced to flee before the invading armies. The disbursements of money collected in the United States are supervised by a committee in Petrograd and by Thomas Whittimore, who represents the committee in the field in Russia.

The Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee was organized in 1916, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the purpose of collecting funds and clothing for the

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relief of Lithuanians in the war-stricken zone. Its first most important work was the directing of the universal "Lithuanian Day" proclaimed by President Wilson as November 1, 1916. Shortly afterward, owing to its rapid growth, the Central War Relief Committee moved its main office from Wilkes-Barre to New York City, where it also overtook the work of the absolving Lithuanian American Relief Committee. With a system of branches, in charge of volunteer workers, in all of the largest cities of the Union and in a great many smaller ones, the Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee next instituted a monthly subscription plan by which Lithuanians in the various cities are enabled to contribute a small amount per month toward relief of their kindred in Europe.

Later the Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee established close relationship with the Lithuanian relief committee in Lithuania, Switzerland, Russia, and Sweden. With information received from these countries explaining the situation of the Lithuanian sufferers, the Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee has successfully carried on its work of relief through monthly subscriptions and various other donations raised by means of fairs, bazaars, balls, and other benefits. These European organizations have also sent their representatives to this country, and under the auspices of the Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee these men have collected large amounts of money for the ever-increasing number of Lithuanian orphans, widows and crippled soldiers in the various European allied or neutral countries.

A junior league has been formed to which belong

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all children who donate a small monthly sum to the fund for orphan children.

Among the prominent men interested in the organization are M. Yeas, member of the former Russian Duma and at present vice president of the Department of Education in Russia; Dr. J. Basanavicius, president of the Society of Science, Vilna; and Dr. J. Szliupas, leader of the American Lithuanians.

From November 1, 1916, to October, 1917, the total of the donations received by the Lithuanian Central War Relief Committee amounted to \$193,065.56.

The executive board consists of: President, J. S. Lopatto; treasurer, M. W. Bush; vice president, V. F. Yankovsky; vice president, P. S. Vilmont; secretary, V. K. Rackauskas; executive secretary, V. Venicius.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian relief was formed in October, 1915, and in less than two years total contributions aggregated \$3,400,00. The purpose of the committee has been to save the lives of the members of the Christian Races threatened with extermination through the war in Western Asia. Many base relief hospitals have been established at various centers, from which help has been distributed through wide areas. In the Russian Caucasus, thousands of orphaned children are under the care of agents of the organization. The committee has solicited funds to support these children at a cost of three dollars per month per capita, and is also aiding older people. All contributions have gone directly for relief in Western Asia, the expense of administration having been met privately. Many auxiliary branches have been organizing through the United States, the



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aim being to have a branch in every state in the Union. Many people bought liberty bonds and donated them to this fund, and at a Billy Sunday meeting held in New York City \$120,000 was subscribed. While this committee was not organized by women, nor do they take chief part in the administrative part of the work, many women are rendering splendid service at the relief centers abroad, in the Russian Caucasus and even in Syria and Turkey. The majority of relief given by the committee is to women refugees and their children. Among the various committees in this country engaged in raising relief funds there are several women of marked ability. These are missionaries who have spent many years in the East but who were forced home at the beginning of the war.

Nothing in the thrilling story of American relief work is more filled with heart-interest than is the record of achievement of the Serbian Relief Committee of America. The committee was formed in 1914, and in March, 1915, the sum of \$20,000 was cabled to Serbia for seed corn and flour for replanting the district devastated by the unsuccessful Austrian invasion of the previous autumn. This was followed with a shipment of 1,000 American plows, harrows and hand tools, and \$30,000 worth of clothing for the needy, including 148,000 yards of material for clothing and bedding, 80 sewing machines, 200,000 needles, 5,000 spools of thread, and 200 pounds of pins. When these things arrived the farmers were all at the Front, but the women planted the fields and the crop was good. The Serbian Government sent its warmest thanks for the excellent "foreign tools," and for the

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generosity that prompted them. It was then that the typhus epidemic swept over the country, bringing its untold misery, and the contributions to the anti-typhus campaign amounted to more than \$68,000. No sooner was the typhus overcome, and the nation convalescent, than Serbia was invaded simultaneously by Germany, Bulgaria and Austria. Help was promised by the Allies but, unfortunately, it could not be given in time, and the Serbian Army, fighting and retreating with a strategy that will be deathless in history, accompanied by all the population who could march, retired over the snow-clad mountains of Albania and Montenegro, till the sea barred their further retreat. They were then in a destitute country, without food, exhausted, and dying by hundreds. Again the Serbian Relief Committee of America and its associates chartered a small ship, and removed as many of them as possible, continuing the work until the Allied Governments were able to take it up. The Committee's share of this expense was \$11,000. The sick were taken to Corsica where the Scottish Women's Hospital did excellent work for them. Under the auspices of the American Committee Mrs. Farnam and Miss Burke raised a fund of over \$30,000 for this work. Those who were physically able to go were taken to France, where the Committee contributed for the work \$1,000. Two later appropriations amounting to \$59,000 were for food for the poor in Serbia.

This Commission is authorized by the Teuton and Bulgar Military Government. Supplies are purchased in Roumania at a fair rate, and are easily forwarded by a short railway journey to Belgrade,

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where they are received by the Commission and distributed exclusively by them. What makes this particularly interesting to Americans is that the Swiss-Serbian Relief Committee, as well as all Serbian relief committees in existence, are uniting in sending their help through the Americans. Thus America stands as a leader in this great work.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America was formed with the sanction of the Royal Serbian Government and is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Helen of Serbia, Madame Jusserand, Madame Bakhmeteff, Lady Spring Rice, and the Honorable Consul General of Serbia, M. I. Pupin, LL.D., Sc. D. The president of the organization is Charles W. Eliot, LL.D. M.D., Ph. D., M.A., and among the American women who have been prominently identified with the work are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. F. W. Whitbridge, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Robert Burnside Potter, Mrs. Alfred Coats, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. T. Tileston Wells, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. George S. Brewster, Mrs. Breck Trowbridge, Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Princess Peirre Troubetskoy, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. L. H. McCormick, and Mrs. R. S. Pierrepont. The organization has headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Serbian Hospitals' Fund, through which so much that is generous and beautiful has been done, was conceived and organized by Madame Slavko Grovitch. Since the outbreak of the war she has devoted herself to relief work for Serbia. In August,

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1914, she took a party of nurses and hospital equipment with her to Serbia, and herself assisted in the work of the hospital where they were installed. In January, 1915, Madame Grovitch arrived in America and, with the help of friends organized the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee (70 Fifth Avenue, New York City) now called the Serbian Relief Committee, for which she raised over \$100,000; a Serbian Relief Committee in New Haven, under the leadership of Professor Beebe of Yale University; the Serbian Distress Fund of Boston, of which Dr. Morton Prince is chairman. Madame Grovitch then made a lecture tour of some months, speaking in most of the large cities and organizing committees in various places.

In July, 1915, she returned to Serbia where she established the Mabel Grovitch Baby Hospital with funds contributed in America by personal friends. She was accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Shelley of Washington.

Later, Madame Grovitch made the historic retreat across Albania after the invasion of Serbia by the Austro-German army. After arriving in Greece and finding there many women and children of the better classes living in great poverty, she decided to collect a special fund for their relief. On her return to the United States in March, 1917, she founded the Serbian Hospitals' Fund, at the same time carrying on her Fund for the Serbian Families. The total amount collected for the Fund through the lectures and appeals of Madame Grovitch is approximately \$104,000 since March, 1916.

In April, 1917, Madame Grovitch went to Berne,



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as her husband is stationed there as Serbian minister to Switzerland. She has been personally engaged in the work of distributing relief to the refugee families there, to Serbian students in France and Switzerland, and also the prisoners of war both in Austria and Germany, and those interned in Switzerland and France.

She returned to America in November to continue her work. In addition to continuing the Fund for Students and Families, Madame Grovitch came also as the special delegate of the Swiss-American Committee for the Relief of Allied Prisoners of War interned in Switzerland. She conducted the Serbian booth at the Allied Bazaar, "Hero Land," and also an exhibit sent on by the Swiss-American Committee of Articles made by the allied prisoners of war interned in Switzerland and France.

Even the animals have not been forgotten in the war relief work of American women. Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland is at the head of what is known as the Blue Cross Fund, designed to help suffering horses in war time. Mrs. Maitland is also chairman of "Our Dumb Friends' League," a society for the encouragement of kindness to animals. It is interesting to know that dogs are being used in many ways in the war, including sentinels, despatch carriers, ammunition guards, to seek out wounded, as convoys, etc. The dogs must first undergo an examination before a board with a special jury. If they are accepted for service they are placed in centers for instruction, preparation and training. They are intrusted with experienced trainers who make them familiar with their positions as soldiers, and they are taught cour-

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age, discipline, sangfroid, prudence and dispatch. It is only after a long course in these schools that the dogs are sent to the front for active service.

As sentinels the dogs are used in the trenches. It is said that some dogs have saved whole companies of infantry in time of fog by showing by their growling the near presence of German forces. They carry orders and instructions from one unit to another across country exposed to shell fire, and they go swiftly through places inaccessible to man. One dog had its jaw broken while on such a mission, but in spite of the wound it carried the message to its destination. Ambulance dogs are required to discover the wounded and to find the ambulances. They carry to the latter the cap of the wounded man or some object indicating the unit to which he belongs. The Blue Cross has established canine infirmaries for these dogs. It gathers together the wounded, the deaf, the physically overriden and those suffering from other diseases. The society has founded kennels at the base and at the front. The former are close to the training centers and the latter are with the armies. Each establishment consists of a certified veterinary surgeon, several attendants and grooms. The Blue Cross War Dog Service depends entirely upon voluntary subscriptions.



PART IV

A DIRECTORY OF LEADING WOMEN'S  
ORGANIZATIONS DOING DEFENSE WORK.





## DIRECTORY

### GENERAL OFFICERS

DIVISION OF WOMEN'S WAR WORK OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION,  
No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.—A  
Bureau of general information concerning all  
phases of women's work in war, data, personnel,  
etc., Clara Sears Taylor, director.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF  
NATIONAL DEFENSE, National Headquar-  
ters, 1814 N Street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman.

Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Chairman Committee on  
Registration.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Chairman Committee on  
Food Production and Home Economics.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Chairman Committee on Food  
Administration.

Miss Agnes Nestor, Chairman Committee on Women  
in Industry.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Chairman Committee on  
Child Welfare.

Mrs. Philip North Moore, Chairman Committee on  
Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agen-  
cies.

Mrs. Philip North Moore, Chairman Committee on

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Health and Recreation (Safeguarding Moral and Spiritual Forces).

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman Committee on Education.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chairman Committee on Liberty Loan.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman Committee on Home and Foreign Relief.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Chairman Committee on State Organization.

Miss Hannah J. Patterson, Resident Director.

AMERICAN RED CROSS, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Women's Bureau, Miss Florence M. Marshall, Director. All women's work done for the Red Cross, except nursing, including the making of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and garments, and knit goods and comfort kits, is standardized, supervised, instructed and inspected by this Bureau.

BUREAU OF NURSING, Miss Jane A. Delano, Director, Miss Clara D. Noyes, Assistant.

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United States Employment Service; Headquarters, Custom House, Charleston; W. V. Howard, acting director.

### PENNSYLVANIA:

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Federation of Women's Clubs; President, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason, 947 Clay Avenue, Scranton.

Daughters of the American Revolution; Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

National League for Woman's Service; Chairman, Mrs. Edgar W. Baird.

United States Employment Service; Headquarters, 132 S. Third Street, Philadelphia; J. L. Hughes, acting director.

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Federation of Women's Clubs; President, Mrs.  
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United States Employment Service: Headquar-  
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Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent,  
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Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent, Mrs. L. C. Miller, 943 East First South Street, Salt Lake City.

United States Employment Service: Headquarters, Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City; D. Arthur Plumly, Acting Director.

### VERMONT:

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Federation of Women's Clubs: President, Miss  
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Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent,  
Miss Alethea Serpell, 902 Westover Avenue, Nor-  
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ters, 119 West Main Street, Norfolk; W. R. Mor-  
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Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent,  
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United States Employment Service: Headquar-  
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Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense:  
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Federation of Women's Clubs: President, Mrs.  
Joseph G. Cochran, 1016 Market Street, Parkers-  
burg.

Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent,  
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Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense:  
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Federation of Women's Clubs: President, Mrs. R.  
A. Morton, Cheyenne.

## DIRECTORY

Daughters of the American Revolution: Regent,  
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United States Employment Service: Headquarters,  
Cheyenne.

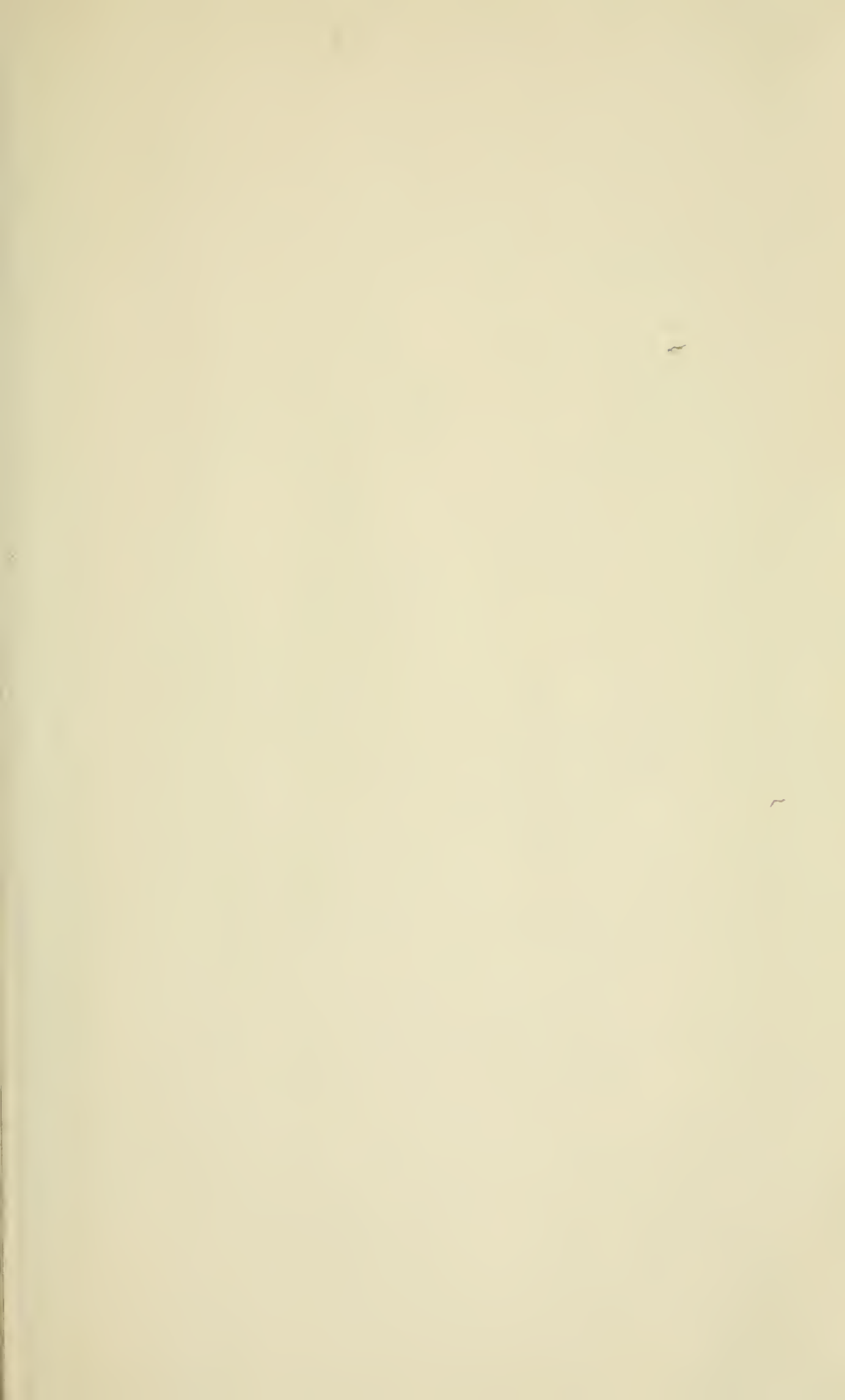
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Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense:  
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